

and 240 m. SW of Tobolsk, district and 51 m. ESE of Konrgan.

**LEBIJIL**, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. and 105 m. W of Omsk, near the confines of the gov. of Tobolsk. It forms part of the military line of the Ishin.

**LEBIAR**, or **LABIAR FOREST**, an extensive tract in the W part of the Sahara, to the N of Lake Cayor, covered with gum trees.

**LEBIDA**, or **LEBDA**, a town, now in ruins, in the kingdom and 60 m. ESE of Tripoli, in the Mediterranean. It is the *Leptis-Magnus* of the Romans, and contains magnificent remains of antiquity, now to a great extent buried with sand. It is noted as the birth-place of Septimius Severus.

**LEBIDERJAH**. See **JALYN**.

**LEBIDI**, a town of Greece, in the nom. of Man-tinea, 12 m. NNW of Tripolitza.

**LEBIODA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 48 m. E of Grodno, district and 21 m. SW of Lida. Also a town in the gov. and 45 m. NW of Minsk, district and 17 m. SSW of Wilejka.

**LEBO**, a river of Chili, in the district of Araucania, which has its source about 60 m. S of Concepcion; runs SW; and after a course of about 60 m. throws itself into the Pacific, in S lat. 37° 56'.

**LEBOM**, or **LEBUM**, a town of the Somaui country, in the kingdom and 60 m. W of Hurrur, on the confines of Abyssinia.

**LEBONARY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 47 m. NNE of Vilna, and 18 m. WNW of Swieczany.

**LEBRADÉ**, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, NE of Ploen.

**LEBRIJA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Seville. The partido comprises 3 pueblos. The town is 29 m. SSW of Seville, and 15 m. N of Xerez, in a fine undulating plain, 6 m. from the l. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 7,741. It is generally well-built, and contains a fortress now in ruins, a parish church part of which formerly belonged to an ancient mosque, several convents, an hospital, a college founded by Antonio-de-Nebrija, and a post-office. It possesses extensive manufactories of pottery and delft-ware, of blankets and coarse frieze, of wax and of soap; and has several brick and tile-works and lime-kilns. This town occupies the site of the ancient *Nebrissa*, and contains numerous Roman and Moorish remains. It is noted as the birth-place of Juan-Diez-de-Solis, the discoverer of the Rio-de-la-Plata in 1512.

**LEBRIJA**, or **CANAVERALES**, a river of New Grenada, in the dep. of Boyaca, which has its source about 36 m. SW of Pamplona; runs NW past Giron; receives on the r. the Oro, Samabalita, Negro, and Sarata; and throws itself into the Magdalena, on the r. bank, 55 m. above Tamalameque, and after a course of about 150 m.

**LEBRILLA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. SSW of Marcia, partido of Totana, and 18 m. NNW of Carthagena. Pop. 2,179. It is large and well-built; and has a parish-church, three chapels, several convents, an hospital, a public granary, and a custom-house.

**LEBUS**, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfort. Pop. of circle 29,701. The town is 6 m. N of Frankfort, on the Oder. Pop. 1,750. It is the seat of a bishopric, and was formerly a place of importance. Fishing now forms the chief object of local industry.

**LECA-DO-BALIO**, a village and small port of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 6 m. NNW of Porto, on the Atlantic. Pop. 2,400.

**LECCE**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultri, district and 16 m. SE of Avezzano, cant. and

2 m. W of Gioja, on a mountain. Pop. 1,700. It contains 3 churches. Also a district and town in the prov. of Otranto. The dist. comprises 13 cants. The town, which is the cap. of the prov., is 26 m. NE of Gallipoli, and 62 m. ESE of Tarento, in N lat. 40° 21' 14", E long. 18° 10' 42". Pop. 14,200. It is defended by walls and towers in bad condition, and a deep ditch; and contains a castle, a cathedral, 31 churches, several convents, a fine government-house and town-hall, a Jesuits' college, a foundling hospital, and a theatre; but has declined in pop. and trade, and exhibits a desolate appearance. It possesses manufactories of woollen, cotton, and silk fabrics, of lace, and of tobacco, and carries on some trade in wine, oil, snuff, lint, and articles of local manufacture. It is supposed to stand on the site of the ancient *Lycia* or *Lycum*.

**LECCO**, a pleasant market-town of Lombardy, in the gov. and 32 m. NNE of Milan, deleg. and 17 m. ENE of Como, at the extremity of the E arm or branch of Lake Como, at the efflux of the Adda. Pop. 4,330. It is ill-built, and its ramparts are in ruins. It has several silk and cotton-mills, two iron works, a manufactory of copper and iron-ware, several oil-mills; and carries on an active transit trade in copper, iron, silk, grain, and salt. The olive, the vine, and the mulberry are cultivated in its environs.

**LECELLES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of St. Amand-les-Eaux. Pop. 2,132. It has an oil-mill, and manufactories of agricultural implements and of nails.

**LECERA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SSE of Saragossa, and partido of Belchite, in a flat and arid locality. Pop. 1,946. It has an hospital.

**LECH**, a river, or rather mountain-torrent, which has its source in the Tyrol, in the circle of the Upper Inthal, in the mountains of Arlberg; runs first NE, then E, into Bavaria; separates the circles of Swabia and Upper Bavaria, passes to the E of Augsburg, and throws itself into the Danube, on the r. bank, 14 m. W of Neuberg, and after a course of 150 m. Its principal affluent is the Wertach, which it receives on the l. The bed of this river is thickly strewn with islands, and from the quantity of debris with which its waters are loaded during the floods which recur periodically in May, is liable to frequent changes. In winter it is almost everywhere fordable. A little above Fussen it narrows to the width of about 90 ft., and forms a fine cascade. Lower down it is crossed by several wooden bridges.

**LECHE**, a river of Peru, in the intendency of Truxillo, and prov. of Lambayeque, which has its source on the W side of the Andes, near Ingaguasi, runs SW past Morrope, and throws itself into the Pacific, 24 m. NW of Lambayeque, and after a course of 75 m.

**LECHENA**, a town of Greece, in the Morea, in the dio. of Elis, on the E bank of the gulf of Klarentza, 8 m. N of Gastouni, and 27 m. NNW of Lebrinoti.

**LECHEROLLES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 2 m. SE of La Ferté-Gaucher, and 14 m. ESE of Coulommiers. Pop. 290. In the environs are quarries of fine white stone and beds of potters' clay.

**LECHFELD**, an extensive plain in Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Danube, watered by the Lech, and containing the town of Augsburg. It is noted for the battles of which it has been the scene, viz. between Pepin and the Bavarians and Saxons, in which the former was victorious, in 743; for the conquest of Charlemagne over the Huns in 794; for the defeat of the Franks and Bavarians by the Hungarians in 910; and for the defeat of the latter by the Germans, under Otto I, in 955.

**LECHHAUSEN**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Lech, opposite Augsburg. Pop. 2,100. It has manufactories of a variety of silk and linen fabrics, and an iron-work.

**LECHINICH**, or **LECHNICH**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 14 m. S. of Cologne, and 16 m. WNW of Bonn, in a fertile plain, at the confluence of the Erft with the Nassel. Pop. 1,700. It is surrounded with a ditch, and has 2 ancient gates in a good state of preservation. The houses are regular in appearance, but consist chiefly of wood and earth. Leather and oil are the only articles of local manufacture, and the little trade that is carried on in this town consists chiefly in pigs and poultry. The castle of L. was founded in 1330 by Henry of Virneburg, archbishop of Cologne. In 1642 it successfully resisted the united forces of France and Saxe-Weimar. Its fortifications, as well as those of the town, were destroyed at the peace of Westphalia.

**LECHKERREH**, an oasis and caravan-station in the desert of Barca, 24 m. NE of Djallou.

**LECHLADE**, or **LEACHLADE**, a parish and market-town in the co. of Gloucester, 22 m. SE of Cheltenham, at the confluence of the river Leach with the Isis or Thames, which is navigable up to St. John's bridge for vessels not exceeding 80 tons burden. The distance from London by water is 146½ m. Area 3,980 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,244; in 1841, 1,300. The town consists principally of one long wide street, containing some good houses, and skirting the margin of the Thames, which is here crossed by St. John's bridge. The inhabitants derive considerable advantages from its situation at the highest navigable point of the Thames, as the produce of the cos. of Gloucester and Wilts is brought hither to be transmitted to the metropolis.

**LECK**, a parish in co. Donegal, 1 m. ESE of Letterkenny. Area 10,745 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,036; in 1851, 2,811.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Tunstall, co.-palatine of Lancaster, 2½ m. SE by E of Kirby-Lonsdale, on a branch of the Lune. Area 4,636 acres. Pop. in 1831, 326; in 1851, 285.

**LECK**, the name borne by the lower part of the course of the Old Rhine from the point where it separates the provs. of Utrecht and Gelderland, till joined by the Merwe branch, when it assumes the name of the Maas.

**LECKBECK**, a river of England, in the co. of Lancaster, which rises near Kirby-Lonsdale; forms for a short way the boundary between Lancashire and Westmoreland; descends with impetuosity towards Leck, and thence flows into the Lune.

**LECKEN**, a parish in co. Westmeath, E of Ballinallock. Area 3,202 acres. Pop. in 1851, 776.

**LECKFORD**, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 2 m. NNE of Stockbridge, on the Anton or Test river. Area 2,236 acres. Pop. in 1851, 256.

**LECKHAMPSTEAD**, a chapelry in the p. of Chieveley, Berks, 8½ m. E by S of Lambourn-Chieveley. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1851, 399.—Also a parish in Bucks, 3¼ m. NE by N of Buckingham. Area 2,522 acres. Pop. in 1831, 499; in 1851, 518.

**LECKHAMPTON**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2½ m. S by W of Cheltenham, intersected by the Cheltenham and Gloucester railway. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. in 1831, 929; in 1851, 2,149; an increase due to its proximity to Cheltenham.

**LECKNICZA**, a town of Servai, in the sanj. of Semendria, 18 m. WSW of Czavatz, on the r. bank of the Drin.

**LECKNITZ**, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, which falls into the Spree.

**LECKONFIELD**, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. NNW of Beverley. Area 4,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 307; in 1851, 362.

**LECKPATRICK**, a parish of co. Tyrone, containing part of the towh of Strabane. Area 13,346 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,030; in 1851, 5,224.

**LECOUSSE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 1 m. N of Fongeres. Pop. 1,311.

**LECROFT**, a parish of Scotland, lying at the union of the Teith and Allan with the Forth, partly in the co. of Perth, and partly in that of Stirling. Pop. in 1851, 442.

**LECTOURE**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Gers.—The arrond., comprising 5 cant., has an area of 98,833 hectares. Pop. in 1841, 52,140.—The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1841, 14,557.—The town is situated in N lat. 43° 55' 54", 20 m. N of Auch, on the river Gers, on a hill accessible only on one side. It has a communal college, and an hospital; and possesses manufactories of leather, beetroot sugar, and coarse woollens, and some traffic in brandy, corn, and wine. Pop. in 1831, 6,495; in 1841, 6,262.

**LECZNA**, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 15 m. ENE of Lublin. Pop. 2,266.

**LED SOUND**, a secure and convenient channel of the Baltic, in the Aland archipelago, formed by the island of Lemland on the N, and a multitude of islets and rocks on the S and W. A winding channel, 18 m. in length, and in some places not exceeding 100 yds. in width, leads from this sound to Lumpar bay and the fortress of Bomarsund.

**LEDA**, a small but navigable river of Hanover, in the prov. of E. Friesland, formed by the union of the Ohe and the Marka. It falls into the Ems near Leer, on the r. bank, after a NW course of 24 m.

**LEDBURY**, a parish and market-town in the co. of Hereford, 13 m. E by S of Hereford, on the post-road from Hereford to Tewkesbury, and intersected by the Gloucester and Hereford canal. Area of p. 8,194 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,909; in 1851, 4,624.—The town is situated in the E angle of the co., at the S extremity of the Malvern-hills, on a declivity about 1 m. W of the river Leden. It consists chiefly of two principal streets, intersecting each other at right angles. In the more ancient part of the town many of the houses have projecting stories; the modern ones are built of red brick, and have a respectable appearance. The church is a fine old structure, partly in the Norman and partly in the early English style.

**LEDDER**, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Conway, 12 m. S of Aberconway.

**LEDE**, a large village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 8 m. SW of Dendermonde. Pop. 3,200.

**LEDEGHEM**, a town of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 12 m. E of Ypres, on the l. bank of the Heulebeke. Pop. 3,100.

**LEDEN**, or **LEADON**, a river in Gloucestershire, rising near Ledbury, on the NW border of the co., and running SE, by Upleadon and Rudford, to the Severn, at the isle of Alney near Gloucester. The Hereford and Gloucester canal runs along the valley of this river, from Rudford to Alney.

**LEDENSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volgoda, 50 m. N of Totma.

**LEDERHOSE**, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 30 m. WSW of Breslau. Pop. 350.

**LEDESMA**, the ancient *Bletisa*, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. WNW of Salamanca. It is of great antiquity. Near it is a warm mineral spring, with a bath of Moorish construction. Pop. 1,800.—Also a village in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Logrono.

**LEDETSCH**, a town of Bohemia, on the Sazavka, 50 m. SE of Prague. Pop. 1,050.

**LEDIANOIA**, a bay or gulf of the Frozen ocean, on the N coast of Nova Zembla, in N lat. 78°.



**LEDIGNAN**, a canton and village of France, in the dep. of Gard, 8 m. S of Alais.

**LEDIGOS**, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Palencia, 12 m. WNW of Carrion. Pop. 250.

**LEDNICZ**, a small town of Hungary, in the com. of Treuselim, 80 m. NNE of Presburg.

**LEDNOCK**, a small river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which falls into the Erne, at Comrie.

**LEDRI**, a small river in the S of Tyrol, which falls into the lake of Garda.

**LEDSDHAM**, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N of Pontefract. The York and Derby railway passes S of the town, and the Leeds and Selby on the N. The p. comprises the townships of L., Fairburn, and Ledstone. Area of the p. 5,176 acres. Pop. in 1831, 944; in 1851, 1,096.

**LEDWICK**, a river of England, in Salop, which, with three tributary streams, joins the Temè, 5 m. S of Ludlow.

**LEDYARD**, a township in New London co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., 47 m. SE of Hartford. Pop. 1,871.—Also a township in Cayuga co., in the state of New York, 171 m. W of Albany. Pop. 2,143.

**LEE**, a parish in Bucks,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. SE by S of Wendover. Area 500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186; in 1851, 126.—Also a parish and village in Kent, 6 m. SE by E of London, on the edge of Blackheath. The v., which is pleasantly situated, contains many well-built houses. Area 1,275 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,108; in 1851, 3,552.

**LEE**, a large and beautiful river of co. Cork. It issues from the romantic lake of Gougane-Barra; expands, after a run of 4 m., into Lough Allua; and flows past Inchegeelagh, near Macroom, and past Ballycollig and Cork, to the head of Cork-harbour at Little Island, or the estuarial expanse of Lough Mahon. Its course, with the exception of unimportant sinuosities, is all E.; and its length of run, from its source to Little Island, is 34½ m. The Bride and the Awbeg, which fall into the L., must not be confounded with the larger Cork rivers of the same name which fall into the Blackwater. The Sullane is the Lee's largest affluent; and the only other considerable one, additional to it and to the Bride and the Awbeg, is the Glanmire, which falls into rather the estuary than the river, immediately above Little Island. The Lee is navigable for ships to the city of Cork; and is affected by the tide, and navigated by boats, about 2 m. above the city.—Also a rivulet of co. Kerry, which rises in three head-streams, and runs W past the town of Tralee, to the head of Tralee-bay.—Also a small stream in Cheshire, which runs into the Weaver, 2 m. N of Nantwich.

**LEE**, a county in the SW part of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 512 sq. m., situated in a valley between Cumberland and Powell's mountains, and drained by Powell's river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 8,441; in 1850, 10,267. Its cap. is Jonesville.—Also a co. in the SW part of the state of Georgia, containing a superficies of 600 sq. m., watered by Flint river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 4,520; in 1850, 6,660. Its cap. is Starkville.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Illinois, comprising a surface of 720 sq. m., drained by Rock and Green rivers. Pop. in 1840, 2,035; in 1850, 5,289. Its cap. is Dixon.—Also a co. in the S part of the Iowa territory, comprising an area of 600 sq. m., bordered on the SW by Des Moines river, and on the NE by Skunk river, and watered by Sugar, Half-breed, and Lost creeks. It has an undulating surface, but is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,093; in 1850, 18,867. Its cap. is Fort Madison.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 125 m. NE of Augusta, watered by a branch

of Mattawanekeg river. Pop. in 1840, 724.—Also a township of Stafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, 38 m. E by S of Concord, watered by Lamprey, Little North, and Oyster rivers. Pop. 926.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 128 m. W of Boston, on the Housatonic river. The surface is hilly, but the soil very fertile. Pop. 2,428.—Also a township of Oneida co., in the state of New York, 114 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Canada and Fish creeks. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. of township, 2,936. Pop. of village, 150.—Also a township of Athens co., in the state of Ohio, 81 m. SE of Columbus. Pop. 848.—Also a township of Cahoon co., in the state of Michigan.

**LEEBOTWOOD**, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NNE of Church-Stretton. Area 1,267 acres. Pop. in 1831, 223; in 1851, 202.

**LEEBROCKHURST**, a parish in Salop,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE by E of Wem, on the E bank of the Roden. Area 664 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 141.

**LEE (St. John)**, a parish in Northumberland, 2 m. NNW of Hexham, between the South and North Tyne, and intersected by the Carlisle and Newcastle railway. The parish includes the townships of Wall, Binglefield, West Acomb, Anick, Anick-Grange, Cocklaw, Fallowfield, Hallington, Portgate, and Sandhoe. It is rich both in mines of coal and of lead. Area 15,090 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,962; in 1851, 2,078.

**LEE'S CREEK**, a river of the United States, in Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 38° 57'.—Also a river of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, in N lat. 38° 36'.

**LEECH LAKE**, a lake in North America, in the Algonquin territory, one of the feeders of the Mississippi, into which it discharges itself by a short stream flowing NE, in N lat. 47° 14', W long. 93° 39', at an alt. of 1,356 ft. above the level of the gulf of Mexico, and 2,675 m. distant from that gulf. The whole face of the country along the river to this place, has the appearance of an impenetrable morass or boundless savannah; but on the borders of L. lake are some oak, and large groves of sugar-maple.

**LEEDS**, a parish and village in Kent, 5 m. SE by E of Maidstone, on a branch of the Medway. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 613; in 1851, 663.

**LEEDS**, a parish, parliamentary borough, and important manufacturing town, situated in the honour of Pontefract, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, on the Aire and Calder navigation, and the Leeds and Liverpool canal, and in communication with the North Midland, the Selby and Hull, the Bradford and Halifax, Leeds and Thirsk, and Manchester and Leeds railways. It is distant by railway from Birmingham 115 m., from Bolton 53 m., from Derby 74 m., from Halifax 21 m., from Hull 55½ m., from Liverpool 75 m., from London 186½ m., from Manchester 42½ m., and from York 31 m. The river Aire flows through the p. in a SE direction, receiving in its course numerous small becks or rivulets. The limits of the borough coincide with those of the p., being 30 m. in circumf.; extending 7½ m. from N to S, and 7½ m. from E to W; and comprising the town of L., with the out-townships and chapels of Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Farnley, Holbeck, Hunslet or Hunflit, Chapel-Allerton, Headingley-with-Burley, Wortley, and Potter-Newton, and parts of the townships of Seacroft and Temple-Newsham. Area of the p. 19,221 acres. Pop. in 1801, 53,192; in 1831, 123,393; in 1841, 152,054; in 1851, 172,270.—The township is about 3 m. in length, and 1½ m. in breadth. It contains several hamlets, and the village of Woodhouse. Area of the township 3,050 acres. Pop. in 1801, 30,669; in 1831, 71,602; in

1841, 88,741; in 1851, 101,343, or with the suburbs of Hunslet and Holbeck, 134,995. The number of inhabited houses within the parl. borough in 1851 was 36,165; of uninhabited, 1,646. In 1839 a committee of the town-council reported that of the total pop. of the town-proper, exclusive of the outlying suburbs, amounting to 82,220, the passive as respects employment was 20,445, leaving the 61,675 active, and classified thus:

Engaged in manufacture by power,	10,663
Hand-loom weavers,	1,289
Woolcombers,	138
Select trades,	13,233
Miscellaneous do.,	17,916
Other children and domestic servants,	18,436

The number of dwellings—not in all cases separate houses, but dwellings occupied by separate families—was 18,279; of which 16,773 were occupied by English families, 996 by Irish, 70 by families belonging to other countries, and 440 unoccupied. With the exception of the townships of L., Holbeck, and Hunslet, the p. is chiefly devoted to agricultural and mineral purposes. The most important of the latter are the coal-mining operations by which the manufacturing energies and growth of the town have been principally sustained; there are also large quarries of freestone, slate, and flag-stone for pavements. Numerous and handsome seats and villas, scattered throughout the vicinity of L., are inhabited by opulent families connected with the manufactures of the district.

*Town Proper.*] The town is wholly situated within the limits of the township of L., on the N bank of the Aire and Calder navigation; but there are populous and thriving suburbs in Holbeck and Hunslet on the opposite bank of the river, which are connected with the town by 6 bridges. The town extends on the slope and partly on the summit of a hill which rises from the N bank of the river, and from the top declines to the E, W, and N. It extends upwards of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. along the river from E to W, by about 1 m. in breadth from S to N. The W part of the town is the most elegant. Park-place, Woodhouse-square, Park-square, and Hanover-square, are finely edificed. The NW portion, near the Commercial buildings, contains some very excellent streets, while a number of good dwelling-houses greatly relieve the unfavourable impression created by the inferior districts. The buildings of the town are in general of brick, tinged of a deep red colour from the presence of iron in the clay, which is obtained in the immediate vicinity. The streets are in general well-built, though in the older parts of the town inconveniently narrow. At the junction of Park-row and Infirmary-street, upon a pedestal of granite, stands a fine bronze statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, erected by public subscription in 1852.—In 1853, the foundation was laid of a town-hall, which is to comprise the two law-courts for the W. R., the borough-court, and council-room, and a great central hall, 190 ft. long by 72 ft. wide, and 72 ft. high. The whole structure will form a parallelogram of 250 by 200 ft., with 4 façades, raised on an elevated platform.—The borough-gaol is a handsome castellated structure on the S side of the Aire, about 1 m. W of the town. An extensive system of sewerage is now in process of execution.

*Manufactures.*] The great woollen manufacture, which extends its ramifications to the most distant extremities of the empire, is principally concentrated in L. and its vicinity. In the larger factories in and about L., since the introduction of machinery, all the processes of cloth-making are carried on, from the breaking of the fleece to the packing of the cloth for market. Superfines are now largely made; swandowns, toilenets, kerseymers, pelisse-

cloth, and various other fancy articles, are also manufactured. The manufacturers of mixed cloth have chiefly occupied the villages to the W of the town, and on the banks of the Aire; white cloths, on the other hand, are chiefly manufactured about Dewsbury, and near the river Calder. Various kinds of stuffs; carpets, blankets, camblets, shawls, shalloons, &c., are made. In 1853 there were 21 flax-mills at work in the p. of L., some of them amongst the largest in the empire. There are also extensive dye-houses and dressing-shops, where both woollen and worsted goods are furnished, after being purchased in the rough state at the cloth-halls of L. and Huddersfield, and the piece-halls of Bradford and Halifax. Amongst the flaxen textures, thread, linen, canvas, and sacking, are made to a considerable extent. Large tobacco manufactories were some years since established; and there are extensive potteries and glass-works, chemical works, paper and corn-mills, and foundries and engine-factories. The manufacture of locomotive engines employs upwards of 2,000 hands. The coal which supplies the immense steam-power in general at work, is provided from mines in the vicinity of the town.—The original market for woollen cloth was held on L. bridge. In 1711 the first cloth-hall was erected.—The Coloured cloth-hall, erected in 1758, is a quadrangular building of brick, enclosing an open area,  $120\frac{1}{2}$  yds. long, and 66 yds. broad, divided into six streets. Each street contains two rows of stands, and each stand measures 22 inches in front, having marked on it the name of the clothier to whom it belongs. The total number of stands is 1,800, and each is freehold property. In this hall the country manufacturers dispose of their coloured cloths, in the rough state, to the merchants and finishers. The White cloth-hall, built in 1775, is on the same plan, and of nearly the same extent. The market-days are on Tuesdays and Saturdays, on which days alone the merchants are permitted to buy or to inspect the cloths in the hall.—The Commercial buildings, constituting a sort of exchange for the merchants, immediately in front of the Coloured cloth-hall, form an elegant structure of Ionic architecture, with colonnades.—The central market, the principal ornament of the E part of L., exhibits in front a handsome elevation of Grecian architecture. The interior is very spacious and commodious. The centre is divided into three walks with stalls, and a gallery is carried round three sides of the building, with a bazaar on one side.—The Free market, in Vicar lane and Kirkgate, occupies an area of about 9,758 sq. yds., and affords ample accommodation for dealers in cattle, pigs, hay, vegetables, fruit, and other commodities.—The Shambles consist of streets with commodious shops on each side, and affording ample accommodation to the trade.—The South market consists of a number of commodious and uniform shops for retail dealers, surrounding a spacious area, in the centre of which is a temple or cross. The quarterly leather fairs are held here.—The Corn-exchange or Corn-market, is a handsome building at the head of Briggate-street, erected in 1828-29 at a cost of about £12,500.—A spacious stock-exchange was erected in Albion-street in 1846.—Among the buildings reared by private enterprise, one of the most striking is the great flax-mill belonging to the Messrs. Marshall, in which all the processes of flax-manufacture, save those of sorting and heckling, are conducted in one vast apartment. This building is 132 yds long, and 72 yds. wide (inside measure), and 20 ft. high. The roof consists of 72 brick arches, supported on 72 iron pillars, and secured together by strong iron work. There are 66 glass domes in the roof, 48 ft. round.

and 11 ft. 6 inches high. The total weight of the roof is 4,000 tons. There are 4 steam-engines of 100 horse-power, and 2 of 80 horse-power each attached to this great establishment; and one engine of 7 horse-power does nothing but blow hot or cold air into the room. The building covers more than two acres of ground.

*Municipal government, &c.*] The town of L. was incorporated by letters-patent 2<sup>d</sup> Charles I. Under the new municipal act, the borough, divided into 12 wards, was appointed to be governed by 16 aldermen and 48 councillors. The number of municipal voters is about 9,500. In 1839 the income of the borough, including £11,369 derived from borough rates, amounted to £17,421; in 1846-7 to £21,236; in 1849-50, to £27,488. Under the reform act, the borough of L., which is co-extensive with the p., returns 2 members. The number of electors registered in 1837, was 5,894; in 1851, 6,300.—The public buildings, connected with the government of L., are the court-house, prison, and barracks. The present court-house and prison is a handsome edifice, in Park Row, founded in 1811. The principal front consists of a portico and two wings. On each side of the vestibule are the rotation-office, and the West riding magistrates' room, communicating with the great room, in which is an elevated stage for public accommodation, capable of containing 800 persons. Spacious cavalry barracks at Buslingthorpe, on the boundary of the township, were erected at an expense of £28,000, in 1819-20.

*Churches, schools, &c.*] There are 35 district churches in the parish of L., of which 25 are in the town and suburbs, and about 40 dissenting places of worship. The new parish church erected in 1839-40 by subscription, at a cost of £12,000, is in the Gothic style of the latter end of the 14th cent. The nave and chancel are thrown open, and are 28 ft. wide in the clear, 47 ft. high, and 160 ft. long together. The tower is 27 ft. square, and 130 ft. high. St. Saviour's is a magnificent building designed in the rich style of the early part of the 14th cent. There are also several large and handsome chapels for Baptists, Independents, Methodists, Swedenborgians, Unitarians, the Society of Friends, and Roman Catholics. In 1839, according to the report of the statistical committee already referred to, the places of worship in the township of L. afforded accommodation for 47,051 persons, viz.—13,255 in the churches of the Establishment, 11,160 in Wesleyan chapels, 6,030 in Independent chapels, and 16,626 in chapels belonging to all other denominations. A new general cemetery was formed in 1835. It occupies about 10 acres, and is tastefully ornamented. The free grammar school is well endowed, and is attended by about 150 scholars. In the township of L., in 1839, there were 154 general daily schools, attended by 3,488 males and 2,911 females, and taught by 42 masters and 112 mistresses; besides 20 factory-schools, attended by 230 males and 130 females. The number of Sunday schools was 50. The total number of teachers in these latter schools was 1,425; 6,759 children were at school on the week-days, being about 1 to 12 of the whole pop.; and 11,429 were partaking of Sunday school instruction. Large day-schools are connected with the Mechanics' institution; and the total number of Sunday school pupils was upwards of 12,000, in 1853. The industrial training school for the township receives and educates 400 children. The principal literary and scientific institutions are the Philosophical and Literary society, the Mechanics' institute, the school of Medicine, a school of design, established in 1846, a Roman Catholic literary institute, a musical union, a choral society,

and Zoological and Botanical gardens, occupying about 20 acres near Headingley. The Mechanics' institute is a very thriving society, numbering above 1,800 members, and possessing a library of between 7,000 and 8,000 vols.—Amongst the recreative institutions are a theatre, assembly-rooms, concert-room, news-room, music-hall, public baths, and archery ground. There are numerous philanthropic and benevolent institutions. Of these, the General infirmary, and the House-of-recovery for fever cases, the Dispensary, and Hospital for women and children, are among the most important.

*History.*] L. is a place of great antiquity, but its origin and the derivation of its name are wholly unknown. After the Conquest, L. came into possession of the De Lacies. In 1642, Lord Clarendon characterises L., Halifax, and Bradford, as "three very populous and rich towns, depending wholly upon clothiers." In the civil war the town was taken by Sir Thomas Fairfax. War, however, was not its severest visitation during this calamitous period; it repeatedly suffered under the dreadful ravages of the plague. In 1644-5 a fifth part of its pop. was cut off by this horrible scourge; the town was nearly deserted, and grass grew in the streets.

LEEDS, a township of Lower Canada, in the co. of Megantic, watered by the Becancour and several smaller streams. It is in its greater extent very fertile, producing grain, flax, hemp, and abounding in excellent timber. Pop. 173.—Also a county and township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district. The co. comprises 10 townships. It returns a member to the house-of-assembly. The township is bordered on the S by the St. Lawrence, and intersected by the Gananoque river, an affluent of the St. L., and the Rideau canal. The former forms the outlet of a chain of lakes, 3 in number, which lie towards the N and across the central part of the township.—Also a township of Kennebec co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 21 m. W by S of Augusta, bordered on the W by Androscoggin river, and intersected by the Androscoggin railway. The soil possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 1,736; in 1851, 1,952.—Also a village of Catskill township, Greene co., in the state of New York, 28 m. SSW of Albany, on Catskill creek. Pop. in 1851, 300.

LEEFDAEL, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant. Pop. of dep. 1,702. The village is in the arrond. and 6 m. SW of Louvain, and 10 m. E of Brussels, on the r. bank of the Voer. Pop. 1,286. It has several breweries.

LEEK, an extensive parish and a market-town in Staffordshire, 154 m. NW by N of London, 22 m. NNE of Stafford, and 14 m. SE of Macclesfield, on the Churnet. Area of p. 34,370 acres. Pop. in 1831, 18,387; in 1841, 11,738; in 1851, 13,292. The p. comprises the market-town of L., the chapelrys of Endon, Henecote, and Rushton-Spencer, and the townships of Bradnop, Longsdon, Heaton, Leek-frith, Rushton-James, Rudyard-with-Caudery, Stanley, and Tittesworth.—The town, one of the hand-somest in the county, occupies the summit and declivities of a pleasant eminence above the river Churnet, nearly in the centre of a spacious valley. It is a place of great antiquity. The silk manufacture is extensively carried on here. The articles in silk and mohair for which this town is chiefly noted, are sewing-silks, twist-ferrets, galleons, handkerchiefs, shawls, buttons, ribbons, sarcenets, and broad silks. A considerable number of women and children are employed in the neighbouring villages, in the manufacture of Florentine buttons. The principal occupation of the hand-loom weavers is the production of black, checked, or figured silk kerchiefs, and a few gros-de-naples and figured gown pieces of the first quality, the best plain black ribbons, and silk serges.

LEEK, or LEAKE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. N of Thirsk. Area 7,520 acres. Pop. 1,173.



**LEEK (DE)**, a commune of Holland, in the prov. and 9 m. WSW of Groningen, in a marsh and near a lake of the same name. Pop. 4,451.

**LEEK-FRITH**, a township in the p. of Leek, Staffordshire, 5 m. N by W of Leek. Pop. 868.

**LEEK-WOOTTON**, a parish in Warwickshire, 2½ m. NNE of Warwick, W of the Avon, and intersected by the Birmingham and Warwick canal. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 433; in 1851, 423.

**LEELANAU**, a county in the state of Michigan, U. S., on the E shore of the lake of that name, and W of Grand Traverse bay. It contains several considerable sheets of water, and is intersected by Betsy's river. Along the lake it presents several high sand bluffs.

**LEEMING**, a chapelry in the p. of Burneston, N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. ENE of Bedale, and W of the Swale. Pop. in 1851, 783.

**LEENANE**, a small fishing village in co. Galway, 17½ m. NW by W of Oughterard, and 136½ m. W of Dublin.

**LEENDE**, a commune of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, cant. and 7 m. SE of Eindhoven, and 12 m. WSW of Helmont. Pop. 1,528.

**LEER**, an amt or bailiwick and town of Hanover, in the principality of Ost Friesland, 17 m. S of Aurich, on the r. bank of the Leda, near its confluence with the Ems. Pop. in 1845, 6,719. It has three churches—a Catholic, a Reformed, and a Lutheran—and a college; and possesses extensive manufactories of linen, woollen fabrics, hosiery, hats, leather, glue, soap, oil, vinegar, and several distilleries, extensive bleacheries, &c., and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, butter, cheese, honey, wax, linen, and flax. It has also several docks. Pop. of bail. 17,112.

**LEERBACH**, a village of Hanover, in the dist. and 4 m. SSW of Clansthal, in the midst of the Harz mountains. Pop. 550. It has extensive iron-works.

**LEERBECK**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Brussels. Pop. of dep. 583; of com. 571.

**LEERDAM**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 7 m. NW of Gorkum, on the r. bank of the Linghe. Pop. 2,665. In the vicinity is the little village of Acquoi, noted as the birth-place of Jansen.

**LEERNE-SAINT-MARTIN**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, arrond. of Gand. Pop. 787. It is watered by the Lys, and possesses an oil-mill and several breweries and distilleries.

**LEERNES**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi, and watered by the Sambre. Pop. of dep. 1,112; of com. 382.

**LEERS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Lannoy, and 10 m. E of Lille. Pop. 1,821.

**LEERS (NORD)**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 734; of com. 174.

**LEERS-ET-FOSTEAU**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Charleroi. Pop. of dep. 479; of com. 410.

**LEERSUM**, a parish of Holland, in the prov. and SE of Utrecht. Pop. 610.

**LEES**, a hamlet and chapelry in the p. of Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, 1½ m. E of Oldham.

**LEES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. and 1½ m. W of Accous, and 17 m. S of Oleron, near the Gave-d'Aspe. Pop. 882. In its vicinity are quarries of fine marble, and two copper mines.

**LEESBURG**, a village of Maurice River town-

ship, Cumberland co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 78 m. S by W of Trenton, on the E bank of Maurice river. Pop. in 1840, 100.—Also a village of London co., in the state of Virginia, 153 m. N of Richmond, 1½ m. N of Potomac river, on an elevated plain, at the foot of Killoctan mountains. Pop. 2,500.—Also a village of Washington co., in the state of Tennessee, 278 m. E of Nashville, on the E side of an affluent of Nolichucky river. Pop. 200.—Also a village of Harrison co., in the state of Kentucky, 27 m. NE of Frankfort, on the W side of an affluent of Licking river.—Also a village of Fairfield township, Highland co., in the state of Ohio, 64 m. SW by S of Columbus. Pop. 350.—Also a village of Kosciusko co., in the state of Indiana, 133 m. N by E of Indianapolis, 2 m. NW of Tippecanoe river.

**LEESE**, a township in the p. of Sandbach, Cheshire, 2½ m. NE of Middlewich, and N of the Dane. Area 386 acres. Pop. in 1831, 126; in 1851, 119.

**LEESE**, a village of Hanover, in the co. of Hoya, on the Weser, to the S of Nienburg. Pop. 1,027.

**LEEST**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines, watered by the Senne. Pop. of dep. 1,400; of com. 400.

**LEESTONE**, a rivulet, headland, and fishing and coast-guard station in co. Down. The headland and station are 1½ m. E of Kilkeel, at the mouth of the river of the same name.

**LEESVILLE**, a village of Sharon township, Schoharie co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 125.—Also a village of Campbell co., in the state of Virginia, 147 m. W by S of Richmond, at the junction of Stanton river and Goose creek. Pop. 75.—Also a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Indiana, 78 m. S by W of Indianapolis, on the W side of Guthrie's creek. Pop. 200.

**LEETOWN**, a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 177 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. 75.

**LE-CHING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. and 42 m. NE of Lu-gan-fu, in N lat. 36° 25', and E long. 118° 27'.

**LE-CHUEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of She-nan-fu.

**LEEN-CHING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Fo-keen, div. and 30 m. ESE of Ting-chu-fu, in N lat. 25° 37' 12", and E long. 116° 49' 50".

**LEEN-CHU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 2 districts. The town is 130 m. NNW of Canton, on an affluent of the Pe-keang, in N lat. 24° 50', E long. 112° 14'.

**LEEN-CHU-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is on the Leen-keang, near its entrance into the gulf of Tonquin, 100 m. W of Kaou-chu-fu, in N lat. 21° 38' 54", and E long. 108° 58' 50" (obs. of mis.), or according to the charts of the Eng. Adm., 107° 20'.

**LEEN-HWA-TING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Keih-gan-fu.

**LEEN-KEANG**, a district and town of China, in prov. of Fo-keen, div. and 21 m. ENE of Fuh-chu, at the entrance of a small river into the Eastern sea, in N lat. 26° 8', and E long. 119° 20'.—Also a river in the prov. of Kwang-tung, which runs SW, and after a course of about 75 m. throws itself into the gulf of Tonquin, at the town of Leen-chu. The estuary of this river forms a good harbour, and in the adjacent sea are productive pearl fisheries.

**LEEN-PING-CHU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, 126 m. NE of Canton, in N lat. 24° 19' 12", and E long. 114° 17' 30".

**LEEN-SHAN-HEEN**, a district and town of

China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. of Leen-chu, in N lat. 24° 45', and E long. 112°.

LEEWARDEN, an arrondissement, canton, and town of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland. The arrond. comprises 10 cant., and contains 93,220 inhabitants. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 35 m. W of Groningen, and 72 m. NE of Amsterdam, on the Ee, in N lat. 53° 12' 14", and E long. 5° 47' 33". Pop. in 1840, 21,956. It is surrounded by a rampart of earth, enclosed by a moat, and is intersected by numerous canals, communicating with those of Harlingen and Groningen. It is well-built, the streets are straight and spacious, and the canals are tastefully lined with trees. The principal buildings are the palace of the prince of Orange, the churches, 12 in number, one of which contains the tombs of the princes of Orange, and an old edifice of the 16th cent.—one of the richest specimens of brick and stone works mixed to be found in Holland,—now used as a military house of correction. Close to the Harlingen gate is a massive Gothic tower, the church belonging to which was swept away by a storm. L. has also a synagogue, a fine town-hall, an exchange, and an arsenal. It possesses extensive manufactures of linen, paper, &c., and has a large general trade.

LEEUBRUG, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of East Flanders, dep. of Denderleeuw. Pop. 315.

LEEUVEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, cant. and 2 m. W of Druten, and 14 m. WNW of Nimeguen, on the l. bank of the Waal. Pop. 1,500.

LEEUVENBERG. See LION'S HEAD.

LEEUEWERGEM, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Audenard. Pop. 648.

LEEWIN (CAPE), a headland of Western Australia, on the coast of the co. of Sussex, on the W side of Flinders bay, in S lat. 34° 19', and E long. 115° 8'. It is a low hill, opposing to a tremendous sea an inclined plane of some acres of solid granite.

LEEUEW SAINT PETER, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Brussels, watered by the Zuen and Senne, and intersected by the Charleroi canal. Pop. 3,565.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See ANTILLES.

LEFAO, a town on the NW coast of the island of Timor, in the Sunda archipelago.

LEFF, a river of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, which has its source near Lezlac, passes Château-Landren, and throws itself into the Trieux, on the r. bank, 3 m. below Pontrieux, after a course in a generally NNW direction of about 30 m.

LEFFE, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. ENE of Bergamo, district and 1½ m. S of Gandino. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics.

LEFFINGHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. 1,645.

LEFKA, a village of Greece, in Livadia, in the nom. and 8 m. WSW of Thebes. It occupies the site of the ancient *Leuctra*, noted for the victory of Epaminondas over the Lacedemonians in the year 371 B.C.

LEFKEH, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Sultan-Oghi, 45 m. ENE of Brusa. It contains about 400 houses neatly built of sun-baked brick, and has a mosque, a great convent, a public bath and a caravanserai.

LEFKOSIA. See NICOSIA.

LEFONGA, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Hapai islands, in the Tonga archipelago, in S lat. 19° 50', and W long. 174° 30'. It is about 8 m. in length and 3 m. in breadth. It is surrounded

by coral reefs; and on the E side is a shelving rock covered at high-tide. Towards the centre of the island the soil appears to be fertile and well-cultivated. The inhabitants are numerous, and have made some progress in the arts of civilization.

LEFTIMO, a district of the island of Corfu, comprising its S extremity. Its soil is almost entirely marl, and its principal produce oil. Its 5 principal villages, which are contiguous, have a conjoined pop. of about 2,000, whose manners and morals generally contrast unfavourably with those of other Corfiote districts.

LEFTWICH, a township in the p. of Davenham, Cheshire, 1 m. S of Norwich, between the Weaver and Wenlock, and on the Grand Junction railway. Area 972 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,528.

LEGANES, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 7 m. SW of Madrid, and partido of Getafe, in a pleasant and salubrious situation. Pop. 1,905. It has a parish church, 4 chapels, several hospitals, excellent barracks, and a public granary. The manufacture of chocolate, and the rearing of cattle, form the chief branches of local industry.

LEGANGER, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and 78 m. NE of Bergen, on the N side of the Sogne-Fjord. Pop. 3,230.

LEGANIEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 56 m. NNE of Cuenca, and partido of Uclés, on a calcareous rock, 3 m. from the Tagus. Pop. 1,220. It has manufactures of broom. The environs afford wine, and are noted for their breed of pigs.

LEGARDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido and 3 m. WNW of Vitoria, near the gorge of Mount Arrato. Pop. 60.

LEGAU, or LECHAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 6 m. W of Grönbach, and 15 m. NW of Kempten. Pop. 600.

LEGAZPIA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, and partido of Vergera, 28 m. SW of San Sebastian, and 8 m. NE of Mondragon, on the l. bank of the Urola. Pop. 1,083. It has a parish church, a convent, an hospital, and a prison. It has some manufactures of coarse linen fabrics, but the iron works in the vicinity and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of industry.

LEGBOURN, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. SE of Lincoln, on the Great Northern railway. Area 1,910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 449; in 1851, 551.

LEGE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inférieure, arrond. of Nantes. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,780; in 1841, 7,291. The town is 26 m. S of Nantes. Pop. in 1841, 3,401.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. SW of St. Beat, on the l. bank of the Aune, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 200. In the vicinity are mines of argenteriferous lead, and quarries of marble.

LEGELHURST, a village of the grand duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, E of Kehl. Pop. 1,414.

LEGENRE ISLAND, the northernmost of Dampier's group off the NW coast of Australia. It is 9 m. long and from a ½ to 1½ m. broad. Its NW point is in S lat. 20° 18' 45", E long. 116° 46'.

LEGER (SAINT), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Caen, and com. of Careagny. Pop. 119.—Also a village in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of St. Symphorien, 12 m. W of Bazas. Pop. 800.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, cant. of Bouaye, 11 m. WSW of Nantes. Pop. 452.—Also a town in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. NNW of Rambouillet. Pop. 850.

LEGER-SOUS-BEUVRAY (SAINT), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, arrond. of Autun. The cant. comprises 7

com. Pop. in 1831, 6,692; in 1841, 7,462. The village is 11 m. WSW of Autun. Pop. 1,222. It carries on a considerable trade in wood.

**LEGER-AU-BOIS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 8 m. S of Blangy, and 11 m. NE of Neufchatel. Pop. 950. It has a manufactory of glue.

**LEGER-DU-BOSCDÉL (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Bernay. Pop. 352. It has several iron-works.

**LEGER-DE-FOUCHERET (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Quarré-les-Tombes. Pop. 1,499. It has a manufactory of glue. Fine micaceous sand is found in the locality.

**LEGER-SUR-D'HEUNE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Chagny, 10 m. WNW of Chalons-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,597. It has several gypsum and tile-works.

**LEGER-MAYNAZEIX (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Magnac-Laval, 17 m. NE of Bellac. Pop. 1,623.

**LEGER-DE-MONTBRELLAS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Trois-Moutiers, and 8 m. NW of Loudun. Pop. 550.

**LEGER-DE-MONTBRUN (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sèvres, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Thouars. Pop. 764. It has several mineral springs.

**LEGER-DE-PEYRE (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lozère, cant. and 4 m. N of Marvejols. Pop. 1,477. It has manufactories of various kinds of woollen fabrics. In the environs are a copper-mine and several mineral springs.

**LEGER-DES-VIGNES (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 2 m. N of Decize, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 350. It has a bottle-work, and contains a coal-depot.

**LEGERWOOD**, a parish in Berwickshire, 5 m. S of Lauder. Area about 14 sq. m. In its N corner it attains an elevation, in Boon-hill, of 1,090 ft. above sea-level; its S division is wholly occupied by a broad-based height called L. hill. Pop. 587.

**LEGESBY**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. SSE of Market-Raisen. Area 2,886 acres. Pop. 383.

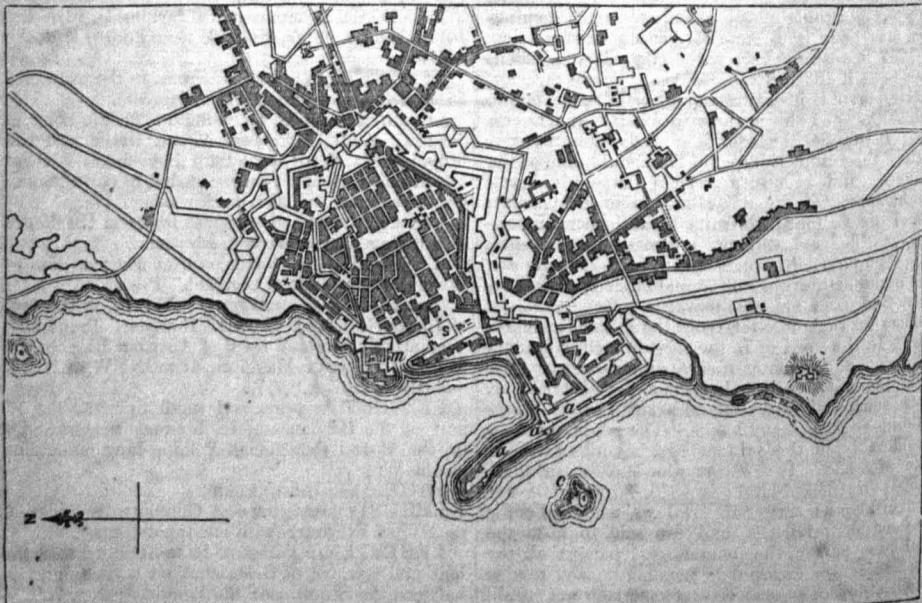
**LEGGU**, a village on the coast of Guinea, about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. inland from Babli-point, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. SSW of a table-hill rising to 520 ft. above sea-level.

**LEGGUINO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 25 m. WNW of Como, district and 5 m. WNW of Gavirate, on the E bank of Lago Maggiore.

**LEGHAIBA**, or **GOBBA**, a town in the kingdom of Tripoli, in Barca, 15 m. SW of Derna.

**LEGHEA**, a station in the desert of Nubia, on the route of the Sudan and Cairo caravan, 120 m. NW of New Dongola.

**LEGHORN** [ITAL., *Livorno*; FRENCH, *Livourne*; SPAN. *Liorno*], a large town and sea-port on the W coast of Italy, in the grand-duchy of Tuscany, prov. and 15 m. SW by W of Pisa, 45 m. WSW of Florence, in N lat.  $43^{\circ} 32' 7''$ , E long.  $10^{\circ} 17' 7''$ . It is of a square form, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circuit, but has two large suburbs. On the side of the sea it is well-fortified; and towards the land it is enclosed by walls. The streets are in general wide, straight, clean, and well-paved, especially that called *La Via Grande*, which traverses the town in a direct line, from the gate of Pisa to that of the harbour, opening near its centre into a spacious square (*n*). The NW end of the town, or that lying between the citadel and the old castle, is intersected by canals which carry the merchandise to the doors of the warehouses. The private houses are for the most part well-built, but there are few public buildings of interest. At one of the corners of the great square stands the Duomo, or high church, a Gothic fabric remarkable only for its vault. Exclusive of this there are 6 Catholic parish churches, 2 Greek churches, an Armenian chapel, numerous synagogues, and a Turkish mosque. The ducal palace is a building of little importance. On the side of the harbour is a fine marble statue of Ferdinand I., grand-duke of Tuscany, supported by four colossal slaves, in bronze. The other remarkable structures are the arsenal (*m*), the warehouses for salt, tobacco, and oil, the theatre, and the public baths. L. contains also 3 hospitals, and a charity-





school for girls. The principal literary institution is an academy of sciences, literature, and the arts, with a library of 6,000 vols. open to the public.

The maritime accommodations of L. consist of a roadstead, and an outer and an inner harbour. The outer harbour, which is the real port, is difficult to enter on account of the shelves which obstruct the approach; and notwithstanding the pains taken to clean it, is frequently incumbered with mud; but ships exceeding 400 tons, for which it has not sufficient depth of water, lie securely in the spacious road to the WNW, moored to pillars with great iron rings. The outer harbour is protected from the swell of the waves, and in a considerable degree from the wind, by a fine mole (*aaa*) of 600 paces in length, which forms a pleasant promenade, exhibiting not only the town and shipping, but several islands in the Tuscan sea. The Darsena or inner harbour (*s*), is only a small basin constructed inside of the other for the grand-duke's galleys. On an island on one side of the port is the lazaretto (*b*), said to be the finest establishment of the kind in Europe, and consisting of a variety of buildings divided into squares, through which there is a constant and free circulation of air. A second and third lazaretto lie about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the S of the Lazaretto di Santo Rocco. The warehouses are airy and extensive; and the merchandise, after being opened, remains untouched for a certain time. The lighthouse of L. stands on a rock a little to the SW of the mole (*c*), and is brilliantly illuminated at night. In 1834, the free port franchises were greatly enlarged and its limits extended by the admission of the suburbs. There is regular steam-communication with Genoa and Marseilles on the one side, and Civita Vecchia and Naples on the other; and railroad communication, by the Leopolda railway, with Pisa, Empoli, and Florence; with Sienna by a line from Empoli; and with Pescia and Lucca by a line from Pisa.

L., though far from the largest city, is perhaps the greatest commercial depot of Italy. It is the residence of consuls from the principal states of Europe, and the chief medium of Italian commerce with the Levant and the coast of Barbary. It is annually visited by upwards of 4,000 vessels; and its trade, with the exception of the period of French domination, has been in a state of continual progression. In 1757 it amounted in national produce to about £166,666; in 1834 to £1,733,333. The average annual import of British manufactures is about £600,000. The shipping of the port consists of about 550 vessels. It supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the rest of Europe, of the Levant, and of the colonies; and in return exports the produce and manufactures of the adjacent part of Italy, silks, strawhats and plait, oil, fruits, borax, cheese, anchovies, marble, and sulphur, cream of tartar, coral, rags, hemp, wool, drugs, and objects of fine art. The manufacturers of Silesia and other parts of Germany find this a valuable market for their linen, the English for their woollens, and the French for their silks. In the town of L. the chief branch of manual industry is the working of coral and alabaster. The other manufactures, such as those of silk, leather, ropes, soap, and paper, are on a small scale. Ship-building engages many hands.—The pop. has varied considerably in the present age, according to the state of trade. In 1791 it was 50,790; in 1812, 45,504; in 1836, 76,397; in 1845, 80,193. Of this number above a sixth part are Jews, who here enjoy considerable privileges, and are said to form the wealthiest part of the community. Almost all the inhabitants are engaged in commerce; and several English houses of extensive connection are established here.

L., formerly *Liburnum* and *Liburni Portus*, can boast of no antiquities, having been in the 15th cent. little more than a village immersed in swamps and sea-weed, when it was sold by the Genoese to Florence, in exchange for Sarzana, a town more contiguous to the former, and 100,000 golden florins. It is indebted for its prosperity to the family of Medici, the princes of which successively enlarged and fortified it, constructed the port and mole, declared it a free harbour, and encouraged Jews and commercial strangers to settle in it. Canals have rendered the neighbouring marshes fit for culture, and in some measure dissipated the noxious effluvia, though the air still continues somewhat unhealthy. Good water being scarce, government caused a stream of excellent water to be conveyed hither from the mountains of Colognole, by an aqueduct 12 m. in length. In the environs of L., the most interesting object is the churchyard of the English (*d*), where, among many other interesting monuments, is to be seen that of Smollet, and of Francis Horner.

L'ÉGLISE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, cant. of Neufchateau. Pop. 766.

LEGNAGO, a fortified town of Austrian Italy, in the Veronese, 22 m. SE of Verona, and 26 m. ENE of Mantua, in N lat.  $45^{\circ} 11' 18''$ , E long.  $10^{\circ} 59' 13''$ . It is divided by the Adige into two parts, and that part on the l. bank of the stream is called Porto-Legnago. The public buildings consist of several monasteries, a royal gymnasium, and a theatre. Pop. 5,700. Its trade is of some importance, and it has a weekly market for silk, corn, and rice. A canal was dug, in 1762, from this town to Ostiglia, on the Po, near Mantua.

LEGNAJA (BORGO-DI), a town of Tuscany, 1 m. W of Florence, near the Arno. Pop. 2,100.

LEGNANO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the r. bank of the Olona, 14 m. NW of Milan. It is connected with Legnarello, on the opposite bank of the river, by a bridge. Pop. 2,800, chiefly engaged in cotton and silk manufactures.

LEGNONCINO, a mountain of Lombardy, in the NE of the prov. of Como, near the E bank of the Lake of Como. Alt. 4,980 ft.

LEGNONE, a mountain of Lombardy, in N lat.  $46^{\circ} 5'$ , E long.  $9^{\circ} 25'$ , rising to nearly 8,000 ft. above sea-level.

LEGOSETTA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. SSW of St. Sebastian. Pop. 590.

LEGRAD, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Szegech, at the confluence of the Drave and the Muhr, 15 m. E of Varasdin. Pop. 2,350. It was considerably injured by a succession of earthquakes, from the 8th to the 20th of November 1778.

LEGUAN ISLAND, a small island at the mouth of the river Essequibo, in Guayana.

LEGUE (LÉ), a small port of France, dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, on the Channel. Pop. 750.

LEGUEVIN, a small town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, 9 m. W of Toulouse. Pop. 1,000.

LEGUMO, a small town of Austrian Italy, in the Milanese, on Lago-Maggiore, 41 m. NNW of Milan.

LEH. See LE.

LEHDINE, a prov. and small town in the W part of the Birman empire, between the Irawaddi on the E and the Romah-Pokung-lung mountains on the W.

LEHE. See BREMERLEHE.

LEHEN, a small town of Germany, in Baden, 3 m. NW of Freyburg, with 800 inhabitants.

LEHESTEN, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 6 m. SE of Gräfenhain, on a rising ground between the Sirmitz and the Loquitz. Pop. 700.

LEHIGH, a river of America, which rises in Lu-

zerne co., near Wilkesbarre, in Pennsylvania, U. S., and flows through a most important coal region, a distance of 100 m., to the Delaware river at Easton. It is navigable by means of dams, locks, and canals, from Easton to Whitehaven, a distance of 84½ m. —Also a co. in the E part of Pennsylvania. Area 389 sq. m., skirted by the Lehigh river on the NE. Its cap. is Allentown. Pop. in 1840, 25,787; in 1850, 32,940. —Also a township in Northampton co., in Pennsylvania, to the S of Blue mountain. Pop. 2,049.

**LEHIGH GAP**, a pass in Blue mountain, in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 104 m. ENE of Pennsylvania, through which the Lehigh river passes between precipitous cliffs rising 1,200 ft. above the bed of the stream.

**LEHIGHTON**, a village in Northampton co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 36 m. WNW of Easton, on the W bank of the Lehigh, which is here crossed by a bridge 214 ft. in length.

**LEHMAN**, a township in Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 121 m. NNW of Harrisburg. Pop. 530.

**LEHNA**, or **BAMBORI**, a small town and fortress on the coast of Abasia, 15 m. SSE of Pitzunda, and 28 m. NNW of Sukum-Kaleh. It has a few bazaars kept by Armenian traders. The vicinity is clothed with a dense forest in which the box becomes a giant, and even the juniper attains a circumf. of 15 ft. The arbutus, likewise, and the oleander, tamarisk, olive, fig, rhododendron, and pomegranate attain great luxuriance.

**LEHNE**, a river of Prussia, which rises in the duchy of Westphalia, and runs into the Roer, 2 m. below Schwiet.

**LEHNIN**, a town of Prussia, in the Middle mark of Brandenburg, 15 m. WSW of Potsdam. Pop. 950.

**LEHRBERG**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Franconia, on the Rezat, 5 m. NW of Anspach. Pop. 900.

**LEHRE**, a village of the duchy of Brunswick, circle of Riddagshausen, on the Schunter, 6 m. NW of Königslutter. Pop. 750.

**LEHRI**, a town of Beluchistan, in N lat. 29° 14', near the S base of a mountain-ridge connecting the Suliman range with the Hala range.

**LEIA**, a province of Lahore, to the NW of Multan, skirted by the Sind on the W. It is a fertile and well-cultivated district. Its cap., of the same name, is situated about 3 m. E of the Indus, in N lat. 30° 59', E long. 70° 59'. It is a thriving place, with a pop. of about 15,000.

**LEIBA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos, 9 m. NNW of Santa-Domingo, on the r. bank of the Tiron. Pop. 1,300.

**LEIBEN**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, 4 m. NE of Pechlarn, near the r. bank of the Danube.

**LEIBISCH**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 50 m. S of Marienwerder; and 6 m. ENE of Thorn. Pop. 200.

**LEIBITZ**, or **LIBICE**, a small town of Hungary, in the palatinate of Zips, 1 m. S of Käsmarkt. Pop. 2,260.

**LEIBNITZ**, a small town of Austria, in Styria, on the Sulm, at the confluence of the Lasnitz, 16 m. S of Gratz. Pop. 1,050.

**LEICESTER**, a parliamentary borough, the cap. of the co. of Leicester, on the Midland Counties railway, by which it is brought into connection with all the great lines traversing the inland districts, and with Birmingham, Derby, Nottingham, Manchester, and London, distant by railway from Aylesbury 70 m., Birmingham 48 m., Derby 29½ m., Leeds 102 m., London 103½ m., Rugby 20 m. The town is pleasantly situated almost in the centre of the co., in a

gentle hollow, on the E bank of the sluggish Soar, which is here crossed by 4 bridges. The principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, are spacious and well paved; but a large proportion of the town is built in a straggling confused manner. The old buildings have been mostly replaced of late years by modern brick houses. The theatre and the new hall are both fine edifices; and the terraces and banks are also fine erections. Amongst the chief architectural ornaments of the town are the assembly rooms. The exchange is a plain brick edifice built in 1747. On rising ground, on the S. side of the town, stands the new co. jail. Its exterior bears some resemblance to a baronial castle, having flanking towers and portcullis at the entrance, and turrets at short intervals round the boundary walls which include an area of more than 3 acres. It is a strong building, constructed on the most approved plan, and comprises 126 cells. The Leicester station of the Midland Counties railway is a large building on the E side of the town. Some of the churches are fine edifices. The dissenting places of worship are numerous. —Under the new municipal act the enlarged borough has been divided into 7 wards, and is governed by 14 aldermen and 42 councillors. The income of the corporation in 1839 was £21,069; in 1847, £20,648. L. has returned 2 members to parliament since the time of Edward I. Electors registered in 1837, 3,581; in 1848, 3,505. Leicester is one of the polling-places, and the principal place of election for the southern division of the county. —L. has fully shared in that tendency to increase which for nearly half-a-century has characterized the manufacturing towns of the kingdom. The pop. in 1801 was 16,953; in 1831, 39,306; in 1851, 60,584. Its trade and manufactures, both with regard to the variety and quantity of the articles produced, have more than doubled within the last 30 years. The principal manufacture is that of woollen hosiery, which is more extensively carried on here than in any other town of the kingdom except Nottingham. In the various branches of industry requisite for bringing the raw material into the shape of stockings, several thousands of the inhabitants are occupied. Worsted thread and cotton thread are manufactured to a considerable extent; the making of cotton or Berlin gloves, and of silk hosiery, is also an important branch of industry. Upwards of seven-tenths of the woollen manufactures of L. are consumed within the kingdom. The manufacture of woollen stockings was commenced in L. about the time of the Revolution. It was very unpopular at first, and the few artificers were forced to work their frames in secret. The trade, however, soon outgrew the prejudices by which it had been at first kept down. In 1712 it was computed that in L. 1,000 persons were employed in sorting, combing, and dyeing; 6,000 in spinning, doubling, and throwing; and 6,000 in weaving, seaming, and dressing up the woollen goods. In 1785 the invention of a worsted spinning machine gave the trade an impetus; and in 1792 there were upwards of 70 hosiers in L., employing no less than 3,000 frames. In 1831 the number had doubled; and in 1845 there were in L. and the villages around about 10,000 frames employed in making stockings, shirts, drawers, socks, and caps; about 2,000 in making gloves and mitts; and about 750 machines employed in the production of 'fancy hosiery.' In this department are included figured and coloured scarfs, shawls, cravats, boots and leggings for children, braces, worsted 'polka jackets,' and so forth. Many of these articles are knitted by hand in the villages of the midland cos.; but the greater portion of the fancy hosiery made is wrought by complicated machinery in L. In this department

it was calculated that in 1845 between 7,000 and 8,000 persons were employed. There were also used about 500 stocking-frames, ingeniously adapted to the requirements of this new branch of industry, about 150 warp-loom, which produce every fabric, from the most gossamery lace to the coarsest carpeting, and about 100 machines called grinders, of ingenious and complicated construction. About one-half of the fancy hosiery then produced was destined for the foreign, and one-half for the home market. In 1845 there were 52 steam-engines employed in propelling the machinery used in the town. In the borough are several corn-mills, and two extensive iron-foundries. The town has been indebted in some measure for its prosperous condition to its situation on the high road between London and the cotton district of Lancashire, the hardware and cutlery of Sheffield, and the cloth manufactories of the W. R. of Yorkshire. Its trade is also greatly facilitated by the important lines of inland communication which it possesses by means of the Midland Counties railway, the Swannington railway which connects the town with the Ashby coal-field, and the river Soar. —L. is a place of very great antiquity. During the Saxon heptarchy, it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia. During the civil war, its burgesses warmly espoused the cause of the Parliament, and sustained one of the severest of sieges from the royalist army.

**LEICESTER.** a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont. U. S., 73 m. SSW of Montpelier. The surface is in some parts mountainous, and is watered by Otter creek and Leicester river. The soil consists to a great extent of fertile sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 603.—Also a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, 48 m. W of Boston, watered by French and Blackstone rivers. The surface is hilly. The soil, consisting of clay loam, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. 1,707.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of New York, 5 m. W of Genesee. The surface rises in terraces from the Genesee river, by which it is bordered on the E. Pop. 2,415.

**LEICESTERSHIRE,** one of the midland counties of England; bounded on the N by the cos. of Derby and Nottingham; on the E by Lincoln and Rutland; on the S by Northampton and Warwick; and on the W by Warwick, Stafford, and Derby. From these cos. it may be said, in general, to be divided by no natural boundaries, though short portions of the rivers Trent, Soar, Anker, Welland, and Avon, run along different parts of the boundary-line. Its greatest length from a point to the S of Lutterworth to the N part of the vale of Belvoir, is about 45 m.; its breadth from E to W about 40 m. Its square area is generally estimated at 515,840 acres.

*Aspect of the country.* The general appearance of this co. is picturesque in so far as green fields, and numerous hedge-rows, and a succession of gentle eminences can make it. The surface of the co. may in general be denominated table-land: the elevations are too insignificant to form striking features in the landscape. Bardon-hill, the highest elevation, is only 853 ft. above sea-level, not half the height of Axe-Edge and Kinder-Scout, in the adjoining co. of Derby. Its rise above the immediate vicinity is only 200 or 250 ft.; and the descent, from its base to the level of the Soar at Leicester, a distance of 10 m., is 400 ft., leaving only 200 for the gradual descent of the Soar and Trent from Leicester to the Humber, a distance of 90 m., exclusive of the sinuosities of the rivers. The vale of Belvoir to the NE, extending upwards of 15 m.: the valley of the Wreke, from Melton to its junction with the Soar below Syston; and the entire length of the Soar, with many of its

tributary streams, exhibit scenes of fertility equal, for their extent, to most in the empire.

*Rivers.* From the circumstance of this co. being placed in the centre of England, it cannot boast of any large rivers, although it is well-watered by smaller streams and rivulets, which essentially contribute to form the rivers of other counties. The principal rivers of this co. are the Soar, Swift, Welland, Avon, Wreke, and Anker. The Trent, which ranks above the preceding rivers with respect to volume of water, touches the co. at the park of Castle-Donnington, and forms the extreme N boundary for a distance of only 6 to 8 m., until it meets the Soar near Hemington. The Soar rises near the SW border of the co., between Hinckley and Lutterworth; flows in a N direction, passing Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, and Loughborough; from Dishley, runs along the border of the co. for 7 or 8 m.; and finally turns into Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent. The channel of this river has been deepened from Leicester downwards, so as to be navigable for barges. In its course it receives the waters of the Wreke. The Soar, the Wreke, and the Welland, send their waters to the German ocean; while the other streams flow towards the W.

*Canals.* The town of Leicester possesses the advantages of internal navigable communication with the E, S, and W coasts and sea-ports: namely, Gainsborough, Hull, Boston, London, Chichester, Portsmouth, Poole, Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester, Chester, and Liverpool, exclusive of many intermediate towns and districts of great manufacturing importance, through the medium of the Leicester navigation to Loughborough, and thence to the Trent and Grand Trunk to the N; and the Union and Grand Union, and thence to the Oxford and Grand Junction canals towards the S. The artificial deepening of the Soar, already noticed, is upwards of 20 m. in length, and sometimes leaves the natural bed of the river for a short distance. It is navigable by such barges as can sail on the Trent; and gives off a collateral cut to Loughborough, whence a continuation has been made to certain collieries both by cuts and railways. The Wreke has been made navigable as far as Melton-Mowbray, where it communicates with the Oakham canal, which runs in an E direction for about 8 m., enters Rutlandshire, and advances a similar distance to Oakham. The Union canal originates near Leicester, from the Soar navigation, and runs with a winding course, in a direction nearly S by E, as far as Harborough, near which it gives off a branch called the Derby and Leicester canal. The Grand Union forms a communication between the Union near Foxton and the Grand Junction at Long-Buckby, thus opening up a communication with London; and the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, 30 m. in length, and level throughout, enters the SW side of the co. near Hinckley, runs in a direction nearly N by W, passes Market-Bosworth, and reaches Ashby-de-la-Zouch. It joins the Coventry canal at Nuneaton. Railways have been adopted for all the branches where lockage was required.—The Grantham canal enters from Lincolnshire, runs along the vale of the Belvoir, and passes into Nottinghamshire, after a course of about 10 m. in Leicestershire.

*Railways.* Those connected with the canal navigation are the Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and the Leicester and Swannington railways. From the extremity of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch canal, the former runs by the town of Ashby-de-la-Zouch to the Ticknall lime-works, passing in its course under a tunnel 457 yds. long, at the end of which a branch commences, and runs 4½ m. to the lime-works at Cloud hill, whence another short branch extends to Lount colliery. There is also a branch of half-a-mile from the Ashby canal to a colliery near Moira; and at the commencement of the canal on Ashby-wolds, another extends to the Potteries on Gresley-green, and to the Swadlincote collieries.—The Leicester and Swannington railway, formed under act 11 Geo. IV. cap. 58, commences at the Union canal, in the river Soar, near Leicester, whence it runs NW, and through a tunnel 1½ m. in length, after which it turns to the SW for about 3½ m., and again NW, terminating at Swannington, a distance of 15½ m. There are four short branches from the main line. The object of this railroad was the supply of coal and limestone to the populous town of Leicester,—an object in which it has been successful.—The Midland Counties railway is by far the most important line by which this co. is at present traversed. It enters the S district between Lutterworth and Over-cay-brook; and running NE by Leicester, curves NW by Loughborough, and quits the co. by crossing the Soar.

*Roads.* The principal of these are the great road from London to Manchester, which passes Market-Harborough, Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, and Loughborough; and the road from London to Leeds, which passes Melton-Mowbray and Nether-Broughton. Various other roads radiate from L. to the more important towns and villages in the co.—The length of turnpike roads in this co. has been estimated at about 286 m.; cross roads, 1,430 m.; turning a total of 1,716 m. of communication. The returns of turn-



pike trusts, for 1832, show an expenditure of £23,816 on 1,597 m. of road.

*Geological structure.*] The geology of L. is interesting. The principal minerals are coal, slate, sienite, gypsum, and lime. The coal deposits are on the W. commencing on the borders of Derbyshire; and on the whole of the W of Charnwood, within the red sandstone districts. This portion of the co. may be said to be one immense coal-field; and in this part metalliferous limestone abounds. E of the coal-district, in the N of the co., are the hills of Charnwood forest,—the most remarkable in the county. On the SE side they consist of transition-slate, furnishing valuable quarries, which are worked to the depth of 90 ft., the slate becoming finer as the workmen go deeper. Tin is said to have been found, but no workings appear. The basalt rocks at Stoney-Stanton are supposed to be part of an immense dyke running from the forest through Bedworth, in a SW direction, to Rowley, in Staffordshire. In the vale of Belvoir, and the whole of the E side of the co. from Bottesford to Catthorpe, blue marl, or clay, abounds. The oolite, a yellow limestone formation, extending through Lincolnshire, enters this co. at Croxton-Kyriel, and continues as far as Waltham-on-the-Wolds; thence to Buckminster, and thence parallel with the boundary of the co., till it leaves it near Market-Overton. This limestone abounds in fossil remains. The red sandstone on which Belvoir-castle is built, extends in a SW direction as far as Grimston, and thence to Edmundthorpe. The whole of the high ground to the N of the Wreke and Eye, is of the same formation.

*Soil and produce.*] The soils of this co. may be divided into three classes: clay-loam, sandy or gravelly loam, and meadow soil. There is no surface-soil that can properly be denominated clay or sand. There is no chalk, and the peat-bogs have long since been drained. For the most part, however, the soil is strong and stiff, composed of clay and marl, affording a great extent of rich grazing-land, and peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans and wheat, for which it is proverbially noted. The proportion of pasture and meadow land throughout the co. much exceeds that of arable. The parts under tillage lie chiefly to the N and W. The size of farms is from 50 to 300 acres upon the heavier soils; and from 150 to 500 on the lighter. The majority of the landowners are small holders of from 50 to 500 acres which they generally cultivate themselves. The grazing lands have been very generally drained, and in some places considerable attention has been paid to irrigation.—There are many dairy farms, especially in the vicinity of Hinckley, Bosworth, and Melton-Mowbray. Although L. has acquired no such national fame for the excellence of its cheese as Gloucestershire and Cheshire, it is the first co. in the empire for the excellence of its cheese. It was in this co. that the celebrated Stilton cheese was first made, and it still continues to be a standard article of production. It ought to have been named Withcote cheese, being first made in that small v., on the E side of the co., and about 30 m. from Stilton. This cheese is now made chiefly on the farms near Melton-Mowbray. The average yield of a dairy on moderate land may be reckoned at 3 to 3½ cwt. of cheese per cow; and on better land, up to 4½ and even 5 cwt. The quantity of cheese generally sent to Leicester October fair is about 200 tons annually; and it is calculated that of 5,000 tons annually sent down the Trent from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, and the N of Staffordshire, Leicester produces at least 1,500 tons. Dairy farms vary in size from 100 to 500 acres.—The cattle of L. owe their excellence to the exertions of Bakewell of Dishley farm, near Lough-

borough, who died in 1795. The present improved breed of cattle is firm bound, firm in the neck, throat, and bosom; the back is straight, wide, and loaded with flesh, the rump thick, wide, and fleshy on the points. The colour is red; the legs short, with thin, wide, and spreading horns. The weight, when fat, is from 9 to 10 score the quarter, but often much more. Besides this Dishley breed, many others are met with, as this co. is much used for grazing and fattening for the butcher, cattle from Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the N counties. Three breeds of sheep are reared: the old Leicester, the new Leicester, and the forest sheep. The old Leicester, derived from the original stock of the co., is large, heavy, and slow to fatten, with coarse wool. The new Leicester breed, for which also the co. is indebted to Bakewell, is thus described: "Their backs are broad and straight; their breasts are full, bellies tucked up heads small, necks short, legs thin, pelts light, and wool fine of its kind. They are quiet in temper, and capable of being fattened in a short time, on a small proportion of food, and to a great weight, in proportion to their apparent size. Fat wethers weigh about 25 lbs. a quarter. The average fleece is about 7 lbs." The forest-breed is comparatively inferior, and is found chiefly about Charnwood. The black breed of L. horses is in general demand; and many are reared for the waggon, the plough, the race-course, and the chase. Mules and asses are much used by farmers; and swine are extensively fed. "Grazing and pasturage, since the commencement of the present cent., have been so very extensively followed here, that L. may be regarded as the model school of the empire, in those departments of husbandry, the head-quarters of all those marvellous improvements of stock, &c., which have spread the renown of 'Leicestershire' with the breed of its sheep all over the world. Towards the close of the last cent. L. was almost one open district of common fields. Though that large portion of it which is still the country of our finest hunts, remains of course in much the same condition, enclosures, to an enormous extent, have from time to time been made, so that its pasturage is scarcely to be exceeded throughout the United kingdom; and its sheep-feeding economy has probably realised larger returns of money than any other branch of agricultural or farming occupation, within any given equal period of years. Under these aspects, as contributing so largely to our supply of animal food, and to the staple of almost our oldest and most important trade—wool—L. is to be regarded as one of the most important cos. in the kingdom."

*Manufactures.*] If the ratio of persons employed constitute a ground of decision, L. is essentially a manufacturing co., there being but 5 cos. in England, which in this respect have a decided precedence, whilst it is on a level with those of Nottingham, Derby, and Chester. The principal manufactures are those connected with wool, one of the staple products of the co., and which is also exported raw. Wool-combing, the spinning of woollen yarn, and the weaving of stockings, are the principal occupations; framework-knitting being the most extensive and important of those. The magnitude to which this branch of industry, enterprise, and ingenuity, has now attained, cannot be correctly ascertained. Half-a-century ago, the articles made from the stocking frame were chiefly limited to stockings, socks, caps, gloves, and mitts, and these, for the most part, of worsted spun by the hand, and in variety confined to the few detached improvements then made on the frame. The materials used in this manufacture, and the machine which works them, have undergone great changes; and an almost infinity of fabrics of

worsted, lamb's wool, cotton, thread, and silk, mixtures of these, angola and merino in every degree of tenuity, from the coarsest yarn to that used in making bobbin net lace, are now produced. The main central points of this manufacture in L. are Leicester, Loughborough, and Hinckley; but it has more or less spread through a great extent of the co. There are about 20,000 frames at work in the town and co. of L., employing 35,000 hands. Of these, upwards of six-tenths are occupied in the production of common woollen hosiery; two-tenths in the fancy trade; and the remaining two-tenths in the manufacture of cotton and merino fabrics. Some years ago, in the S and W parts of the county, worsted stuffs were manufactured: this branch is now nearly extinct. Coarse felt hats are made at Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Coleorton; and carpets at Market-Harborough. There are some iron foundries in the co.

*Divisions and general statistics.*] This co. comprises 6 hundreds: viz. Framland, Gartree, Goscote-east, Goscote-west, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe; 196 parishes, 11 market-towns, and 1 borough. Pop. at the Norman survey, 34,000; in 1700, 80,000; in 1750, 95,000; in 1801, 130,081; in 1831, 197,000, consisting of 42,142 families, of whom 12,352 were employed in agriculture, and 22,984 in trade, &c.; in 1841, 220,304; in 1851, 234,938. The increase per cent. in 50 years from 1800 to 1851 has been 75·36; the annual rate of increase 1·13.—L. is in the prov. of Canterbury, and, until recently, formed an archd. in the dio. of Lincoln; but the ecclesiastical commissioners have transferred it to the dio. of Peterborough.—The number of savings' banks, on 20th November, 1838, was 7; total number of depositors, 4,445; total amount deposited, £120,389. In November 1849, the number of savings' banks was 7; number of depositors 8,046; amount deposited, £198,287.—The poor-rate returns for three years to Easter 1750, show an average expenditure of £7,549 on the poor of this county; in 1803, £83,806; in 1839, £64,400; in 1847, £83,527. The value of property rated to the poor rates in 1847 was £1,013,767; and the rate of assessment per pound 1s. 7½d., that for all England being 1s. 6¾d. The expenditure for the half-year ending Lady-day 1852 was £25,725.

*Franchise and government.*] This county returns 6 members to parliament; viz. 2 for the N division, including the hundreds of W. and E. Goscote, and Framland, and those detached portions of Gartree situate E of Goscote; and 2 for the S, including the remainder of Gartree with Sparkenhoe and Guthlaxton. The members for the N division are polled for at Loughborough, Melton-Mowbray, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, the principal place of election being Loughborough; those for the S, at Leicester, Hinckley, and Market-Harborough. The town of Leicester returns 2 members. The number of electors registered for the co., in 1837, was 4,299 for the N, and 4,580 for the S division. In 1848, the number registered for the N division was 4,146; for the S, 5,455. Previous to the passing of the Reform act, the co. returned only 2 members.—L. is comprehended in the midland circuit. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at Leicester.

*History.*] At the period of the Roman invasion this co. was inhabited by a tribe called *Corani*, or *Coritani*, and was soon incorporated with the prov. of *Flavia Caesariensis*. After the departure of the Romans, it formed part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia, and the inhabitants were known by the name of the Middle Angles. It was long under the dominion of the Danes, who constituted Leicester one of their chief cities. During the civil war in 1645, Leicester was besieged by Charles I. who took it by storm. It was, however, regained in the same year by the parliamentary forces under Sir Thomas Fairfax. The duchy and earldom of L. have, from the time of Henry IV., been merged in the Crown, until 1837, when Thomas William Coke, Esq., was created earl of Leicester and Holkham.

LEICHLINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 15 m. SE of Düsseldorf, circle and 9 m. SW of Solingen. Pop. 430. It has manufactories of cloth and of cutlery.

LEIDERSDORF, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen, presidial and 7 m. SSE of Amberg, on the l. bank of the Vils.

LEIDERSHAUSEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 5 m. S of Weinham, and 9 m. E of Mannheim. Pop. 1,093.

LEIDSCHENDAM, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 4 m. E of the Hague, on the canal from that town to Leyden. Pop. 1,800.

LEIGH, a tything in the p. of Wimborne-Minster, Dorset, 1 m. E of Wimborne-Minster. Pop. in 1831, 532; in 1851, 574.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Yetminster, Dorset, 5½ m. S by W of Sherborne. Area 1,984 acres. Pop. in 1831, 400; in 1851, 440.—Also a parish and sea-port in Essex, 4 m. SW of Rochford, at the mouth of the Thames. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen engaged in the oyster-trade. Area 2,331 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,254; in 1851, 1,570.—Also a parish in Surrey, 3 m. SW of Reigate. Area 3,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 483; in 1851, 475.—Also a township in the p. of Westbury, Wilts, 1 m. SW of Westbury. Pop. in 1831, 1,420; in 1851, 1,380.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ashton-Keynes, 3 m. W by S of Cricklade. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1851, 309.—Also a parish in the co. of Worcester, 4½ m. W by S of Worcester, on the river Teme. Area 6,129 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,933; in 1851, 2,342.

LEIGH, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which has its source to the E of Balfour river, about 11 m. SE of the hill of that name; runs NNW; and joins Arthur river in E long. 145°, and about 8 m. above the entrance of that river into the Indian ocean.

LEIGH, LEA, or NURRIWILLUN, a river of Australia Felix, which separates the co. of Grant from the district of Portland bay, and falls into the Barwon.

LEIGH, or LEES, a parish in Staffordshire, 4½ m. WNW of Uttoxeter, on the Crewe and Derby railway. Area 7,055 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,074.

LEIGH, or WEST LEIGH, a parish in Kent, 2¼ m. W of Tunbridge. Area 4,660 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,011; in 1851, 1,161.—Also a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 42 m. S by E of Lancaster, and 7½ m. SW of Bolton, in the line of the canal navigation between Wigan and Manchester, and of the railway communication between Bolton and the Liverpool and Manchester railway. The p. includes the chapelries of Astley and Ather-ton, and the townships of Bedford, Tyldesley, Pennington, and West Leigh. Area of the p. 13,194 acres. Pop. in 1801, 12,976; in 1831, 20,083; in 1851, 25,996.—The market-town of L. is composed of the townships of West L. and Pennington; the market-place standing in the former, and the parish-church in the latter. The principal articles manufactured here are cambrics, muslins, bandanas, fustians, and satins, for the Manchester market.

LEIGH (HIGH), a chapelry in the p. of Rostherne, Cheshire, 5 m. NW by N of Knutsford. Area 4,257 acres. Pop. in 1831, 983; in 1851, 1,024.

LEIGH (LITTLE), a chapelry in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 3¼ m. NW by W of Norwich, on the river Weaver, and intersected by the Grand Trunk canal. Area 1,529 acres. Pop. in 1831, 381; in 1851, 407.

LEIGH (NORTH), a parish in Devon, 3¼ m. W by N of Colyton, on a branch of the Axe. Area 994 acres. Pop. in 1831, 240; in 1851, 290.—Also a

parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. NE by N of Witney. Area 2,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 591; in 1851, 725.

**LEIGH (South)**, a parish in Devon, 3 m. W by S of Colyton. Area 2,579 acres. Pop. in 1831, 320; in 1851, 321.—Also a parish in Oxfordshire, 3 m. ESE of Witney. Area 2,074 acres. Pop. in 1831, 339; in 1851, 359.

**LEIGH (West)**, a parish in Devon, 2 m. NNE of Bideford, on the river Torridge. Area 2,616 acres. Pop. in 1831, 484; in 1851, 508.

**LEIGH-WITH-EVINGTON**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5 m. NNE of Gloucester. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1831, 355; in 1851, 470.

**LEIGH-UPON-MENDIP**, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. W of Frome. Area 1,425 acres. Pop. in 1831, 640; in 1851, 581.

**LEIGH-DE-LA-MERE**, a parish in Wilts, 5 m. NNW of Chippenham. Area 1,227 acres. Pop. in 1841, 114; in 1851, 83.

**LEIGH READ**, or **Moscurro**, a county of the state of Florida, U. S., on the E side of the peninsula, watered by St. John's, Halifax, Spruce, Hillsborough, Indian and St. Lucian's rivers, and by St. Sebastian's and Jupiter creeks. It is of great extent, and comprises a great diversity of soil and climate. It contains numerous swamps, but these are easily drained, and are very fertile. Its capital is New Smyrna.

**LEIGH-WOOLEY**, a tything in the p. of Great Bradford, Wilts. Pop. in 1831, 1,680; in 1851, 1,377.

**LEIGHLIN**, a diocese in the ecclesiastical prov. of Dublin, and civil prov. of Leinster. Its nominal seat is Old Leighlin in co. Carlow. In 1600 the see was united to that of Ferns; and ever since it has remained annexed to that see. At the new arrangement made by the Church temporalities bill in 1833, it and Ferns were jointly decreed to be united to Ossory. The nett yearly episcopal income of the see, on an average of three years ending at the close of 1831, was £2,499. The dio. lies partly in the cos. of Kilkenny and Wicklow, but chiefly in Queen's co. and the co. of Carlow. The length of the diocese is about 50 m.; its breadth is from 8 to 16 m.; and its area is 482,115 acres. Pop. in 1831, 187,095. Total of parishes, including chapelries, 84; of benefices, 60. Number of Presbyterian meeting-houses, 2; of other Protestant dissenting meeting-houses, 12; of Roman Catholic chapels, 64. In 1834, the inhabitants consisted of 20,391 Churchmen, 191 Presbyterians, 288 other Protestant dissenters, and 169,982 Roman Catholics.

**LEIGHLIN (Old)**, a parish, containing an episcopal village of the same name, in co. Carlow. Area, 9,920 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,530; in 1851, 2,511. The site of the church at the v. has an elevation above sea-level of 289 ft. The v., or decayed episcopal town, formerly a parliamentary borough, stands on the road from Leighlin-*Bridge* to Castle-Comer, in a recess of the Castle-Comer hills,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Leighlin-*Bridge*, and 7 m. SW by S of Carlow. The name *L.* is a corruption of *Leth-Glen*, 'the half-enclosed valley.' During the wars between the English and the Irish, the town suffered many severe vicissitudes. The present cathedral was built or at least founded by Bishop Donat, who died in 1185. It consists of a nave and chancel. The length of the nave is 84 ft.; that of the chancel 60 ft.; breadth, 21 ft. Pop. in 1831, 106; in 1851, 119.

**LEIGHLIN-BRIDGE**, a market and post town, partly in the p. of Agha, partly in the p. of Wells, co. Carlow, on the river Barrow, and on the road from Dublin to Waterford,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Old Leighlin, and 3 m. N by W of Bagnalstown. The bridge, which spans the Barrow at the town, and occasioned a change of the name of the place from New Leigh-

lin to Leighlin-*Bridge*, comprises 10 arches, and was built about the year 1320. In the vicinity of the town are several extensive corn-mills and corn-stores. Pop. in 1831, 2,035; in 1851, 1,292.

**LEIGHMONEY**, or **LIFFANY**, a parish  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Innishannon, co. Cork. Area 2,716 acres. Pop. in 1831, 855; in 1851, 583.

**LEIGHS (Great)**, a parish in Essex,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Braintree, on the river Chelmer. Area 3,125 acres. Pop. in 1831, 756; in 1851, 874.

**LEIGHS (Little)**, a parish in Essex, 5 m. SW of Braintree, on the river Chelmer. Area 1,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1851, 164.

**LEIGHTON**, a township in the parish of Nantwich, Cheshire, 5 m. NE by N of Nantwich, between the rivers Weaver and Wenlock. Area 1,246 acres. Pop. in 1831, 261; in 1851, 190.—Also a township in the p. of Neston, Cheshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Great Neston, at the mouth of the Dee. Area 1,605 acres. Pop. in 1831, 333; in 1851, 319.—Also a parish in Hunts, 5 m. N by E of Kimbolton, between two branches of the Ouse. Area 2,770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 452; in 1851, 455.—Also a hamlet and township in the p. of Worthen, Montgomeryshire, 1 m. SE of Welshpool, on the E bank of the Severn. Pop. in 1831, 213; in 1851, 297.—Also a parish in Salop,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Much-Wenlock, on the N bank of the Severn. Area 2,151 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1851, 322.

**LEIGHTON**, a village of Lawrence co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 132 m. N of Tuscaloosa, on the Tuscumbia and Decatur railroad.

**LEIGHTON-BUZZARD**, a parish and market-town in the co. of Bedford, 19 m. SSW of Bedford, and 41 m. NW of London, intersected by the Grand Junction canal, and the London and Birmingham railway, which has a station here, near which it passes through a tunnel 300 yds. in length. The p. comprises the chapelries of Billington, Egginton, Heath-with-Reach, and Stanbridge, and the market-town of *L.* Area of p. 8,768 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,172; in 1831, 5,149; in 1851, 6,874. Pop. of township in 1831, 3,330; in 1851, 4,465. The adjunct to the name is generally thought to be a corruption of *Beau-desert*. The town is pleasantly situated near the river Ouse, and consists chiefly of one long street, intersected by two smaller ones at right angles. A considerable trade is carried on in this thriving town in corn, timber, iron, and other commodities. The manufacture of straw-plait and lace affords employment to many of the inhabitants, and there are respectable establishments in the brick and lime trade. It is one of the polling-places for the co.

**LEIGNE-SUR-USSEAU**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Châtelleraut. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,602; in 1841, 5,707. The village is 8 m. N of Châtelleraut, and 26 m. NNE of Poitiers. Pop. 321.

**LEIGNON**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 855; of com. 231.

**LEILA**, a town of Abyssinia, in the div. of Tigre, and district of Midre-Bahrnegast, or land of the seaking, on the E side of Mount Taranta, and on the road from Massowa to Dixan.

**LEIMBACH**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, in the regency and 31 m. NW of Merseburg, circle and 1 m. NNE of Mannsfeld, on the Wippra. Pop. 900. It has two copper-works and a vitriol manufactory.

**LEIMEN**, a town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, bail. and 4 m. S of Heidelberg, on the r. bank of the Leim, an affluent of the Rhine. Pop. 1,327. It is enclosed by a wall and ditch, and contains 3 churches. It has a manu-



factory of tobacco. Agriculture forms an important branch of local industry.

**LEIMERSHEIM**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 12 m. ESE of Landau, cant. and 8 m. S of Gemersheim. Pop. 2,020.

**LEIMNAU**, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. and 3 m. SE of Tettwang, and 60 m. SSW of Ulm. Pop. 1,000. It has a bathing establishment.

**LEIMINDEN**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the SE side of the lake Haarlem.

**LEIN (CAPE)**, a headland of France, in the dep. of the Manche, on the N coast, NE of the island of Pelée.

**LEINA**, a river of Saxe-Gotha, which rises on the N side of the Thuringerwald, is joined by the Apfelstadt, and flows into the Werra.

**LEINACH (LOWER)**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 12 m. NW of Würzburg. Pop. 1,200.

**LEINBAUMS**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 38 m. SE of Tabor, and 12 m. SE of Neuhaus. It has a large glass-work.

**LEINE**, a river of Germany, which has its source in the Harz mountains, in the SW part of the Prussian prov. of Saxony, a little to the W of Stadt-Worbs; flows thence into the kingdom of Hanover; crosses the duchy of Brunswick; re-enters Hanover; and after a course in a generally N direction of about 150 m. joins the Aller, on the L. bank, to the E of Ahlden. Its principal affluents are the Ruhme, and Innerste on the r., and on the l. the Ilme, and Aue. The chief places on its banks are Heiligenstadt, Göttingen, Alfeld, Gronau, Hanover, and Neustadt. It is navigable as far as Hanover. This river gave its name to a dep. of which Göttingen was the chief place, and which is now comprised in the gov. of Hildesheim and Hanover, the duchy of Brunswick, and Electoral-Hesse. —Also a river in Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Merseburg, an affluent of the Lober. —Also a river in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, circle of the Jaxt, which flows into the Kocher, near Abtsmünd.

**LEINEBERG**, a bailiwick of Hanover, in the gov. of Hildesheim, near the centre of the principality of Göttingen, watered on the E by the Leine. Pop. 3,366.

**LEININGEN**, an ancient county of Germany, now comprised in the grand duchy of Baden and the Bavarian circle of the Pfalz.

**LEININGEN (ALT and NEU)**, two villages of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, SW of Grunstadt. The former contains the ruins of the castle of the family of Leiningen, and has several iron-works and wire-drawing-mills. Pop. 780.—**Neu L.**, which lies to the SW of the former, has a collegiate church. Pop. 840.

**LEINSTER**, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the N by Ulster; on the E by the Irish sea; on the SE by St. George's channel; on the S by the Atlantic ocean; on the SW by Munster; on the W by Munster and Connaught; and on the NW by Connaught. Its boundary over most of the SE is the river and estuary of the Suir; over most of the W, the river and lacustrine expansions of the Shannon; but over most of the remaining distance of contact with the other provinces is an altogether artificial line. Its outline, but for being considerably indented by the Ulster co. of Cavan on the N, would be very nearly a slender or elongated oval, extending almost due N and S. Its greatest length S by W, from the most northerly point of co. Louth to Hook-point in co. Wexford, is 112 m.; its greatest breadth, W by N, from Wicklow-head to the confluence of the Little Brosna with the Shannon, is 67 m.

Its area comprises 3,961,188 acres of arable land, 731,886 of uncultivated land, 115,944 of continuous plantations, 15,569 of towns, and 51,624 of water; in all, 4,876,211 acres.

*Surface.* L. is usually, and perhaps justly, pronounced the richest in soil of the four provinces. Yet were it not for co. Wicklow's mountain grandeur and about one-half of the champaign country's luxuriance of aspect, the prov. is greatly inferior in landscape to nearly the whole of Ulster and Munster, and even to a large portion of Connaught. All the northern half of L., excepting the Carlingford mountains in a small district of the NE of Louth, a small group of hills in the extreme W of Meath, and occasional undulations and isolated hills in the other districts, is, in the strictest sense of the phrase, a champaign country; and a large proportion of it consists of a vast plain—the largest and most important in the kingdom, and well known to graziers for its generally rich soil and fattening grasses—which, with some slight interruptions, extends from the Dublin mountains on the S to the low fertile hills of Meath and Louth on the N, and at least 30 m. inland from the shores of the Irish sea. The S half of the prov. is much more diversified than the N. Nearly all the central and W sections of this half of the prov., as well as a large extent of the contiguous sections of the N half, either mainly consist of great sheets of morass or contain large interspersions of bog with flat lowland, but on the NE rises a grand congeries of mountains.

*Coasts and islands.* The coasts of L. are much less indented by the sea than those of the other three provs. The only bays and inlets of any consequence are Carlingford-bay on the boundary with Ulster, Dundalk-bay in Louth, the tiny estuary of the Boyne between Louth and Meath, the sound between Ireland's Eye and the peninsula of Howth, Dublin-bay immediately E of the city of Dublin, Wexford-harbour at the mouth of the Slaney and on the E coast of co. Wexford, and Waterford-harbour on the boundary with Munster. The principal islands are Lambay and Ireland's Eye in co. Dublin N of Howth-head, Dalkey at the S side of the entrance of Dublin bay, and the Saltees off the S coast of co. Wexford.

*Rivers and lakes.* The chief streams are the Dundalk river, the Fane, the Glyde, and the Dee, all flowing to Dundalk bay; the Boyne, whose embouchure is between Louth and Meath; the Nanny-water, which enters the sea midway between co. Louth and co. Dublin; the Shannon, which includes the greater part of both co. Westmeath and King's co.; the Liffey, whose embouchure is at the head of Dublin bay; the Bray and the Vartry rivulets, which drain the NE district of co. Wicklow; the Oveca and its affluents, which drain the central and SE districts; the Slaney, whose embouchure is at the head of Wexford-harbour; and the Barrow, inclusive of that of its large affluent the Nore.—The principal lakes are Sheelin, Ganny, and Kinnail, on the boundary with co. Cavan in Ulster; Ree, a great expansion of the Shannon, on the boundary with Connaught; Dereveragh, Iron, Owel, Lane, and Ennel, in co. Westmeath; and Bray, Dan, Nahanagan, Finogefin, and Glendalough, in co. Wicklow.

*Communications.* L. is much richer in facilities of communication, at once with Britain, with its own interior, and with the rest of Ireland, than any other of the provs. The communications by steam with Great Britain and Wales are more numerous than those of either Ulster or Munster; and, with the exception of those to Scotland on the N, and those to Plymouth and London on the S, they are considerably more direct. The steam communications of Dublin with Liverpool are the most important in the kingdom; those of Dublin with Holyhead, and of Drogheda, Dundalk, and Wexford with Liverpool, make a prominent figure; and those of Dublin with London, Bristol, and the Clyde, and of New Ross with England, are far from being trivial.—Within L. are the whole of the navigation of the Boyne; the

whole of the navigation of the Barrow; the whole of the Royal canal; all the branches, and by far the greater part of the main line of the Grand canal; along its W boundary extends the navigation of the middle and the lower Shannon, connecting it with all W. Connaught and N. Munster; and along the inland part of its S boundary extends the navigation of the Suir, connecting it with a considerable part of SE. Munster.—In 1838 the only completed railway within L. was the first in Ireland, that from Dublin to Kingstown. The prov. is now intersected by the Dublin and Galway railway; the Great Southern and Western railway to Cork; the South-Eastern railway to Kilkenny; and the Dublin and Drogheda line. The most remarkable of the railway works constructed since 1838 is the brief line of atmospheric railway from Kingstown to Dalkey.

*Divisions.*] The prov. of L. is politically divided into 5 eastern or maritime counties, 3 western or Shannon-bounded counties, and 4 interior or inland counties. The maritime cos., named from N to S, are Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford; the Shannon-bounded cos. are Longford, Westmeath, and King's; and the inland cos. are Kildare, Queen's, Carlow, and Kilkenny.—The political prov. includes the whole of the ecclesiastical prov. of Dublin, with its 5 bishoprics of Dublin, Kildare, Leighlin, Ferns, and Ossory.

*Population.*] Pop. in 1821, 1,757,492; in 1831, 1,909,713; in 1841, 1,973,731; in 1851, 1,167,771, being a decrease of 15.5 per cent. within the last 10 years. Houses in 1792, 181,946; in 1821, 278,398; in 1831, 292,729; in 1841, 306,459; in 1851, 277,522. The following statistics are all of 1841. Males, 963,747; females, 1,009,984. Inhabited houses, 306,459; uninhabited complete houses, 12,320; houses in the course of erection, 1,272. First-class houses, 20,052; second-class, 74,488; third-class, 131,998; fourth-class, 79,921. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 214,046; in manufactures and trade, 92,692; in other pursuits, 55,396. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 14,560; on the directing of labour, 133,151; on their own manual labour, 200,121; on means not specified, 14,302.—Clergymen of the Established church, 560; Methodist ministers, 46; Presbyterian ministers, 30; Roman Catholic clergymen, 711.

*History.*] A history of L. is in a very large degree identical with a history of Ireland. In the 2d cent., the territory which now constitutes L. was inhabited by the tribes called *Brigantes*, *Menapii*, *Cauri*, and *Eblani*. In the eight centuries which followed, it appears to have been changefully partitioned into principalities, mainly Irish, yet eventually and in a considerable proportion Danish; during two or three centuries its maritime districts, particularly around Dublin and along the low grounds, were almost wholly in the possession of the Danes. At the arrival of the English in the 12th cent., its S and larger division constituted the kingdom of L. under the line of Cahir, most of its N division constituting the kingdom of Meath under the O'Melaghans, and a small part of its N division belonged to the kingdom of Ulster under the O'Neills. At the settlement which followed the Anglo-Norman conquest, the territory which had constituted the kingdom of L. was inherited by the descendants of Eva, wife of Earl Strongbow and daughter of Dermot Macmurrough, the last king of Leinster; and the territory which had constituted the kingdom of Meath was granted to Hugh de Lacy. These two territories, in a general view, formed the district which till the time of James I. was called 'the English Pale,' and which enjoyed English protection and the administration of English laws, to the exclusion of all the Irish districts or the portion of Ireland lying beyond its limits. The Pale underwent both frequent and great vicissitudes in extent; and while, at one time, it included a considerable part of Ulster and three-fourths of Munster, it at other times suffered contraction far within the boundaries of L. The only cos. which never shook off the English law or were constantly within the English Pale, were Dublin, Louth, Meath, Kildare, and Wexford.—L. gives the title of Duke, in the peerage of Ireland, to the ancient and noble family of Fitzgerald. In 1746-7, James, 20th earl of Kildare, was created Viscount Leinster, in the peerage of Great Britain; in 1761, he was made Marquis of Kildare; and in 1766, he was advanced to the dignity of Duke of L.; and his descendant is the only Duke, the premier Marquis, and the premier Earl of Ireland.

**LEINSTER (MOUNT)**, a mountain on the mutual border of the cos. of Carlow and Wexford,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Newtownbarry. It is broad-based, and somewhat peaked in its acumination, and lifts its summit to the alt. of 2,610 ft. above sea-level.

**LEINSTETTEN**, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 7 m. NW of Salz. Pop. in 1840, 471.

**LEINTWARDINE**, a parish and township of Herefordshire, 7 m. W of Ludlow, at the confluence of the Teme and Clun. Area 8,576 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,358; in 1851, 1,607.

**LEINUNGEN** (GROSS), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Merseburg, SW of Wippra. Pop. 590.

**LEIPA**, **LEIPPA** (BOHMISCH), or **CESKA-LJPA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. ENE of Leitmeritz, and 45 m. NNE of Prague. Pop. in 1845, 5,761. It contains 2 castles and a gymnasium; and possesses manufactories of cloth, calico, printed goods, porcelain, and pottery, and several glass-works.

**LEIPERSVILLE**, a village of Ridley township, Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 97 m. ESE of Harrisburg, intersected by the Leiper canal. Pop. in 1840, 125.

**LEIPFERDINGEN**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, 9 m. W by N of Engen. Pop. 600.

**LEIPHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidia and 3 m. W of Gunzburg, and 12 m. ENE of Ulm, on the r. bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,426. It is enclosed by an old embattled wall, and has a church and an hospital. It has a considerable trade in hops.

**LEIPISCH** (HOHEN), a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony and regency of Merseburg, E of Leibenwerda. Pop. 700.

**LEIPNICK**, or **LEIPNIK**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 9 m. NW of Prerau, and 8 m. W of Weisskirchen, on the Beczwa. Pop. 5,262, of whom 1,441 are Jews. It contains a castle belonging to the princes of Dietrichstein, 2 churches, a college, and 2 hospitals, and has some cloth manufactories.

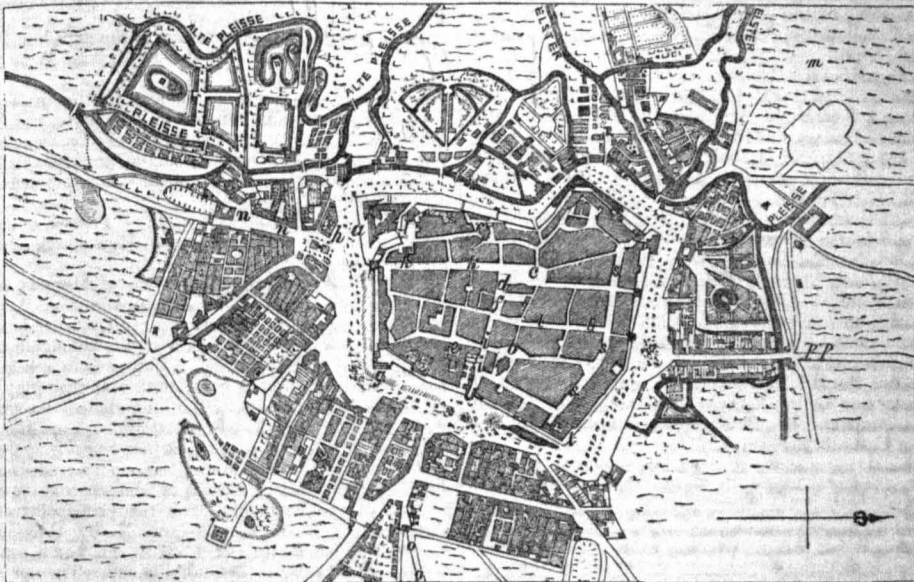
**LEIPNITZ**, a village of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle of Leipsic, SE of Grimma. Pop. 273.

**LEIPSIC** (CIRCLE OF), a province comprising the NW portion of the kingdom of Saxony; bounded on the E by the circle of Misnia or Meissen; on the S by that of the Erzgebirge and the principality of Altenburg; and on the W and N by Prussian Saxony. It has an area of 1,537 sq. m., and a pop. in 1843 of 396,845; in 1849, of 428,532. The soil is fertile, particularly in corn, but deficient in wood, which is brought chiefly from the Erzgebirge and the Vogtland. In some places are found potters' clay, limestone, marble, chalk, porphyry, and jasper. This circle is subdivided into the 3 upper bailiwicks of Borna, Rochlitz, and Grimma; and is the seat of considerable manufactures.

**LEIPSIC**, or **LEIPZIG**, an important commercial city of E. Germany, the second cap. of Saxony, situated in a wide but monotonous plain on the river Pleisse, and in the vicinity of the Parde or Parthe, the White Elster, and the Luppe, in N lat.  $51^{\circ} 20' 19''$ , E long.  $12^{\circ} 21' 45''$ , 18 m. SE of Halle, and 69 m. WNW of Dresden, at an alt. of 350 ft. above sea-level. Before the year 1409 it bore the Slavonic name of *Lipzk*, signifying 'a linden tree'; and many trees of that species are still found scattered between the town and its suburbs. The town is of an oblong form, extending 1 m. in length, and nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in breadth. Its length from S to N is parallel to the course of the Pleisse. It is surrounded by gardens and orchards on all sides; and has on the N and W a triple barrier of water formed by the several rivers in its vicinity, which form an interlacement of water courses. L. was formerly fortified, but has long been dismantled, and the space occupied by the ramparts is laid out in gardens with a beautiful alley of

lime-trees: outside of these are the suburbs, two large and two small, which are pleasantly laid out. The only remaining fortification is a solid black-looking castle, adjacent to the river, on the SE side of the town, called Pleissenburg, with a tower rising from the point of two converging bastions to the height of 228 ft., which forms an observatory. The town is divided into 4 quarters, has 4 handsome freestone gates, and contains 7 squares, 6 principal streets, and 12 small streets. The streets are neither broad nor well-lighted, but they are kept clean by means of sewers. The private houses, though crowded, are lofty, and have in general a good appearance; and the whole town, though scarce comparable to Dresden in beauty, has an air of comfort and substantiality. Among the public edifices are remarked the exchange, the town-house, the cloth-hall, the Lutheran church of St. Nicholas, the Roman Catholic chapel, the post-office, the booksellers'

halls, the Augusteum, the new theatre, and the arsenal. On an esplanade, in one of the suburbs, is a statue of the late king of Saxony. Besides 6 hospitals, there are in the town an orphan-house, a foundling hospital, an institute for the deaf and dumb, and a house-of-correction with a separate ward for lunatics. Here are also 3 public schools. The environs contain a number of pleasant gardens. There are railroads from L. to Dresden, Munich, Magdeburg, Berlin, and Cassell.—In the subjoined cut the castle and observatory are marked *a*; the church of St. Nicholas, *b*; the great market-square, *c*; the Rath-haus, *d*; the Paulinum or Fursten-haus of the university, *e*; the exchange, *f*; the civic school, *g*; the esplanade, *h*; the church of St. Thomas, *r*; the theatre, *t*; the Grimmaische-gasse, *ii*; the Peterstrasse, *kk*; the Reich-strass, *ll*; the Brühl, *sss*; the Rosenthal, *m*; the Petersteinweg, *n*; the road to Berlin, *oo*; the road to Halle, *pp*.



*University.*] The university of L. was founded in 1409. It is divided into four nations, the Saxon, the Misnian, the Franconian or Bavarian, and the Polish or Silesian; and consists, like other German universities, of the faculties of theology, law, medicine, and philosophy. There is not properly speaking any specific building for the university; but six colleges or academical halls, in which the lectures are given, compose it. The principal of these are the Augusteum and the Paulinum. The number of regular professors in 1834 was 34, whose total salaries, independently of certain small fees, amounted to 32,410 dollars, or £4,725; exclusive of extra professors, private lecturers, and teachers of the living languages and fashionable exercises. There are for the poor students 150 small bursaries or exhibitions, of 30 rix-dollars (£5 or £6) a-year each. Most of the students live within the walls of the old Paulinum, where some of them are allowed both board and lodging, but others are only entitled to a seat at the public table. The number of students varies from 800 to 900. The university library contains about 112,000 vols.; the town's library, 60,000. The latter contains several rare and beautiful editions of the classics, about 2,000 manuscripts chiefly oriental, and a variety of antiquities, gems, medals, and natu-

ral curiosities. To the university belong a museum of natural history, a clinical institute, a botanic garden, and an observatory. The property of the university is valued at £156,000; but the interest of the larger portion is applicable only to benevolent purposes.—L. has also a civil school, and school of general knowledge.—There are several literary and scientific societies in L., such as the belles lettres, the economical, the philological, the Linnæan, and an academy of the fine arts. The university and the book trade attract many learned characters to this place. The pop. is of comparatively mixed descent, but nearly all Protestants. In 1837, it amounted to 47,514; in 1846, to 54,519, of whom about 5,000 were Catholics. The number of inhabited houses in 1847 was 1,453.

*Manufactures and commerce.*] L. has manufactures of linen, silk, velvets and velveteens, gold and silver thread, playing cards, oil-cloth, sealing-wax, and liqueurs; likewise several silk-dyeing and woollen-spinning factories, and a number of musical instrument makers, joiners, dyers, goldsmiths, printers, and type-founders. These manufactures, however, supply but a small proportion of the business carried on in L., which is the chief commercial city in the interior of Germany, its central position and other cir-



cumstances having made it a general entrepot. A great part of this business is carried on at the three great fairs, which take place at the new year, Easter, and Michaelmas. These fairs are attended by from 8,000 to 9,000 purchasers, not only from every town of consequence in Germany, but from almost every commercial community in Europe and America. "At the Michaelmas fair of 1839," says Dr. Bowring in his *Report on the Prussian Commercial Union*, "the foreign purchasers of most importance were Greek merchants of Moldavia and Wallachia. About 7,000 cwts. of manufactured goods were declared for those principalities in the custom-house registers, chiefly German broad-cloths, ordinary English and German cotton goods, and French silks. From Russia few merchants attended, and those were almost exclusively from Odessa and the southern provinces. The severe police regulations in Northern Russia as to the granting of passports, constitute what is next to a prohibition to merchants to leave that country, even if strictly for commercial purposes. Few buyers, also, come from the Austrian dominions, except Galicia; from which prov., as well as from Prussian Poland and Cracow, many Jews frequent the L. fairs, and, in spite of every obstacle, smuggle manufactured goods of all kinds across the Russian frontiers. Switzerland is principally supplied with German and other foreign goods from Frankfort-on-the-Maine; Italy with the same, by way of Trieste or Leghorn, and other ports. The trade with the United States is mostly effected by commission; and from France and England not many visitors attend the fair in question, (which they resort to principally for Russian produce). If, however, the attendance of foreign buyers at the Michaelmas fair of 1839 was perceptibly less than on previous occasions, the number of German purchasers was much greater than usual: the fair was considered to have been one of the best for many years; and, as proving how intimately the state of finance and commerce in Great Britain affects that of other parts of the globe, it may be remarked, that one of the principal causes of the activity of the inland trade on that occasion is stated to have been the previous large exportation of corn to England, which had supplied some parts of Germany with no insignificant sums of money. Of the goods brought to the L. fairs, the broad-cloths of Prussia and Saxony are among the most important; from 90,000 to 100,000 pieces is only a medium quantity sold. Fancy fabrics for trousers, especially from the Rhenish provinces; winter coatings, made in Brandenburg, and which cost to the purchaser about 20 per cent. less than English fabrics of the same description; flannels, and Saxony merinos, meat with a ready sale. Of English woollens there was a considerable stock at the fair of 1839; and figured crapes were wholly cleared off, without satisfying the demand. German cottons, which have long been successfully competing with the British in the German markets, were so rapidly cleared off, that one house in Berlin sold off and renewed its entire stock in the space of a fortnight! British printed calicoes, however, at low prices, still form an important item in the account, being bought by the Moldavian and Wallachian merchants, and the Polish Jews. The plain silks of Berlin, which now rival those of France and Switzerland; figured silks from Crefeld and Elberfeld (Rhenish Prussia); French figured silks for Russia, and shot-silks for the Turkish principalities and Germany; the ribbons of St. Etienne; linens of Silesia; lace and embroidery of Saxony; wooden clocks, and other wooden articles, made extensively in the mountain and forest districts of Germany; the jewellery, &c., of Berlin, which now to a

formidable extent rival the French; Dresden china, and Bohemian glass, are among the principal articles of traffic. Of Russian produce there were, at the Michaelmas fair of 1839, about 18,000 cwts. of hides of leather; 2,500 cwts. of isinglass; about 5,000,000 quills (as estimated); besides furs and peltry, feathers, horse-hair, &c.; for some of which goods there was a less rapid sale than usual." The total value of the business transacted here in a year is computed at 27,000,000 dollars, or £4,500,000 sterling, exclusive of the book-trade, which forms a remarkable and a peculiar object in the commerce of L.

*Book-trade.*] Scattered as are the German *literati*, the whole sale booksellers are confined to a few large cities, as Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Berlin, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Hamburg. These supply the retail booksellers in each surrounding district, and have long felt the necessity of a place of periodical meeting, to purchase, or rather to exchange, their respective publications. This facility, afforded formerly by Frankfort-on-the-Maine, has for the last hundred years been sought in the more central position of L. Here the booksellers of every large town in Germany assemble at the Easter fair, each bringing a portion of the books printed by him since the last year. These they exchange for other books; and whoever happens to take more books than he gives, pays the balance in money or bills, and receives a large discount. Foreign books are likewise bought and sold at the fair, and considerable business continues to be done in books throughout the year. The number of booksellers settled at L. is about 130; the number from other parts who attend the fair varies from 200 to 300. The new publications, great and small, exhibited for sale, are computed at an average of 5,000 distinct works; but as the editions are generally small, the value of the books sold or exchanged is supposed not to exceed £200,000 in a year. In the *Handbuch für Kaufleute*, in 1835, it was estimated that 40,000,000 of sheets of letter-press are printed yearly at L.; and in the Appendix to Dr. Bowring's report it is actually carried up to the enormous amount of 70,000,000 of sheets per annum! Almost every publishing-house in Germany has an agent in L., with whom books remain for a twelvemonth and a day after their publication, when what are unsold are returned by the agent to the publisher, under the name of "crabs." Of the abundance of this species of shell-fish the publishers have generally occasion to complain; for it would seem that the profits of the bookselling business in Germany are by no means commensurate with its extent. In 1689, the number of new works brought to the L. fair was 362; in 1616, 731; in 1716, 558; in 1789, 2,115; in 1814, 2,529; in 1820, 3,958; in 1830, 5,926; in 1839, 9,738. It is to be observed, however, that about one-half of the books in the fair catalogues of this century are only new editions.

*History.*] L. and its neighbourhood have been repeatedly the scene of military conflicts. During the Thirty years' war the Swedes gained near it the two great battles of 1631 and 1642 over the imperialists. L. was taken by Frederick II. in 1745, and again in 1756; and on the latter occasion suffered greatly from the exactions of the conqueror. These were, however, far surpassed by its sufferings in 1813, when it was made the general hospital of the French army; and its environs became in the autumn the scene of the most important events. In August and September of that year the Allies had acquired a marked superiority, and had worsted the French in several actions; but Bonaparte, clinging pertinaciously to the central position of Dresden, his opponents took the bold determination of throwing themselves in his rear, at a distance of 80 m. Towards the middle of October, Blücher and Bernadotte arrived, by a circuitous march, near the environs of Leipzig on the N., while Schwartzberg drew near the city from the SE. The French were in the middle, and contested on the 16th, with great firmness, the distant outposts against each of the armies. The 17th was passed by both sides in approximating their forces, and preparing for a decisive conflict. Blücher and Bernadotte marching round to the E., put themselves in communication with Schwartzberg; and the dreadful engagements of the 18th took place over a long line of positions extending from N to S, and distant from L. about 7 m. E. The opposing masses numbered 240,000 on the side of the Allies; and 160,000 on that of the French. The battle began early at each end of the positions; but soon became close and sanguinary, particularly at the village of Probstheyde, on the r. of the French, whither Bonaparte repaired in person. This v. was repeatedly taken and retaken. The fire of the artillery was destructive on both sides, and all was undecided, when at noon a messenger from the extreme l. of the French position brought the unwelcome notice that a part of the Saxon artillery and cavalry had gone over to the Allies. At three o'clock came the still more alarming information of the desertion of the Saxon infantry. The intelligence was kept secret; a detachment of the French guards replaced the Saxons; but the superiority now acquired by the Allies was decisive, and the battle closed with the loss of a considerable part of the French position. A retreat, all the way to the Rhine, was now unavoidable. The orders for it were issued at nightfall, but the execution was necessarily very slow, all being obliged to take one road, the others being occupied by the Allies. The French accordingly suffered dreadfully in this

retreat; and from this time forward the superiority of the Allies was decisive and irresistible.

**LEIPSIG**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, on the road from Hayda to Gabel. It is a long straggling place, extending  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. along a valley between two steep banks. It has a bleachfield, and a manufactory of linen thread.

**LEIRE**, a parish in Leicestershire, 4 m. NNW of Lutterworth, intersected by the Midland Counties railway. Area 870 acres. Pop. in 1851, 433.

**LEIRE**, or **SAN SALVADOR-DE-LEIRE**, a monastery of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido and 6 m. NE of Sanguesa, on the r. bank of the Aragon. The church contains the tombs of several of the kings of Navarre.

**LEIRIA**, a town of Portugal, capital of a comarca, in the prov. of Estremadura, 78 m. NNE of Lisbon, in a fertile and well-cultivated valley, near the r. bank of the Liz. Pop. 2,500. It has a suburb, and is enclosed by walls. It contains an old castle, a cathedral, 2 parish-churches, 3 convents, a college, a school, and an hospital. In the vicinity is a forest of firs, planted by order of King Dionysius, to prevent the advance of the sand from the coast over the fertile soil of the locality. At the neighbouring v. of Marinhas is a large glass-factory. This town was taken from the Moors, and fortified by King Henriquez. It was the residence of several sovereigns.

**LEISA**, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the district and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Battenburg, and 13 m. NNW of Marburg. Pop. 285. It is noted as the scene of a victory of Charlemagne over the Saxons in 779.

**LEISBORN**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 33 m. SE of Munster. Pop. 1,864.

**LEISIGEN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 27 m. SSE of Berne, and bail. of Interlachen, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on the S bank of Lake Thun. Pop. 416, Protestants. It has ferruginous baths.

**LEISSNIG**, an amt or bailiwick and town of the kingdom of Saxony, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Leipzig, and 39 m. WNW of Dresden, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Freyberg Mulde, and at an alt. of 469 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 4,800. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine castle on the opposite side of the river. It contains 2 churches and a college, and possesses manufactories of cloth, linen, and tobacco-pipes, and several spinning-mills and bleacheries. It is noted as the birth-place of Schwarz, the reputed inventor of gunpowder.

**LEISTON**, a parish of Suffolk,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Saxmundham. Area 4,640 acres. Pop. 1,580.

**LEITE**, a small river of Prussia, in the reg. of Gumbinnen, an affluent of the Memel.

**LEITERBACH (UNTER)**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, N of Bamberg. Pop. 320.

**LEITH**, a district suburban to Edinburgh, lying between it and the frith of Forth, and comprising its port, some outskirts of its streets, part of its parliamentary territory, and a considerable portion of its environs. Parochially it is divided into North L. and South L. The water of Leith divides North from South L. The former p. has an area of only about 270 acres, and, with the exception of some garden grounds, and a few fields, is all covered by villas, and by the villages of Newhaven and Hill-house-field, and the town of North L. The pop. in 1801 was 3,228; in 1831, 7,416; in 1851, 8,999.—South L. has an area of about 1,200 acres, and includes besides its landward districts, parts of Calton and Canongate, Abbey-hill, Norton-place, the E side of Leith-walk, Jock's Lodge, Restalrig, and the whole

town of South L. Pop. in 1801, 12,044; in 1831, 18,439; in 1851, 24,419. The ancient seat and name of the p. of South L. was Restalrig.

**LEITH**, the seaport of Edinburgh, a parliamentary borough, and a populous and important town, stands, as to its proper boundaries, from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Edinburgh; as to its street-lines and edified area, connected with Edinburgh by the long street called Leith-walk. The limits include all the p. of North L., with, of course, the large suburb and separate harbour of Newhaven, a portion of St. Cuthbert's, about equal in extent to North L. p., and very nearly one-third of the p. of South L. With some not very trivial exceptions, it is a field of waste lands, and a confused arena of alleys, lanes, and dingy streets, encinctured with a broad belt of gay and attractive buildings. North L., which contains the docks, and anciently comprehended the citadel and the chief seat of traffic, was of old a congeries of low houses, huddled into groups or irregular lines, and straddling their way among nuisance in front and in rear, very much in the style of a Portuguese or Spanish town of the present day; but within the last 30 years, and particularly since about 1818, it has undergone great and renovating changes. The exchange buildings, at the foot of Constitution-street, are a large and elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture.—The custom-house, built in 1812, at the cost of £12,000, and situated at the W end of the lower drawbridge, is a noble edifice, likewise in the Grecian style, and adorned in front with pillars and pediment.—The new court-house, situated at the corner of Constitution-street and Charlotte-street, is by far the most elegant edifice in the town.—The high school, built in 1806, on the SW corner of the links, is a spacious oblong building, in the Grecian style of architecture.—Dr. Bell's school, built in 1839, in Great Junction-street, is a large and elegant Gothic edifice.—The Trinity-house, erected in 1817, on the W side of Kirkgate, is a handsome edifice.—The fort stands about a  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W of the custom-house. It has long been a station for a considerable park of artillery, and is kept in excellent order.

*Harbour.*] L. harbour consists of the gut formed by the discharge of the water of Leith, and is entirely tidal. It was formerly, with the exception of being traversed by the shallow and unimportant stream, quite dry at low water; and even yet it has then a very trifling depth. The late John Rennie, civil engineer, was employed in 1794 to examine the ground, and to form designs of docks and extended piers on a scale somewhat proportioned to the actual and increasing trade of the port. An immediate result was the construction of a splendid suite of docks, at the cost of about £285,000. Two wet docks, each 250 yds. long, and 100 yds. wide, were, with three graving-docks on their N side, commenced in 1800, and completed in 1817. A third and larger dock on the W, designed to reach nearly to Newhaven, was projected; but this and all kindred matters were thrown into abeyance by a total failure of funds. In 1824-5 the E pier was extended about 1,500 ft., so as to have an entire length of 2,550 ft., or more than half-a-mile; a W pier and breakwater was erected to the extent of 1,500 ft., and terminating within 200 ft. of the other; and a part of the western end of the W dock was set apart as a store-yard for the naval service. In 1848, further improvements were commenced, by which the E pier was extended 1,000 ft. further, and the W breakwater converted into a pier, with a low water landing-place at its extremity; while the channel or fair-way has been given a depth of 6 ft. at low water. A new dock has also been formed, contiguous to the old E dock, 700 ft. in length, and 300 ft. wide, with 1,900 ft. of wharfage, and 21 ft. water at low neap tides. The harbour revenue amounts to about £27,000 per ann.—Steam-vessels from L. ply to Hamburg, Rotterdam, London, Hull, Newcastle, Berwick-upon-Tweed, Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Inverness, Cromarty, Banff, Aberdeen, Montrose, Dundee, the coasting-towns of Fife, and Stirling. Several ships belonging to the port are employed in the Greenland whale-fishery, and a considerable number trade with distant foreign ports, especially with those of the Baltic and the West Indies. The quarantine-station of the port is Inverkeithing bay, on the Fife coast,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. in a direct line NW by W of the entrance of L. harbour.

*Commerce and trade.*] The principal articles of importation from foreign countries are wines, tobacco, timber, hemp, tallow, grain, and West Indian

produce. The whole Baltic trade with the E of Scotland was at one time concentrated in L. The customs revenue in 1849 was £545,884; in 1850, £581,220.—L., though not in a strict sense a manufacturing town, or the seat of any staple produce, possesses a variety of productive establishments, some of them of considerable or even great magnitude. Ship-building is carried on in several yards, and has produced many large steamers and bulky sailing-vessels. There are sailcloth factories, manufactories of glass, chiefly in the department of common ale and wine bottles, and a large corn-mill, propelled by steam. Other manufacturing establishments than those already named, are some manufactories of cordage, two breweries, a distillery, places for the rectifying of spirits, an extensive sugar-refining establishment, a large meat-preserving work, some soap and candle manufactories, and several cooperages and saw-mills.

*Municipal government, &c.]* L. is now governed by a provost, 4 bailies, a treasurer, and 10 councillors. It was, until very recently, altogether enthralled to Edinburgh.—L. unites with Musselburgh, Portobello, and Newhaven, in sending a member to parliament. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1841, was 25,984; in 1851, 30,676. Parliamentary and municipal constituency in 1839, 1,272; in 1849, 1,372.

**LEITH-HILL**, an eminence in Surrey, near Box-hill, rising to the height of 993 ft. above sea-level, commanding an extensive prospect over the wealds of Surrey and Sussex.

**LEITHA**, a river formed in the archduchy of Austria, by the junction of the Schwarza and Piten, which unite at the village of Haderswerd, and 6 m. S of Neustadt. It flows first NE along some parts of the frontier of Hungary, passes Bruck, then bends SE into Hungary, and joins the Raab, on the r. bank, at the town of that name, and after a course of about 90 m.—Also a chain of mountains which runs in the SW direction, along the confines of the archduchy of Austria, and the Hungarian comitat of Oedenburg, between the river of the same name and the NW bank of Lake Neusiedel. It extends over a distance of about 15 m., but is of little height.

**LEITHEN**, a rivulet of Peebles-shire, in the NW angle of the p. of Innerleithen, an affluent of the Tweed.

**LEITHOLM**, a village of Berwickshire, in the p. of Eccles,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Kelso.

**LEITMERITZ**, or **LITOMERICE**, a circle or administrative subdivision and town of Bohemia. The circle, which is the most northerly of the prov., is bounded on the N by the kingdom of Saxony; on the E by the circle of Bunzlau; on the S by that of Rakonitz; and on the SW by the circle of Saatz. It is 60 m. in length from NE to SW, and 24 m. in medium breadth, comprising an area of 60 Austrian sq. m., and contains 43 towns, 936 villages, and 81 seignories. Pop. in 1833, 350,662; in 1837, 359,881. It is intersected in the NW by the chain of the Erzgebirge, and is generally mountainous. Its principal rivers are the Eger, Bila, and Polzen. It is noted for its fertility, producing corn, fruit, hops, flax, and wine in great abundance. In the mountains are found tin, precious stones, and several mineral springs.—The town, which is the capital of the above circle, is 36 m. NNW of Prague, and 45 m. SSE of Dresden, on the r. bank of the Elbe, which is here crossed by a bridge, and at an alt. of 357 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 4,300.—It is fortified and well-built; and contains a fine cathedral, an episcopal palace, numerous churches, a custom-house, a gymnasium, a theological academy, a diocesan seminary, and a printing establishment. It has extensive

manufactories of cloth, straw-hats, and chicory, and carries on an active trade in corn, fish, especially salmon, wine, and other productions of the locality.

**LEITOMISCHL**, **LEUTOMISCHL**, or **LITOMISL**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 42 m. NE of Chrudim, and 12 m. NNE of Policzka, on the Laucna. Pop. 6,395. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Waldstein, 3 churches, a piarist college, a gymnasium, and a lyceum; and possesses manufactories of cloth, muslin, and printed goods, several dye-works, and distilleries. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1758, and suffered extensively from conflagrations in 1775 and 1814.

**LEITOWN**, a village in the p. of Errol, Perthshire.

**LEITRIM**, the most NE county of the prov. of Connaught in Ireland. It is bounded on the N by the bay and co. of Donegal; on the NE by co. Fermanagh; on the E by the cos. of Fermanagh and Cavan; on the SE and S by co. Longford; and on the W by cos. Roscommon and Sligo. It can hardly be called a maritime county; for it is touched by Donegal bay, over a distance of only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. Its outline is elongated and irregular. Its extreme length, in a direction S of SSE, is  $41\frac{1}{2}$  m.; its breadth, at the N extremity, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m.; at the centre, or Lough Allen,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m.; midway between the centre and the N, 13 m.; and midway between the centre and the S, 15 m. Its area comprises 249,350 acres of arable land, 115,869 of uncultivated land, 3,396 of continuous plantations, and 23,748 of water,—in all, 392,363 acres.

*Surface.]* The surface of the central and N divisions of the co., in a general view, is a part of a wide shelving slope which descends N, along Sligo, Leitrim, Fermanagh, and Donegal, to the sea; and of the S division, is part of a compound series of mountains, high pasture-grounds, and poor arable lands, disposed round the sources and early course of the Shannon. The loftiest summits in the N division have altitudes above sea-level of 1,712, 2,007, 1,575, 1,228, 1,511, 1,524, 1,448, 1,447, 1,123, and 1,377 ft.; the loftiest summits in the S division, all in the near vicinity of Lough Allen, have altitudes above sea-level of 1,407, 1,707, and 1,922 ft.

*Waters.]* Lough Melvin, on the NE boundary, lies 90 ft. above sea-level, and has within co. L. an area of 4,460 acres. Upper Lough Macnean, on the E boundary, lies 172 ft. above sea-level, and has within the co. an area of 636 acres. Lough Garadice, on the E boundary, lies 176 ft. above sea-level, and has within the co. an area of 1,106 acres. The chief lakes and loughlets, on the E and S boundary, are Glasshouse, Laheen, Rockfield, Drumhart, Cullies, Gulladoo, Beaghmore, South Tully, Gortermone, Doogary, Nabelwy, Cloonoose, Fearglass, Salagh, and Drumshambo. Lough Allen, situated on the W boundary, lies 159 ft. above sea-level in summer, and has an area within co. L. of 7,536 acres. Lough Gill, situated on the W boundary midway between Lough Allen and the sea, lies 20 ft. above sea-level, and has an area within the co. of 498 acres. Lough Glin or Glencar, situated on the W boundary  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Lough Gill, lies 97 ft. above sea-level, and has an area within the co. of about 190 or 200 acres. Six or seven of the interior lakes of the co. have each an area of from 180 to 350 acres; but the others, though numerous, are in general very much smaller, and probably do not average more than between 30 and 50 acres.—Excepting the Shannon after its efflux from Lough Allen, all the streams are of inconsiderable volume, and most of comparatively very brief length of run. The principal in the N division of the county are the Drowes or Bundo-ran and the Duff or Banduff to Donegal bay; the



Glenaniff, the Ballagh, the Lackagh, and the Killoo, to Lough-Melvin; two rivulets to Upper Lough Macnean; the Shannon and the Diffagher to Lough Allen; and the Bonnet, the longest and much the most beautiful of the whole, to Lough Gill. The principal ones in the S division of the co. are the Yellow and the Stony rivers to Lough Allen; the Blackwater and the Dale to Lough Garadice; and the Aghacashel, the Eslin, and the Rinn to the Shannon.

*Climate.*] The climate of L. is aggregately colder than that of the S cos. of Ireland; and, owing to the great number and the height of its mountains, it is more raw and wet than even most parts of other counties in the same latitude. The S division, however, is considerably more genial than the N.

*Minerals.*] A tiny district of gneiss, passing into granite and mica slate, lies about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. WSW of Manor-Hamilton, but is chiefly confined to the mountain of Benbo. A belt of mica slate, about 2 m. in breadth, and nearly insulating the previous formation, extends down the vale of the Bonnet river. Old red sandstone and sandstone conglomerate occupy a tiny district in the S environs of Drumsna, and also to the SE of Drumsna. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate form two districts, each about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in mean breadth, and extending respectively across the N and the S extremities of the county. Millstone-grit, including white sandstones and shales with thin beds of limestone and coal, forms a great district of from 6 to 16 m. in length from the foot of Lough Allen across the co. to Sligo and Fermanagh; it also constitutes the upland patch of surface which figures conspicuously in the mountain-mass of Dartree. The coal formation, constituting a chief part of the coalfield of Connaught, and spreading out to continuations in the adjacent counties of Rosecommon and Sligo, exhibits itself in several comparatively large patches and peninsules within the millstone-grit district, and particularly in the immediate vicinity of Lough Allen. Flötz or carboniferous limestone is the surface rock of all the remaining parts of the co., both N and S of the millstone-grit district, and constituting rather more than one-half of its entire area.—Lead ore occurs near Lurganboy; copper ore, on the N side of Benbo; manganese, in the vicinity of Benbo; and steatites, marls, fuller's earth, and potter's clay, between Lurganboy and Dromahaire.

*Soils and agriculture.*] Large tracts of deep, dark, rich soil, on a limestone bottom, occur in the vicinity of Manor-Hamilton, Dromahaire, Sheemore, and Mohill. The sides and summits of most of the hills in the S division of the co. are covered with a thin stratum of hungry, ferruginous loam, upon a hard, gravel bottom, varying in character with the geognostic structure of the hills. The valleys of the S have in general a superior soil to that of the hills, deeper in surface, not so reddish, and much more fertile. In consequence of a large proportion of the profitable land consisting of strong wet soil, draining is in a supereminent degree necessary in order to any department of agricultural prosperity, yet it is almost generally neglected. Sheep-stock is kept to a surprisingly less amount than on similar lands in other parts of the kingdom; and the reason is simply, that, in consequence of having to feed on the herbage of moist, undrained pastures, it is generally unthriving. The acres under crop in 1848 were 5,319 in wheat, 31,848 in oats, 2,987 in barley and rye, 127 in pease and beans, 8,098 in potatoes, 2,954 in turnips, 1,080 in cabbage and mangel-wurzel, 184 in flax, and 23,788 in meadow and clover.—In 1841, the number of farms of from 1 acre to 5 acres each, was 9,373; of from 5 to 15 acres, 7,971; of from 15 to 30 acres, 877; and of upwards of 30 acres, 202. In 1841, the live stock, together with their respective value, were 2,986 horses and mules, £23,888; 2,515 asses, £2,515; 45,421 cattle, £295,237; 9,588 sheep, £10,547; 21,812 pigs, £27,265; and 163,355 poultry, £4,083. Grand total of value of live stock, £363,535. In 1847, the number of horses and mules was 3,214; of asses, 3,840; cattle, 56,864; sheep, 4,625; pigs, 3,376; goats, 2,317; poultry, 84,958.—About 140 years ago almost the whole co. was a continuous forest. The forest on the Slieve-an-Ierin mountains was burnt to extinction in conducting iron-works on

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the banks of Lough Allen; and many other portions are supposed to have been destroyed as common fuel, since the bogs, even about 40 years ago, had "only begun to be nibbled at around the edges for turf." In 1841, the continuous plantations within the county consisted of 3,396 acres.

*Trade and manufactures.*] In 1802, the only noticeable establishments or appliances in any of the departments of manufacture, were 4 bleachfields, a considerable number of looms, comparatively numerous coarse potteries, about 50 corn-mills, and about half-a-dozen tuck mills. The existing state of trade and manufactures will be best shown by the personal statistics of some branches of productive industry ascertained in the census of 1841:—Millers, 59; flax dressers, 74; spinners of flax, 6,709; of wool, 1,379; of unspecified classes, 13,214; weavers of linen, 247; weavers of woollen, 30; weavers of unspecified classes, 709; bleachers, 12; dyers, 9; clothiers, 4; skinner, 1; curriers, 3; tanners, 3; brogue-makers, 126; boot and shoe makers, 540; tailors, 528; lime-burners, 6; stone-masons, 250; carpenters, 288; coopers, 246; coach and car-makers, 5; letter-press printers, 5.

*Communications.*] A line of canal connecting the Shannon with the Erne, and the internal navigations of the W with those of the NE, crosses the S section of the co. A projected line of railway from Dublin to Sligo passes up the l. bank of the Shannon for some distance within Leitrim, and touches the towns of Drumsna and Carrick-on-Shannon.—The chief roads within the co. are the mail-lines from Dublin to Sligo through Drumsna and Carrick-on-Shannon; from Enniskillen to Sligo through Manor-Hamilton; from Sligo to Londonderry across the N end of the county; from Drumsna to Mohill, and from Carrick-on-Shannon to Ballinamore.

*Divisions and Towns.*] The co. is divided into two baronies in the N, and three in the S. Rossclougher and Dromahaire occupy respectively the N and the S of the N division; and Carrigallen, Mohill, and Leitrim, occupy respectively the E, the S, and the NW of the S division.—The towns and chief villages in Carrigallen are Ballinamore, Carrigallen, and Newtowngore; in Dromahaire, Drumkeeran, Dromahaire, and part of Manor-Hamilton; in Leitrim, Drumsna, Drumshambo, Kiltoghert, Leitrim, Jamestown, Keshcarrigan, and part of Carrick-on-Shannon; in Mohill, Dromod, Cloone, Mohill, and Roosky; and in Rossclougher, Kiltyclogher, Kinlough, Lurganboy, and part of Manor-Hamilton. There is no town within the co. having a pop. of 2,000.

*Statistics.*] Population in 1792, 50,000; in 1813, 94,095; in 1821, 124,785; in 1831, 141,524; in 1841, 155,297; in 1851, 111,808, being a decrease of 28 per cent. within 10 years. Houses in 1792, 10,026; in 1813, 17,899; in 1821, 21,762; in 1831, 24,200; in 1841, 25,912; in 1851, 19,787. The following statistics are all of 1841. Males, 77,501; females, 77,796; families, 27,192. Inhabited houses, 25,912; uninhabited complete houses, 712; houses in the course of erection, 25. First-class inhabited houses, 152; second-class, 3,221; third-class, 11,340; fourth class, 11,199. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 21,663; in manufactures and trade, 4,067; in other pursuits, 1,462. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 508; on the directing of labour, 5,799; on their own manual labour, 20,479; clergymen of the Established church, 20; Roman Catholic clergymen, 34; not specified, 6.—At the close of Dec. 1841, the National Board had in operation within the co. 32 schools, conducted by 52 male and 12 female teachers, attended by 2,463 male and 1,974 female scholars. In September 1848 there were 85 National schools in operation, attended by

11,159 children. — The criminal commitments in 1845 were 361; in 1847, 610; in 1848, 677. — The annual amount of property valued for the poor-rate is £162,552. — L. sent to the Irish parliament 2 members for the co.; 2 for Jamestown, and 2 for Carrick-on-Shannon; but it sends to the Imperial parliament only 2 members for the co. Constituency in 1841, 1,488, of whom 1,214 were £10 freeholders. In 1849 the constituency was only 615.

[History.] Before the period of the Anglo-Norman conquest, the territory which now constitutes the co. of Leitrim formed a principality or petty kingdom governed by the chief of the sept of O'Rourk. L. was first erected into a separate co. in 1563 or 1565. In 1615, numerous grants of land in L. were made to English 'undertakers.' In 1641, Sir Owen O'Rourk, at the head of a force of native Irish, seized all the military strengths of the co., excepting the castles of Manor-Hamilton and Carrickdrumusk, and garrisoned them against the English government. In 1650, the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy held a synod at Jamestown, delegated agents to treat on their behalf with foreign powers, and framed a sentence of excommunication against the person and all the adherents of the Marquis of Ormond. The forfeitures which followed the long and great rebellion of the 17th cent. extinguished the influence of the name of O'Rourk. In 1798 the French invaders under General Humbert marched and counter-marched through L., and finally surrendered at Ballinamuck. Either the co. or the town of L. gives the title of Earl, in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Clements.

LEITRIM, a parish  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE by E of Loughrea, co. Galway. Area 4,098 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,688; in 1851, 760, of whom 118 were in the village of L. — Also a parish partly in co. Waterford, but chiefly in co. Cork,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Kilworth. Area 7,128 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,032; in 1851, 1,597. — Also a village in the p. of Kiltoghert, in co. Leitrim, 3 m. N by E of Carrick-on-Shannon. Pop. 256.

LEITZKAU, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 15 m. ESE of Magdeburg, and circle of Jerichow 1st. Pop. 996. It has 2 churches and an alms-house. The suburban v. of Althaus L. has a pop. of 138; and that of Neuhaus L., of 133.

LEIVA, or NUESTRA-SEÑORA-DE-LEIVA, a town of New Granada, in the dep. of Boyaca, 15 m. NW of Tunja, and 72 m. NNE of Santa-Fe-di-Bogota, in a plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains. Pop. 600. It has a parish church and 4 convents. The surrounding district is fertile and well-watered, and contains the rich copper-mines of Munquera.

LEIXLIP, a parish partly in co. Kildare and partly in co. Dublin. Area 3,201 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,698. The town is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Lucan,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Maynooth, and  $8\frac{1}{4}$  m. W by N of Dublin, at the confluence of the Liffey and Rye. Area 26 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,159; in 1851, 832.

LEIZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido and 2 m. NW of Pamplona, at the foot of Mount Arizaz. Pop. 1,700. It has a fine parish church, and possesses manufactories of common woollen and linen fabrics, several iron and copper works, and a paper-mill. In the environs are mines of iron and copper, and a ferruginous spring.

LEIZERSDORF, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, 8 m. NNW of Korneuburg. Pop. 1,030.

LEJJUN (EL), or LEGUNE, a village of Syria, in the pash. and 22 m. SE of Acre, in the plain of Es-draelon.

LEKA. See LOCKEHAUS.

LEKCHA, a lake of Russia in Europe, in the NW part of the gov. of Olonetz, and of the district of Povenetz. It is 24 m. in length from NW to SE, and 5 m. in breadth.

LEKE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 1,286.

LEKKERKERK, a parish and village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, arrond. and 9 m. E of Rotterdam, cant. and 9 m. SSW of Haastrecht, on the r. bank of the Leek. Pop. 1,882.

LEKNO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 36 m. SW of Bromberg, circle and 6 m. ENE of Wongrowiz, on a small lake. Pop. 433.

LEKSMOND, a village of Holland, in the prov. of South Holland, cant. and 11 m. N of Gorcum, and 11 m. SSW of Utrecht. Pop. 1,287.

LELANT (UNY). See LALANT (UNY).

LELEK (SANK), a village of Transylvania, in the country of the Szecklers, in the N part of the march of Haromszek.

LELESZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 11 m. ENE of Zemplin. It contains a castle, and a Premonstratensian abbey. Pop. 1,609.

LELIAH, a village on the N coast of the island of Buro, in the group of the Molucca islands.

LELLEY, a township in the p. of Preston, E. R. of Yorkshire, 8 m. ENE of Hull. Area 800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 114; in 1851, 151.

LE LORROIR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Solre-Saint-Gery. Pop. 140.

LELOVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 40 m. SSW of Janina, and 17 m. WNW of Arta, in a fertile valley of the Merlichica mountains.

LELOW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kielce, obwod and 31 m. N of Olkusz. Pop. 600.

LELUNDA, a river of Lower Guinea, which has its source in the mountains on the E confines of Congo, runs W past San Salvador, and throws itself into the Atlantic, 24 m. S of the embouchure of the Zaire, and after a course, in a generally W direction, of about 200 m.

LEMA, or LEIMA, a small group of islands in the China sea, near the W coast of Borneo, and to the N of the island of Carinata, in S lat.  $1^{\circ} 10'$ , and E long.  $108^{\circ} 50'$ .

LEMAN, a river of Devonshire, which falls into the Exe near Tiverton.

LEMAN (LAKE). See GENEVA (LAKE OF).

LEMANAGHAN, a parish of King's co.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE by E of Ferbane. Area 19,615 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,787; in 1851, 3,673. It contains an extensive bog of the same name.

LEMBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Rhine, cant. and 7 m. WSW of Wissembourg, and 32 m. N of Strasburg. Pop. in 1841, 1,961. — Also a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria, and circle of the Mühl, 23 m. WNW of Passau, and 32 m. W of Freystadt. It has numerous spinning-mills.

LEMBECQ, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of South Brabant, arrond. of Brussels, on the Sehne. Pop. of dep. 2,401. The village is 12 m. SW of Brussels, on the Senne. Pop. 914. It contains an old castle; and possesses manufactories of sugar from beet-root, several distilleries and breweries, a salt-refinery, and several paper-mills.

LEMBERG, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Saint Avold, 17 m. SE of Sarreguemines. Pop. in 1841, 2,599. Common pottery, pipe-clay, and tiles, are its chief articles of manufacture. In the vicinity are the extensive glass-works of Muzthal-Saint-Louis. — Also a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, district and 15 m. ESE of Deux Ponts. It has a glass-work.

LEMBERG, a central circle of Galicia; bounded by the circle of Zolkiew on the N; by Zloczow on the NE; by Brzezany on the SE; by Sambor on the SW; and by Przemysl on the W. It has an area of 932 sq. m., with a pop. in 1837 of 175,601. It is a flat country, with here and there a few hills of slight elevation, and watered by a few small streams. Its forests and pasturages are extensive.

and the rearing of cattle forms the chief employment of rural industry.

**LEMBERG**, or **LEOPOLD**, a city of Austrian Poland, formerly the capital of Red Russia, and now of Galicia and Lodomeria, giving name to the above circle, stands on the Peltew, or Poltev, a branch of the Dniester, in N lat.  $49^{\circ} 51' 42''$ , E long.  $24^{\circ} 2' 32''$ , 156 m. E of Cracow, in a deep round valley surrounded by hills which form a circle of about 4 m. in diam., and at an alt. of 868 ft. above sea-level. It is a large and populous place, containing in 1831, 50,536; in 1837, 58,728; in 1845, 73,000, a considerable proportion of whom were Jews. It was once well-fortified, but the ramparts have been converted into streets and public walks, though it has still two castles, one outside of and the other within the walls. The lofty towers and spires of the Catholic cathedral and the churches, and the height and massiveness of the houses, which are built of freestone, give the town an air of grandeur, particularly when viewed from a distance. Several of the streets in the suburbs are wide and straight, and the squares spacious. The city proper is small; but there are 4 suburbs each equal to the city in extent. The sides of the encircling belt of hills are covered with villas interspersed with gardens. The number of churches is 30. There is a university, which was removed to Cracow, but has been re-organized by the Austrian government, and in 1845 was attended by 1,400 students. There are also an Imperial academy, a Roman Catholic and a Greek ecclesiastical seminary, 2 high-schools, several Jewish schools, and a large public library. The Rath-haus is a very stately quadrangular pile; and the theatre is an immense building of recent erection.

—L. is, next to Brody, the greatest trading-town of Galicia. Its fair, called the 'Three kings' fair,' which lasts 6 weeks from January 14th, is on a very large scale and the business transacted at it is immense, as L. is the principal entrepot between Odessa, and other Russian ports on the Black sea, and Vienna, and the rest of Germany. The Russians bring to the fairs of L. large quantities of peltry from Siberia and Tartary, and receive in exchange the hardware, woollen, and cotton goods of Austria; while the corn of Poland and Galicia passes through in waggons, to be shipped on the Dniester, and exported from Odessa. Great droves of horned cattle arrive also from Moldavia and Bessarabia, and are sent into the Austrian and Silesian territories. There are large establishments for manufacturing cotton stuffs, and extensive dye-works, distilleries, and tanneries. L. is the seat of a Catholic archbishop, a Greek metropolitan, and an Armenian archbishop.—In 1656, this city made a firm defence against the Russians and Cossacks; but in 1704, it was stormed by the Swedes. Since 1772, it has belonged to Austria.

**LEMBEYE**, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, 18 m. NE of Pau. Pop. 1,000.

**LEMBO**, a town of Lower Guinea, near the r. bank of the Lucala, 24 m. NNE of Massangano.

**LEMENE**, a river of Austrian Lombardy, which rises a little to the N of Santo Vito; runs S, passing Porto-Gruaro; and divides into two branches, one of which passes Santo-Gaetano, before it reaches the Adriatic; and the other branches off into several canals, while the main stream reaches the sea at Falconera.

**LEMFORDE**, a town of Hanover, in the co. and 9 m. S of Diepholz, to the SE of the Dummer-see. Pop. 312.

**LEMGHIN**, a town of Chinese Turkestan, 30 m. SE of Turfan.

**LEMGO**, a town in the principality of Lippe-Detmold, situated on the river Bega, in N lat.  $52^{\circ} 1' 40''$ , E long.  $8^{\circ} 54' 20''$ . It is a place of antiquity,

and was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and possessed considerable woollen manufactures; but it never recovered its losses during the Thirty years' war. It has still however some manufactories of woollen, leather, and linen. It has 2 castles, a convent, a Lutheran gymnasium, an orphan house, a Calvinist and 2 Lutheran churches. Pop. 2,020.

**LEMIA**, or **LEMUY**, a small island in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, in S lat.  $42^{\circ} 40'$ , W long.  $78^{\circ} 35'$ . There is a village of about 20 houses upon its E side.

**LEMINGTON**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 12 m. SE of Stratford-on-Avon. Area 855 acres. Pop. 58.

**LEMLAND**, one of the Aland isles, in the gulf of Finland, belonging to Russia, lying immediately S of Aland, in N lat.  $60^{\circ} 4'$ . It is 8 m. in length from N to S.

**LEMLUN**, a village of Asiatic Turkey, on the Euphrates, about midway between Bassora and Hilla. About 10 m. below is the village of New L., where the river divides into two arms which form a delta, and spread into extensive marshes which during the period of the highest inundation of the river cover a breadth of 60 m., and through which the main stream of the Euphrates pursues a tortuous course in a channel from 50 to 80 yds. broad, and from 6 to 9 ft. deep. At Salva, about 20 m. below New L., the river, though still in the marshes, resumes in some degree its previous size, and the marshes are contracted by at least one-half. At the E extremity of the Gratin inlet, 52 m. below L., the marshes terminate. The country around these marshes produces abundance of rice, and is inhabited by the wild and lawless tribes called Khaizail and Kualem, who live in tents and in huts made of reeds, and use beautifully shaped reed canoes.

**LEMMER**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 20 m. S of Leeuwarden, in N lat.  $52^{\circ} 50' 44''$ . Pop. 2,327.

**LEM-MAS**, or **LE-MAS**, a group of islands off the S coast of China, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. Tam-quan-Tow or the Great Lema, the extreme NE of the group, is intersected by the parallel of  $22^{\circ} 8' N$ , and the meridian of  $114^{\circ} 17' E$ . The other islands, in succession to the SW, are Ya-chow, E-chow, Tai-tam-mi, Hai-pong, and Yung-gai.—This group must not be confounded with the island of Lam-ma to the SW of Hong-kong, and 9 m. NNW of the Great Lema.

**LEMNOS**, **STALIMENE**, or **LIMYE**, an island of European Turkey, in the archipelago, between the promontory of Mount Athos and the Hellespont, in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 55'$ , 22 m. SW of Imbros. It is 15 m. in length from E to W, and about 11 m. in breadth. On the N there is an extensive roadstead; and on the S are the two harbours of Port Kudia and Port Santo-Antonio. About two-thirds of the surface are hilly, dry, and barren; but it is tolerably fertile in the S and W parts, which are watered by a number of springs. It produces corn, oil, hemp, flax, cotton, silk, and considerable quantities of grapes, figs, and mulberries; and its shores are celebrated for the variety and excellence of the fish taken upon them. Its chief exports are ewe-milk cheese, silk, cotton, and wool. The terra sigillata of L. is a kind of fine clay which was at one time in high repute for its supposed medicinal properties. The pop. of the island amounts to 12,000, a large proportion of whom are Greeks, and excellent seamen. In the time of Belon this island contained 75 towns and villages.—The small town of L., the cap. of the island, the see of a Greek metropolitan, has a harbour, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants. The only other places worth mentioning are Kochino, Candia, and Santo-Antonio.



LEMON, a township of Butler co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 2,053.

LEMPA, LEMPTA, or ZACATECOLUCA, a river of Guatemala, in the state of San-Salvador, which issues from a lake to the ESE of Guatemala, on the W extremity of the table-land; runs ESE to the junction of the Torolo, when it bends S; and throws itself into the Pacific, 20 m. S of San-Salvador, and after a course of about 75 m. It is at some points about 150 yds. in breadth, but its navigation is obstructed by a bar of sand at its mouth.

LEMPDES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, cant. and 5 m. W of Auzon, and 9 m. NW of Brioude, on the Allagnon, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1841, 1,728.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 4 m. SW of Pont-du-Château. Pop. 1,883.

LEMPITLAW, a village in the p. of Sprouston, Roxburghshire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Kelso.

LEMPs (LE-GRAND), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isère, arrond. of La-Tour-du-Pin. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,158; in 1841, 14,403.—The town is 13 m. S of La-Tour-du-Pin, and 23 m. NW of Grenoble. Pop. in 1841, 2,115.

LEMSAL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 50 m. NNE of Riga, and 33 m. W of Wolmar, on a small lake, near the gulf of Riga. Pop. 1,050. It has several tanneries, and carries on a considerable trade.

LEMSTER, a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New Hampshire, 40 m. W of Concord. The surface is hilly, and is watered by branches of Sugar and Cold rivers. Pop. in 1840, 941.

LEMTA. See LAMTAH.

LEMUY. See LEMIA.

LEMVIG, a town and port of Denmark, in Jutland, in the diocese and 90 m. NNW of Ribe, bail. and 34 m. N of Ringkøbing, on the S coast of the Lymfjord. Pop. 800. It possesses building docks and an hospital, and has productive fisheries.

LEN, a river in Kent, which flows into the Medway at Maidstone.

LENA, a noble river of Eastern Siberia, which has its source in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the NW side of the lofty granitic mountains of Baikal, 30 m. from the W bank of the lake of that name, in N lat.  $53^{\circ} 20'$ , E long.  $106^{\circ} 10'$ . It runs first N, then NE; becomes navigable at Katchuk or Kotshuga, only 50 m. from its source; enters into the prov. of Yakutsk, near Krestovskoi; on reaching Yakutsk, where it is a wide and noble river, it takes a nearly N direction, and proceeds to the Arctic ocean, which it enters 700 m. below Yakutsk, by numerous mouths, in N lat.  $73^{\circ}$ . Its principal affluents are the Kirenga, Vitima, Olekma, Talbatchim, Aldan, on the r., and on the l. the Kuta, Viliui, and Mouna. The basin of the L., which is of considerably smaller extent than that of the Yenisei and Obi, is enclosed on the S by the mountains of Baikal and of Stanovoi, on the SE by the latter, on the E by a range of low hills by which it is separated from the basins of the Indighirka and Yana, and on the W by another low ridge running in the direction of the basins of the Yenisei and Olenek. The length of this river is upwards of 2,000 m. Its course is sinuous, and its current, as its name denotes, sluggish. The plains through which it flows are in the higher part of its course well wooded with spruce and yellow pine, and studded with numerous villages; but towards the N, below Yakutsk, their aspect becomes wild and dreary in the extreme. It becomes a very rapid stream in spring, on the breaking up of the ice and melting of the snow; but in the beginning of autumn is so shallow that ves-

sels are obliged to unload their cargoes into flat-bottomed boats, to get them conveyed to Katchuk.

LENAAWEE, a county in the SE part of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 735 sq. m., watered by Raisin and Ottawa rivers. It has an undulating surface, and a fertile soil consisting of sandy and argillaceous loam. Pop. in 1840, 17,889; in 1850, 26,374. Its cap. is Adrian.

LENCES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. NNE of Burgos, partido and 8 m. NW of Briviesca, on the l. bank of the Ommo. Pop. 367. The streets are regularly laid out, and the houses generally well-built.

LENCH (ROUSE), a parish in Worcestershire,  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by W of Alcester. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 251; in 1851, 277.

LENCH (SHERIFF'S), a hamlet in the p. of Church Lench, Worcestershire, 4 m. N of Evesham. Pop. 92.

LENCLOITRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Châtelleraut. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,183; in 1841, 8,380.—The town is 11 m. W of Châtelleraut, on the l. bank of the Lauvigne.

LENCLOS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Etalle. Pop. 289.

LENCOUACQ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. NW of Roquefort. Pop. 1,237.

LENDELEDE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Courtrai. Pop. of dep. 4,142.

LENDERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 19 m. E of Aachen, bail. and 3 m. SSW of Duren, on the l. bank of the Roër. Pop. 504. It has an iron-foundry and slitting-mill.

LENDERSHAGEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Stralsund, circle of Franzburg. Pop. 162.

LENDINAR, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in a district of the same name, in the gov. of Venice, del. and 11 m. W of Rovigo, on the Adigetto. Pop. 5,142.—The district comprises 8 com. Wine, grain, and flax are extensively cultivated in the locality.

LENE. See LANE.

LENEY, a parish in co. Westmeath, comprising an area of 4,231 acres, of which 259 are in Lough Owel. Pop. in 1831, 1,479; in 1851, 1,054.

LENBACH (ALT), a village of Austria, in the circle of the Wienerwald, on the W declivity of the Wienerwald.

LENGEFELD, a town of Saxony, in the circle of the Erzgebirge, bail. of Wolkenstein and Annaberg. 14 m. SE of Chemnitz, and 36 m. SW of Dresden. Pop. 3,995. It has manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, fustian, &c., and has several spinning-mills.—Also a village of Prussia, on the Lahne, in the reg. of Erfurt, W of Muhlhausen. Pop. 652.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Naumburg, on the l. bank of the Saal. Pop. 186.—Also another v. in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Sangerhausen. Pop. 419.

LENGENAU, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, pleasantly situated on the Hugel. Pop. 1,781, of whom 562 are Jews.

LENGENFELD, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Voigtland, bail. and 12 m. NE of Plauen, and 30 m. SW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,425. It has manufactories of various woollen and linen fabrics, spinning-mills, and bleacheries, and several breweries.—Also a village of Austria, in the circle of Mannhartsberg, N of Krems.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Erfurt, circle of Heiligenstadt. Pop. 1,290.

LENGERICH, a village of Hanover, in the gov. and 30 m. NW of Osnabruck, 9 m. ENE of Lingau. Pop. 910.

**LENGERICH**, or **MARGARETHEN-LENGERICH**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Westphalia, reg. and 19 m. NNE of Munster, circle and 2 m. from Tecklenburg, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,315. It has manufactories of woollen, silk, and linen fabrics, and of tobacco. Conferences preliminary to the peace of Westphalia were held here in 1648.

**LENGERUD**, a river of Persia, in Ghilan, which has its source in the mountains of Elburz; makes a circuit to the NE; and falls into the Caspian, 20 m. SE of the embouchure of the Sufid-Rud, and after a course of about 60 m. The chief places on its banks are Lahajan and Lengerud. Between the latter place and the sea its banks are marshy, and rise but little above sea-level. Its waters abound with fish.—The town of L. is 9 m. NE of Lahajan, and 27 m. ESE of Recht. Pop. 3,000. It has a good caravanserai, and possesses an extensive trade, chiefly in silk.

**LENGNAU**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 18 m. N of Bern, bail. and 4 m. N of Buren, at the foot of the Jura mountains. The French were here defeated by the Bernese on the 2d March 1798. In the environs are mines of iron, a species of earth named *huppererde*, and a mineral spring.

**LENGRIES**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 8 m. S of Tolz, and 36 m. S of Munich. Pop. 375. It has an hospital and an alms-house. In the vicinity is a quarry of marble.

**LENGRONNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. NW of Gavray, and 8 m. S of Coutances. Pop. 1,052.

**LENGSFELD**, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Weimar, in the principality and circle and 17 m. SSW of Eisenach, on the r. bank of the Felda. Pop. 2,299. It is enclosed by walls, and has 2 castles and a synagogue.

**LENGSFELD (SCHENK)**, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Starkenburg, district 8 m. SSE of Dieburg, and 14 m. ESE of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,160.

**LENGUAS**, a fierce tribe of Indians, who inhabit the E part of the Gran Chaco in La Plata. When any of their number dies, they all change their names, in order, they say, that they may not be remembered by the deceased.

**LENHAM**, a parish in Kent,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Maidstone, and 5 m. S of the South-eastern railway. Area 6,963 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,070.

**LENIDI**, or **LENITI**, a village and port of Greece, on a bay of the same name, and at the mouth of a small river, 3 m. NNW of Eriks, and 21 m. ENE of Mistra.

**LENHEIRO**, a mountain of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, near the town of São-João-del-Rei.

**LENING**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 3 m. NW of Albestrof, and 18 m. NE of Chateau-Salins. Pop. 492. It has a fulling-mill.

**LENINO**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 80 m. WNW of Mozyr, and 56 m. S of Sluck, on the r. bank of the Sluck.

**LENIVKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 41 m. SSW of Kharkov, district and 26 m. SW of Zmiev.

**LENK (AN DER)**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 36 m. S of Bern, and bail. of the Upper Simmenthal, on the Simme, at the foot of rocky mountains which are covered with perpetual snow. Pop. of p. 2,246.

**LENKERAN**. See **LANKERAN**.

**LENKERSHEIM**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, presidial and 3 m. E of Windsheim, and 16 m. N of Anspach, on the r. bank of the Aisch. Pop. 800. It has 2 Lutheran churches.

**LENNA**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. N of Bergamo, district and

about a mile S of La Piazza, on the r. bank of the Brembo.

**LENNARD**, a mountain of Western Australia, in the co. of Wellington, in the Roe range.

**LENNE**, a river of Prussian Westphalia, which rises near Astenberg, in the circle of Brilon; runs successively W, SW, and NW; and joins the Ruhr between Westhofen and Herdeke, after a course of 60 m.

**LENNEP**, a town of Rhenish Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. E of Dusseldorf, near a small stream of the same name. Pop. in 1837, 6,025. It is a town of some manufacturing importance, having several woollen and cotton-weaving establishments, and iron and steel-works. It has also a trade in Rhine and Moselle wines.

**LENNICK-SAINT-MARTIN**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 8 m. WSW of Brussels. Pop. 1,293.

**LENNICK-SAINT-QUENTIN**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, 1 m. S of Lennick-Saint-Martin, near a branch of the Senne. Pop. 2,147.

**LENNINGEN (OBER)**, a town of Württemberg, in the bail. of Kirchheim. Pop. 930. Cherries and other fruits are largely cultivated in the vicinity.

**LENNOCK**, a small stream in the p. of Birnie, Morayshire, tributary to the Lossie.

**LENNON**, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. of Pleyben, 9 m. E of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,229.

**LENNOX**, a name given in early Scottish history to the ancient co. of Dumbarton, comprehending the whole of the modern co. and a large part of Stirlingshire, and part of the cos. of Perth and Renfrew. The original name was *Leven-ach*, i.e. 'the field of the Leven'; and very appropriately designated the basin, not only of the river Leven, but also of Loch-Lomond, anciently called Loch-Leven. Levenachs, in the plural number, came to be the name of all the extensive and contiguous possessions of the powerful earls of the soil; and, being spelt and written Levenax, was easily and naturally corrupted into Lennox. In the 13th cent., Lennox and the sheriffdom of Dumbarton appear to have been co-extensive; but afterwards, in consequence of great alterations and considerable curtailments upon the sheriffdom, they ceased to be identical.

**LENNOX**, a parish of Van Diemen's Land, in Somerset co., bounded by the Macquarie river on the N, and the Isis on the W.

**LENNOX-HILLS**, a range of heights stretching ENE from Dumbarton to Stirling, along the middle of the ancient district of Lennox. The range is interrupted by the valley of the Blane, and, from Dumbarton thither, is called the Kilpatrick hills. The name Lennox-hills is more strictly applied to the heights between the valley of the Blane and Stirling, which in their various parts are called the Kilmearn, the Campsie, the Kilsyth, the Dundaff, the Fintry, and the Gargunnock hills. The range, after being interrupted by the valley of the Forth, passes on, under the name of the Ochil-hills, till it reaches the vicinity of the Tay. Throughout the whole of the strictly Lennox-hills are colonnades and precipices of basalt. The hills are composed chiefly of trap and whinstone. The soil is chiefly arenaceous, mingled with till. The summits rise in Campsie to the height of 1,500 ft.; and in Kilsyth to the height of 1,300 ft.; but in many places they ascend no higher than to be inconsiderable hills. See **CAMPSIE-FELLS**.

**LENNOXTOWN**, a considerable village in the p. of Campsie, Stirlingshire, 9 m. N of Glasgow, and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Kilsyth. Pop. 2,821. A calico-printing establishment in the v. employs upwards of 800 persons. Two other similar establishments, two bleach-fields, and several collieries and lime-works, are in the vicinity. There is an extensive alum-work at the E end of the v. The Campsie branch of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway terminates here, at a point  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. distant by rail from Glasgow.

**LENO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. S of Brescia. Pop. 3,410. It has linen and silk manufactories.

**LENOIR**, a county in the SE part of the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 390 sq. m., watered by Neuse river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 7,605; in 1850, 7,828. Its cap. is Kingston.—Also a village of Caldwell co., in the same state, on the S side, and near the source of Yadkin river.

**LENOLA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 14 m. NW of Gaeta, cant. and 5 m. N of Fondi, on a hill. Pop. 2,080. It contains 2 churches and an hospital. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Inola Campana*.

**LENOX**, a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, U. S., 121 m. WNW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, is drained by Cowasalon and Oneida creeks, and possesses a generally productive soil. Pop. in 1840, 5,440. The village called Lenox-basin is on the Erie canal, and consists of about 20 dwellings.—Also a township of Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, 132 m. W of Boston. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by Housatonic river. Pop. 1,313. The village consists of about 40 dwellings.—Also a township of Susquehanna co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 170 m. NNW of Harrisburg, generally hilly, watered by Tunkhannock creek and its branches. The soil consists of clay and gravel. Pop. 800.—Also a township of Ashtabula co., in the state of Ohio, 15 m. S of Ashtabula. Pop. 550.—Also a fertile township of Macomb co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 284.

**LENS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Bethune. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,360; in 1841, 17,410.—The town is 12 m. SE of Bethune, on the Souchet. Pop. in 1841, 2,673. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of lace, leather, soap, oil, and sugar from beet-root; extensive distilleries of gin and brandy, and breweries; several spinning-mills and bleacheries; and several brick and lime-kilns. In the environs are mines of coal and clay. L. was formerly fortified, and was several times taken during the wars of Flanders. Marshal Gassion was killed under its walls in 1647, and the following year it was the scene of a signal victory over the Spaniards by the Prince of Condé.

**LENS**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Mons. Pop. of dep. 2,174. The town is 8 m. NNW of Mons, on one of the branches of the Dendre. Pop. 1,800. It contains a fine castle, and its trade is extremely active. It possesses several breweries and salt-refineries, and in the environs are extensive limestone pits.—Also a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, NW of Siders. Pop. 1,622.

**LENSAHN**, a village of Denmark, in Holstein, 7 m. N of Neustadt.

**LENS-LESTANG**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Le-Grand-Serre, and 28 m. NNE of Valence. Pop. 1,532.

**LENS-SAINT-REMY**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 1,411; of com. 728.

**LENS-SAINT-SERVAIS**, a department and com. of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. 273.

**LENS-SUR-GEER**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. of dep. 287; of com. 227.

**LENT**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, about 1½ m. N of Nimeguen.

**LENTA**, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, which flows into the Adriatic NE of Chieta.

**LENTELLA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 8 m. SSW of Il Vasto. Pop. 530.

**LENT-EN-DOMBES**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 7 m. S of Bourg-en-Bresse, on the l. bank of the Veyle. Pop. 1,068. It contains the ruins of a castle, and was formerly enclosed by a wall. It has an extensive trade in horses.

**LENTHAL (EARLS)**, a chapelry in the p. of Aymestrey, Herefordshire, 6 m. SW of Ludlow, at the source of a branch of the Teme.

**LENTHAL (STARKES)**, a parish of Herefordshire, 6 m. SW by W of Ludlow. Area 990 acres. Pop. in 1831, 127; in 1851, 143.

**LENTI, LENTHI, or NEMPTI**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Salad, 17 m. S of Lővö, and 78 m. S of Oedenburg, on the r. bank of the Kerka.

**LENTILHAC-DU-CAUSSE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of Lauzes, 14 m. NE of Cahors. Pop. 500.

**LENTILLY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. SE of Arles, and 10 m. WNW of Lyon. Pop. 1,180.

**LENTINI, or LEONTINI**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 24 m. NW of Syracuse, and 15 m. WNW of Agosta, near the r. bank of a river of the same name. Pop. 5,100. This town has declined rapidly since the earthquake in 1693. It was the *Leontium* of the Romans. The environs are fertile but insalubrious. The river L. is formed by the confluence of several streams, and, after a course of about 30 m., falls into the Ionian sea, below Giaretta.

**LENTING**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, presidial and 3 m. of Ingolstadt, and 30 m. WSW of Ratisbon. Pop. 340. It has a saltpetre refinery and a manufactory of potash.

**LENTON**, a parish and village of Nottinghamshire, 1½ m. W by S of Nottingham, intersected by the Nottingham canal, and by the Nottingham branch of the Midland Counties railway. Area of p. 5,080 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,077; in 1851, 5,589.

**LENZ, or LENTSCH**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 11 m. S of Coire. Pop. 353. Catholics.

**LENZBURG**, a bailiwick, circle, and town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau. The bail. comprises 5 circles and 7 parishes, and in 1850 contained 17,562 inhabitants, of whom 17,370 were Protestants. It is fertile, producing corn and fruit in great abundance, and affording excellent pasturage. It possesses large herds of cattle, and has several tile and brick works.—The town is 8 m. E of Aarau, and 18 m. W of Zurich, on the r. bank of the Aar. Pop. 1,957. It is well-built, and has on a height an ancient fortress belonging to the counts of Lenzburg, and a normal school. It possesses manufactories of printed muslins and of carriages, and extensive bleacheries, and has a flourishing trade. At the distance of 3 m. are the ruins of the castle of Braunegg, belonging to the Gessler family, which was destroyed by the Swiss in 1415.

**LENZEN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency and 86 m. NW of Potsdam, and circle of West Prieignitz, on the r. bank of the Lokenitz, between two lakes. Pop. 3,000. It has an hospital, and possesses several distilleries and breweries. It has an active trade in corn and timber. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle form also important branches of local industry.

**LENZFRIED**, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, presidial and 2 m. E of Kempton. Pop. 1,500.



**LENZKIRCH (OBER)**, a market-town of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the See, bail. and 5 m. S of Neustadt, on the Hasslach. Pop. 650. It has manufactories of clocks, straw-hats, &c., and carries on an active trade in the agricultural productions of the environs.

**LENZKIRCH (UNTER)**, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, on the Hasslach. Pop. 400. It has manufactories of glass and extensive agricultural industry.

**LEO (SAN)**, a town of the Pontifical states, in the delegation of Urbino-et-Pesaro, 7 m. WSW of San Marino, on a mountain. Pop. 1,200. It is of small extent, but is defended by a fort, and has a large bridewell. In 1824 a large chest was discovered, buried near the fort, containing several gold vases and sceptres, a crown set with diamonds, and many other articles of value, supposed to have belonged to King Berenger, who here defended himself for a considerable period against Otho I.—Also a village of Zante, near the W coast of the island, 2 m. from Cambi, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Luca. There is a good deal of arable land and some vineyard round it.

**LEOBEN**, a town of Styria, 29 m. NNW of Gratz, circle and 10 m. WSW of Bruck, on the r. bank of the Mur, at an alt. of 1,670 ft. above sea-level. It possesses extensive barracks, and has several salt-magazines and forges, and carries on an active trade in iron and stone-coal. The treaty of peace between France and Austria was signed here in 1797. In the vicinity are mines of iron.

**LEOBERSDORF**, or **LOIBERSDORF**, a market-town of the archduchy of Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwald, 21 m. SSW of Vienna, on the Triesting. Pop. 1,270. It has several manufactories of silk fabrics, and cotton-spinning mills.

**LEOBSCUTZ**, or **HLUBZIEN**, a circle and town of Prussia, in Silesia, in the reg. and 33 m. S of Oppeln, on the Zinna. Pop. in 1837, 5,640. It contains 3 churches, a castle belonging to the prince of Lichtenstein, a Catholic gymnasium, and a gymnasium; and possesses manufactories of linen, cloth, ribbon, hosiery, and leather, and has an active trade in flax and thread. This town suffered much during the Thirty years' war. Pop. of circle 51,063.

**LEOCHEL AND CUSHNIE**, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, about 6 m. in length from E to W, and varying from 3 to 6 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 1,077; in 1851, 1,068. A river of the same name has its source in this p., and runs N to the Don, which it joins near Alfordkirk.

**LEOGANE**, a village on the W coast of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the West, 24 m. W by S of Port-au-Prince, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 31'$ , W long.  $72^{\circ} 38'$ . It is situated in a beautiful and extensive valley, and on a river of the same name, which, about half-a-league below, throws itself into the gulf of L. It was formerly well-fortified, and populous. The gulf is formed by two peninsulas, and opens between Cape St. Nicolas, at the W end of the N peninsula, and Cape Dame Marie, the NW point of the S peninsula, 45 leagues apart. At the bottom of the bay is the island of Gonave, and on the N side of the S peninsula are the islets of Ressif and Caymite. It embosoms a vast number of bays.

**LEOGANG**, a town of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle and 32 m. SSW of Salzburg, and 8 m. N of Zell, on the r. bank of the Urselauer. It has several copper-works, and in the environs are mines of that metal, and of lead, antimony, cobalt, and zinc.

**LEOGEATS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 7 m. SW of Langon. Pop. 1,032.

**LEOGNAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Labrede, 8 m. S of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,755. It affords good wine.

**LEOGNANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 7 m. S of Teramo, cant. and 5 m. NE of Tossicca. Pop. 750.

**LEOGUADDA**, or **LEOBADDA**, a town of Yariha, in Western Africa, between Atopa and Eetché or Show, 35 m. W by N of Rakka. It is surrounded by a double wall, and the houses are pleasingly intermingled with tall green trees. Large tracts of land are under corn, yams, and other cultivation, in the vicinity of the town.

**LEOMIL**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 16 m. SE of Lamego, and 23 m. SSE of Villa-Real, on the l. bank of the Tivora. Pop. 1,150.

**LEOMINSTER**, a parish and borough in the co. of Hereford, 137 m. NNW of London, and 12 m. NNW of Hereford, in a fertile valley on the river Lugg, at its junction with several tributaries, and intersected by the Leominster canal. The p. contains the townships of Ivington and Broadward, besides the town of L. Area 9,290 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,563; in 1831, 5,249; in 1851, 5,214.—The town consists of one long principal street, running nearly N and S, with four or five others intersecting it at right angles. A few of the ancient houses are built of timber, ornamented with grotesque carvings, and plastered and painted white and black; but most of the buildings are modern brick erections. The church is an ancient edifice. There is a public reading-room, and a theatre. The town-hall, or butter-cross, is a curious structure, erected in 1633, of wood and brick, and is supported by pillars of oak curiously carved. The income of the borough in 1839 amounted to £870; in 1846 to £529. L. returns 2 members to parliament. The parliamentary boundary now coincides with that of the p., and the new municipal borough. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 664; in 1848, 553. It is one of the polling-places for the co. members.—L. had at one time a rather extensive manufactory of hats and woollen cloths, but these have almost entirely disappeared. A few coarse linseys, check horse-collaring, &c., are still made; but the leather glove trade is now one of the chief manufactures, giving employment to a number of females. Tanning, dyeing, malting, nail and rope-making, and flax-dressing, are carried on to some extent; but the principal business carried on in the town, is a retail trade in the town itself, and with the adjacent country, the town owing its importance principally to its being the market for the produce, consisting chiefly of wool, wheat, cider, and hops,—of a district extending about 7 m. round. The horse, cattle, and sheep fairs are important. Races are annually held in the vicinity of the town.—Also a parish in Sussex, 10 m. E of Chichester, near the junction of the Arundel and Portsmouth canal. Area 3,586 acres. Pop. in 1831, 715; in 1851, 794.

**LEOMINSTER**, a township in Worcester co., Massachusetts, U. S., 44 m. WNW of Boston, intersected by a branch of Nashua river. Pop. 2,069.

**LEON**, one of the great divisions of Spain, still distinguished by the title of a kingdom. It lies between the parallels of  $40^{\circ} 10'$  and  $43^{\circ}$  N, and the meridians of  $4^{\circ}$  and  $7^{\circ}$  W; and is bounded by Asturias on the N; Old Castile on the E; Estremadura on the S; and Galicia on the W. It has the form of an irregular oblong 200 m. in length from N to S, and 148 m. in breadth from E to W. Its territorial extent is 20,050 sq. m., and its pop. in 1849 was 1,128,833. It is divided into the 5 provs. of Leon, Zamora, Salamanca, Palencia, and Valladolid. The two latter provs., with an area of nearly 500 sq. m., are now administratively annexed to Old Castile. Its chief towns are Leon, Salamanca, Ciudad-Rodrigo, and Astorga. This extensive prov. is divided by the

Douro into two nearly equal parts; and it is watered besides by the Sil, the Eresma, the Tormes, the Elsa, the Pisuerga, the Agueda, and several other rivers, which traverse it in various directions. In the N and in the S it is mountainous: the Asturian chain entering it in the former division; and the great central chain of the peninsula skirting its S frontier. It contains many fertile tracts with fine pasturage. Maize, olives, wheat, and flax, are partially cultivated; but agriculture might be greatly aided here by the more general introduction of irrigation. Madrier is cultivated to some extent. The mountains are covered with trees of different kinds principally oak; but the plains and valleys are destitute of wood, and it is only in the most fertile parts that even fruit-trees are to be found. The wine made on the side of Galicia is bad, and incapable of transportation; but of that on the SE side of the prov. the quality is excellent. L. has no manufactures worth notice, though mines of iron and copper are found in the mountains. Mules are bred in considerable number; herds of cattle and flocks of sheep are numerous; and the great mass of the pop. consists of "hardy, ill-educated agriculturists, creatures of routine, and foes to innovation." This part of Spain was included in the *Tarraconensis* of the Romans. The foundation of the kingdom of L. was laid in the 8th cent., by the celebrated Pelagius, who also founded the kingdom of Oviedo; but Ordonno II. was the first who assumed the title of king of L. In 1037 this kingdom was united to that of Castile by Ferdinand the Great, and it is now governed by the same laws.

LEON, a province of Spain, comprising the N part of the ancient kingdom of Leon, and bounded on the N by Oviedo; on the E by Palencia; on the S by Valladolid and Zamora; and on the W by Orense and Lugo. It lies between the parallels of 41° 50' and 43° 5' N. Its superficial extent is 277-38 German sq. m., and its pop. in 1834 was 267,438; in 1849, 288,838. The soil is stony, and the surface covered with mountains of the great Cantabrian chain, between which, however, there are several extensive valleys and plains. A branch of the Cantabrians, which separates the basin of the Duero from that of the Minho, divides the prov. into two physical regions, one comprising the E, the other the W part of the prov. The principal river is the Esla or Ezla, which rises in the mountains of Valdeburon, and flows to the Duero. The Torio, Borsnega, Coa, and Orbiga, also belong to this section of the prov. The W section is watered by the Sil, the Bocza, the Qua, and the Cabrera. The climate in winter is moist and cold; in summer, mild and pleasant. The chief vegetable products are wheat, barley, pulse, fruit, flax, and in favourable situations vines; but the great source of employment is the rearing of cattle. The chief manufactures are linen and hardware. The prov. is subdivided into the *partidos* of Astorga, Baneza, Becilla, Leon, Murias-de-Paredes, Ponferrada, Riano, Sahagun, Valencia-de-don-Juan, and Villafranca-del-Vierzo. These are subdivided into 1,351 *pueblos*. Its military administration is presided over by the captain-general of Old Castile; its ecclesiastical by the abbot of San-Marcos-de-Leon. Its legal tribunals are under the supreme court of Valladolid.

LEON, anciently called *Legio* from having been the station of the 7th Roman legion, a city of Spain, the cap. of the foregoing kingdom and province, and one of the oldest episcopal sees in Spain, is situated in N lat. 42° 45', W long. 5° 17', at the confluence of the Torio and Vornesga or Borsnega, whose united streams run into the Esla below the town. It is a heterogeneous mixture of dirty streets filled with beggars, splendid churches, and half-ruined

family-mansions. A great part of the walls are built of green marble, but they too are in a decayed state, and much built up against. It has 13 churches, and a number of convents. In 1844 it had 1,198 houses, and 5,720 inhabitants. The Plaza Mayor, opposite to the town-house, contains several good and uniform buildings. The cathedral has a claim to be considered one of the finest monuments of pointed Gothic architecture in Spain. It encloses the tomb of one emperor, 37 kings, and the shrines of several saints. The other buildings entitled to attention are the houses of the families of Luna and Guzman, the town-house, and the convents of Santo-Domingo and of San-Marcos-de-Leon. The latter convent is an enormous edifice with a splendid facade; but is yet unfinished. The ancient palace of the kings of L. is now in a decayed state, and has been converted into a manufactory. The town has several small manufactories of woollens, linen, stockings, and leather gloves; but the inhabitants subsist chiefly on the expenditure of the clergy. The environs are pleasant, and contain many fine avenues of ash, poplars, elms, and willows; they are productive also in fruit, corn; and above all in flax.—L. was founded in the reign of the emperor Galba. It was taken by Leovigildo in 586, but was the first town of consequence recovered from the Moors; after which it continued for three centuries the residence of the Catholic kings of Spain until Don Pedro removed the court to Seville. The town was sacked by Soult in Dec. 1808.

LEON, a city of Central America, the capital of the state of Nicaragua, situated in N lat. 12° 26', W long. 86° 52'.—It was an opulent town, and a principal mart of commerce, at the period of the declaration of independence; but during the last 25 years it has suffered greatly from internal broils, as well as the constant ebb and flow of the fortunes of the state; and the wealthier portion of its citizens emigrated many years since. It occupies a comparatively extensive area, but has no very imposing public structures, and its best houses suffered most in the many struggles it has been the theatre of. Its present pop. does not exceed 20,000. It exports Nicaragua wood, mahogany, spars, all-spice, sarsaparilla from Costa-Rica, gums, wax, tortoise-shells, and indigo.

LEON, a town of Mexico, in the state and 30 m. WNW of Guanajuato, situated in a plain eminently fertile in wheat, barley, and maize. It is also the name of several inconsiderable settlements in S. America.—Also a river of Peru, in the prov. of Tucuman, which runs E and enters the Rio-Grande.—Also a river of Peru, in the dep. of Arica, which enters the Pacific ocean.—Also a river of Central America, which falls into the bay of Mexico, 75 m. W of Truxillo.—Also a river of Quito, which runs S at a little distance S of the city, and enters the Jiron.

LEON, a county in the N part of the territory of Florida, U. S., comprising an area of 1,824 sq. m., bordered on the S by Apalachee bay, and on the W by Ocklokony river, and intersected in the E by Wakully river. Pop. in 1840, 10,713; in 1850, 11,513. It is marshy near the coast, but in other parts fertile and abounding with pine.—Also a township of Catterangus co., in the state of New York, 311 m. W by S of Albany. The surface is elevated, but generally level, and is drained by Conewango creek and its tributaries. The soil, consisting of clay and sandy loam, is very fertile. Pop. 1,326.—Also a village of Madison co., in the state of Virginia, 165 m. NW of Richmond, on Crooked Run.

LEON, a town of France, dep. of Landes, cant. and 8 m. W of Castels. Pop. 1,050.

LEON. See ISLA-DE-LEON.

**LEON (NUEVO)**, a department of Mexico, bounded on the N, W, and NW by Cohahuila; on the NE and E by Tamaulipas; on the S by Zacatecas and San-Luis-Potosi. It has an area of 21,000 sq. m. Pop. in 1842, 101,108. It lies to the E of the great table land, but is a mountainous country, and thinly inhabited. The chief town is Monterey, the see of a bishop. The other towns are Saltillo and San-Felipe-de-Linares.

**LEON (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. NE of Jalligny.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Nailloux, and 3 m. ESE of Villefranche. Pop. 1,226.

**LEON-SUR-L'ISLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Grignols, on the l. bank of the Isle. Pop. 1,020.

**LEON-SUR-VEZERE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Montignac, on the r. bank of the Vézère. Pop. 860.

**LEONARD (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 2 m. NW of Marchenoir, and 19 m. N of Blois. Pop. 1,204.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. ESE of Fecamp, and 18 m. NW of Havre. Pop. 1,176.—Also a canton, commune, and town in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Limoges. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,303; in 1841, 13,072.—The town is 12 m. E of Limoges, in an elevated situation near the r. bank of the Vienne, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. in 1841, 5,680. It has fine boulevards, and is generally well-built. The architecture of the church is that of the 10th cent. The town is noted for its manufacture of paper and of copper utensils. It has also extensive manufactories of different kinds of woollen fabrics, leather, ribbon, porcelain, and numerous spinning-mills. The origin of L. is generally ascribed to the era of Clovis. It was originally named Noblac or Saint-Leonard-le-Noblet.

**LEONARD (SAINT)**, a chapelry in the p. of Ash-ton-Clinton, co. of Buckingham, 3 m. E by S of Wendover. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 147; in 1851, 168.—Also a parish in Devonshire, adjoining Exeter, and included within the municipal and parl. boundaries of that borough. Area 172 acres. Pop. in 1831, 467; in 1851, 1,499.—Also a parish partly in the cinque port and borough of Hastings, Sussex, 1½ m. WSW of Hastings. The town of St. Leonards, which was commenced about 18 years ago, near to the E boundary of the p., extends towards the W upwards of a ½ m. along the sea-shore, and has become a favourite watering-place. Pop. in 1851, 1,340.

**LEONARDA (SAN)**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. WNW of Soria, and partido of Burgo-de-Osma, on the slope of a mountain of the same name, near the Rio-Lobos. Pop. 710. It has an old castle.

**LEONARDA (SAN)**, a village and fortress of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 17 m. NE of Foggia, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Manfredonia.—Also a village and port of Sicily, in the prov. and district of Trapani, on the N coast of the island of Favignana. The harbour affords good anchorage, and is defended by the forts of San-Giacomo and San-Leonardo.

**LEONARD-DES-BOIS (SAINT)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Frisnay-sur-Sarthe, 23 m. W of Mamers. Pop. 1,533. It has a manufactory of cutlery.

**LEONARDSTOWN**, the capital of St. Mary's co., Maryland, U. S., situated on Britton's brook, 5 m. from its mouth in the Potomac, and 52 m. S of Baltimore.

**LEONARDSVILLE**, a village of Brookfield township, Madison co., in the state of New York, U. S., 86 m. W by N of Albany or Unadilla river. Pop. 250.

**LEONBERG**, a town of Wurtemberg, 8 m. WNW of Stuttgart. Pop. 2,200.

**LEONDARI**, the ancient *Megalopolis*, a town of Greece, in the nom. of Gortynia, 18 m. SW of Tripolitza.

**LEONE**, one of the Navigator's islands, in S lat. 14° 6'. It is about 5 m. in circumf., separated by a narrow channel from Fanfoue on the E.

**LEONE (MONTE)**. See MONTELEONE.

**LEONESSA**, a small town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, 19 m. NW of Aquila, on the l. bank of the Corno. Pop. 7,000.

**LEONFELDEN**, a town of the archd. of Austria, in the Mühl circle, 9 m. WNW of Freystadt.

**LEONFORTE**, a considerable town in the interior of Sicily, on the declivity of a mountain, 7 m. W of San-Filippo-d'Argiro. It carries on a trade in grain, wine, silk, and sulphur, and has an annual fair. Pop. 10,678.

**LEONHARD (SANKT)**, a town of Styria, 8 m. E of Marburg, containing 200 houses.—Also a small town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, 18 m. SE of Judenburg, near the river Levant, with several iron works. Pop. 800.—There are five other places of the same name in Carinthia.—Also two small towns of Austria Proper, one in Upper Austria, 30 m. S of Steyer; the other in Lower Austria, 18 m. W by S of St. Polten.

**LEONI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, district and 3 m. S of San-Angelo-de-Lombardi. Pop. 4,100.

**LEONI**, a township of Jackson co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 71 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 1,067.

**LEONIDAS**, a township of St. Joseph co., in the state of Michigan, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 410.

**LE'ONIE (SAINTE)**, a village of Algeria, in the prov. of Oran, 4 m. S of Arzen, on the road from that town to Oran. It was founded in 1846 by a colony of 50 Prussian families.

**LEONPOL**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. N of Minsk, on the l. bank of the S. Dwina.

**LEONS-LES-REUCOUS (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. SSE of Vesins. Pop. 1,400.

**LEONTITOS**, a village of Greece, 33 m. SSW of Trikala, on the r. bank of an affluent of the Aspropotamos.

**LEONTICA**, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, district of Blenio. Pop. 473. Cath.

**LEONTINI**. See LENTINI.

**LEONVILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. of Outarville. Pop. 150.

**LEOPESI**, a village of Greece, in the nom. of Attica, on the E skirts of Mount Hymettus.

**LEOPOLD (PORR)**, an anchorage at the entrance of Prince Regent's inlet and Barrow's straits, in N lat. 73° 50', W long. 90° 12'. The expedition in search of Franklin, under Captain Sir James Ross, was shut up here from the 11th of September 1848 to the 28th of August 1849. Sir James's party travelled 200 m. to the westward, along the W and NW coast of North Somerset, while other three parties examined the N shore of Barrow's strait, and the E and W shores of Prince Regent's inlet, but without discovering any traces of the missing expedition.

**LEOPOLD'S ISLANDS**, two islands in the Arctic sea, discovered by Parry in 1809. Captain Ross ascertained that South L., in N lat. 73° 56', W long. 90°, is connected with the mainland, and forms the NE point of America.



LEOPOLDOVA, a village of Hungary, on the Banat, between the Karos and the Temes, near the l. bank of the Danube, and 20 m. N of Belgrade. Pop. 1,700.

LEOPOLDSAU, a small town of Lower Austria, 6 m. N by E of Vienna.

LEOPOLDSBERG. See VIENNA.

LEOPOLD-SHLAG, a small town of Upper Austria, near the frontiers of Bohemia, 28 m. NNE of Linz.

LEOPOLDSTADT, or LEOPOLDVARA, a town of Hungary, situated between the Danube, the Waag, and the Dyrna, opposite Freistadt, 56 m. E of Vienna. Pop. 1,660. It is well-fortified, and contains a large military hospital.

LEOVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 6 m. SE of Jonsac. Pop. 700.

LEOVO, a town of Bessarabia, in the district of Bender, near the l. bank of the Pruth, 45 m. SSW of Kichenau. Its exports by the Danube in 1839 were valued at 96,615 rubles; its imports at 81,955 rubles.

LEPANTO', or NAUPACTUS, a small town of Greece, situated at the foot of Mount Rizina, on the gulf of the same name, at its entrance from the gulf of Patras, in the nom. of Etolia, about 3 m. ENE from the castle of Romelia. It is built in a triangular form, surrounded by high walls and other fortifications, and has a small heptagonal fort, but is commanded from several adjacent points. The harbour is blocked up with sand, and only admits small vessels. This town was the *Naupactos* of the Greeks.

LEPANTO (GULF OF), a gulf of the Ionian sea, on the W coast of Greece, separating the S coast of Romania from the Morea, and extending from the gulf of Patras on the W to the isthmus of Corinth on the E. Its entrance is narrow, and is defended by two castles erected by the Turks in the 15th cent., one on each side of the strait. It is 78 m. long from W to E, and 20 m. wide at its greatest breadth. It forms the bay of Salona or Asprospetia on the N, and that of Corinth on the SE. It was the *Corinthiacus sinus* of the ancients. On the 7th of August 1570, Don John of Austria defeated the Turkish fleet near the mouth of this gulf with immense slaughter.

LEPE, a small town of Spain, in the prov. of Seville, on the river Saltes, near the sea, 10 m. E of Ayamonte. It has a small and good port. Pop. 2,800.

LEPEL (Novor), a town of Russia, in the gov. and 55 m. WSW of Vitebsk. Pop. 1,000.

LEPEL (Staror), a town of Russia, in the gov. and 56 m. WSW of Vitebsk.

LEPENITZA, a town of Bosnia, rising on Mont Ivan, 15 m. SW of Bosna-serai, and flowing N to the Bosna, which it joins at Visoka, after a course of 30 m.—Also a river of Serbia, rising in Mount Radnik, passing Kragojevat, and flowing into the Morava on the l. bank, 15 m. SE of Hassan-Pasha-Palenka, after a NNE course of 48 m.

LEPENITZE, a town of Turkey, 21 m. ESE of Joannina, near the source of the Aspropotamos.

LEPENTZ, a river of Turkey, rising in Mount Tchar, in the sanjak of Uskup, and flowing SE to the Vardar, which it joins 3 m. E of Uskup.

LEPER'S ISLAND, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 15° 21'. It was so called by Bougainville, who visited it in 1768, and found the inhabitants in general afflicted with leprosy.

LEPOTI, a small town of Georgia, in the prov. of Kakheti, 22 m. SE of Kakheti.

LEPPERSDORF, a village of Saxony, in Misnia, on the borders of Lusatia, 12 m. NE of Dresden. It is celebrated for its manufacture of fine linens.

LEPSINA. See ELEUSIS.

LEPTON, a township in the p. of Kirk-Heaton, Yorkshire, 4 m. E by S of Huddersfield. Pop. 3,875.

LEQUEITIO, a small town of Spain, in the prov. of Bilbao, on the bay of Biscay, 28 m. ENE of Bilbao. It is defended by several small forts. Pop. 1,900, chiefly fishermen.

LEQUILE, a town of Naples, in the Terra-d'Otranto, 3 m. SSW of Lecce. Pop. 1,295.

LEQUIO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Mondovi, at the confluence of the Tanaro and Rea. Pop. 1,180.

LERAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. and 6 m. S of Mirepoix. Pop. 860.

LERANG (POINT), a cape on the N coast of the island of Java, in E long. 111° 27'. S lat. 6° 37'.

LERAY, or LERE, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, 6 m. NNW of Cone. Pop. 1,373.

LERAY, or LAREID, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Liege. Pop. 2,150.

LERBACH. See LEEBACH.

LERGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Pampluna, 6 m. SW of Sanguesa. Pop. 350.

LERIA. See LEIRIA.

LERICI, a small port of Italy, in the Genoese territory, on the E shore of the bay of Spezzia, 6 m. SE of Spezzia. Pop. 2,000. Between Maria-de-Carrara and L. an amphitheatre and other ruins mark the site of the ancient Etruscan town of *Portus Lunce*, once a flourishing sea-port, although now far inland.

LE'RIDA, a province of Spain, organized in 1822; bounded on the N by the Pyrenees; on the E by the prov. of Barcelona; on the S by that of Tarragona; and on the W by Saragossa and Huesca. It is covered on the N and E by branches of the Pyrenees; in the SW there are some extensive plains. The Segre, an affluent of the Ebro, intersects the prov., and here receives the Noguera-Pallaresa and the Noguera-Ribargorzana. The territory is generally well-irrigated and fertile. The pop. in 1849 was 197,445.—It is administratively subdivided into the 8 partidos of Balaguer, Cervera, L., Seo-de-Urgell, Solsona, Sort, Tremp, and Viella-en-el-Valle-de-Aran.

LE'RIDA, the capital of the above province, stands on the r. bank of the Segre, a little above its junction with the Ebro, 70 m. E by S of Saragossa. It is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill; but the streets are narrow, crooked, and ill-paved, excepting on the side of the river, where there is a good quay extending the whole length of the town. It is a bishop's see. Its university, formerly in repute, was suppressed by Philip V., and has given place to a priests' college under the bishop. On the top of the hill, which is crowned by the citadel, are the remains of a palace occupied formerly by the kings of Aragon. The ancient cathedral also stood there; but a modern and handsome building has been erected in the town to supply its place. Pop. in 1845, 16,634. The commerce of L. is confined to the exportation of the products of the adjacent territory, which is fertile in wine, silk, oil, hemp, and flax, and well-intersected with canals.—L. is a place of great antiquity, and covers the site of the ancient *Ilerda*, described by Lucan. It was taken by the Goths and Moors, and was for some time the cap. of a small kingdom under the latter. It submitted to the French in 1707, and again in 1810.

LERIN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Pampluna, partido and 11 m. SSE of Estella, and 24 m. SSW of Pamplona, on a rocky ridge which rises in the midst of a desert, and the base of which is washed by the Ega. Pop. 2,398. The streets are ill laid out, and the houses, consisting generally of earth or

brick, ill-built. It has, however, a large square, and a variety of pleasant promenades, and possesses a handsome parish-church, containing the mausoleum, in marble and alabaster, of the Infanta of Navarre, Donna Juana, and of her husband, Louis-de-Beaumont, first count of L., 3 chapels, a palace belonging to the counts of L., 2 convents, an hospital, and a custom-house. The distillation of brandy and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. In the rocky sides of the plateau are numerous caverns, supposed to have been Moorish dwellings. In the vicinity is a sulphureous spring. L. is supposed to have been the ancient *Iturisa*. In 1459 it successfully withstood a siege by the Castilians; and in 1808, 600 Spaniards held the castle for several days against a detachment of the French army.

**LERINNES**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Tourinnes-Saint-Lambert. Pop. 562.

**LERINS**, a group of islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, in the dep. of the Var, to the SE of Vannes, and SW of Antibes. The two principal islands are Ste. Marguerite and St. Honorat. The first is 2 m. in length from E to W, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in breadth. St. Honorat, to the S of the former, is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from E to W, and about  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a league in breadth. They are defended by a fort and several batteries, and are surrounded by rocks, which render approach to them extremely dangerous. They abound with partridges and hares. In 1536, these islands were invaded, and almost immediately afterwards evacuated, by Admiral Andre Doria. They were taken by the Spaniards in 1635, but in 1637 were regained by the French, and subsequently fortified. The island of Sante Marguerite is noted as the place of confinement of 'the Man with the iron mask.'

**LERMA**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Burgos. The partido comprises 74 pueblos. The town is 23 m. S of Burgos, on the road from Madrid to Bayonne, in an elevated situation, near the l. bank of the Arlanza. Pop. 1,395. It contains a handsome collegiate church, founded in 1606, and 2 parish-churches, 3 convents, and a palace built by the cardinal duke of L., minister of Philip III. It is a quadrangular edifice, all of stone, and bearing a close resemblance to the exterior of the official buildings of the Escorial. It has also an hospital, a custom-house, and a public granary. Leather and earthenware are the chief articles of local manufacture.—Also a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Genoa, prov. and 11 m. SSW of Novi, mand. and 5 m. S of Castelletto-d'Orba, on the r. bank of the Piotta. Pop. 1,015. It is the ancient *Liburna*.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state and 18 m. SW of the town of that name, at the entrance of the cold and humid valley of Toluca, and near the source of the Rio Grande Santiago, which here bears the name of L. It is irregularly built, and contains about 250 families. Agriculture forms the only branch of local industry.

**LERMILLA**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 14 m. NNE of Burgos, and partido of Bribiesca, in a narrow valley, on the Omene, an affluent of the Orca. Pop. 107.

**LERO**, a village of Greece, on a bay of the E coast of the island of Negropont, and 20 m. NE of the town of that name.—Also an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia Minor, and to the N of the island of Kalamine, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 10'$ , E long.  $26^{\circ} 51'$ . Pop. about 2,000. It is 9 m. in length from N to S, and about 3 m. in breadth. It is covered with lofty mountains, and, except in low and well-watered tracts, possesses little fertility. In these

the vine, olive, fig, and in small quantities corn, legumes, and cotton, are successfully cultivated. Bees are reared in large numbers, and also large flocks of sheep. The island contains a town of the same name, situated on the E coast, on the slope of a hill, between two ports. It is commanded by a fort, now in ruins, built by the Genevese. On the S coast is a commodious harbour, named Port Parthein, well-sheltered by the island of Archangel, which stretches across the entrance. This island is the *Leros* or *Leria* of the ancients.

**LERRIG**, or **LERRIGS**, a village in the p. of Kilmoily, co. Kerry. Area 14 acres. Pop. in 1841, 116.

**LERRING**, a small river in Cornwall, which falls into the Fowey, near Penwick.—Also one of three denominations of a bog in co. Galway, which comprises an area of 3,249 acres.

**LEERS**, a river of France, which has its source in a ramification of the Pyrenees, in the dep. of Ariege, and cant. of Lavelanet; flows along the confines of the dep. of the Aude; enters that of the Upper Garonne; and, after a total course of about 75 m., falls into the Ariege, on the r. bank, a little above Centegabelle. Belesta, Mirepoix, and Melpech, are the chief places on its banks.

**LERWICK**, a parish on the mainland of Shetland, extending about 6 m. along the coast, but nowhere above 1 m. in breadth. On the E and NE it is bounded by the sea, which separates it from Bressay island, and forms the excellent harbour called Bressay sound. The surface is rocky and mountainous; but there are good arable fields on the coast. Pop. in 1801, 1,706; in 1831, 3,194; in 1851, 3,390.—The town of L. is situated on Bressay sound, and derives its consequence from being the seat of the courts of law, and the resort of vessels employed in the whale and herring-fishery, which make this bay their place of rendezvous. It consists of one principal street next the quay. Pop. in 1841, 2,287; in 1851, 2,904. Straw-plaiting is the only species of manufacture carried on here. The customs revenue in 1839 amounted to £754; in 1846-7 to £549; in 1850 to £365. The number of sailing-vessels which entered the port from foreign ports in 1850 was 14 = 1,825 tons; coastwise 202 = 17,139 tons.

**LES**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 83 m. N of Lerida, partido and 11 m. NNW of Viella, in the valley of Aran, on the r. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 611.

**LESA**, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 6 m. S of Pallanza, on the r. bank of Lago-Maggiore.

**LESACA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarre, partido and 28 m. NNW of Pamplona, in a fertile plain, watered by the Bidassoa. Pop. 2,180. It has 2 hermitages and a convent, and possesses several manufactories of woollen fabrics. In its vicinity is a mine of copper.

**LES AVINS**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. of Huy. Pop. of dep. 342; of com. 228.

**LESBE**, a fortress of Lower Egypt, in the prov. and 6 m. N of Damietta, on the r. bank and near the mouth of the eastern branch of the Nile.

**LESBOS**. See **MITYLENE**.

**LESBURY**, a parish in Northumberland,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Alnwick, on the N bank of the Alne, which is here crossed by a bridge. Area 2,624 acres. Pop. in 1831, 976; in 1851, 1,238. It comprises the township of Lesbury-with-Hawkhill.

**LESCAR**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, arrond. of Pau. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,571; in 1841, 9,781. The town is 5 m. NW of Pau, and 14 m. NE of Oleron, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Gave-de-Pau. Pop. 2,093. It has ma-

manufactories of hosiery and calico, and several spinning-mills. This town is supposed to have been founded about the year 1000, on the ruins of the ancient *Beneharum*. It bore at first the name of *Les-courre*. In 1569 it was destroyed by the Calvinists.

**LESCHAU**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. ESE of Beraun, and 20 m. S of Prague.

**LESCELLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Nouvion. Pop. 1,308.

**LESCHENAULT (CAPE)**, a headland of Western Australia, in the co. of Twiss, in S lat.  $31^{\circ} 20'$ , E long.  $115^{\circ} 28'$ .

**LESCHENAULT (PORT)**, an arm of the sea in Wellington co., Western Australia, enclosed on the W by a narrow tongue of land, and opening by a narrow channel on the S into Koombanah bay, in S lat.  $33^{\circ} 19'$ , E long.  $115^{\circ} 37'$ . It forms a safe and commodious harbour, with good winter-shelter.

**LESCHKIRCH**, or **UJ-EGYHAZ**, a stuhl or administrative division of Transylvania; bounded on the N by the comitat of Lower Weissenburg; on the E by the stuhl of Nagy-Sink; on the S by the district of Fagaras and the stuhl of Hermanstadt; and on the W by the latter. It is one of the smallest div. of the prov., comprising an area not exceeding 48 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 17,136. It is generally mountainous, and is watered by the Aluta and Hartbach. Its chief productions are oats and timber. It contains a town of the same name, and 11 villages.—The town, named also Uj-Egyhaz and Nokrig, is on the r. bank of the Hartbach, 18 m. NE of Hermanstadt, and 60 m. WNW of Cronstadt. It is well-built, and contains a mixed pop., numbering about 984, of Saxons, Walachians, and Bohemians.

**LESCHNITZ**, or **LESNICA**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 22 m. SSE of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. SW of Gross-Strelitz. Pop. in 1837, 1,126. It has manufactories of linen and tobacco.

**LESCHNIZZA**, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the pash. of Semendria, on the r. bank of the Drinna, SW of Schabars.

**LESCOVITZA**, or **LESKOVATZ**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. of Kruchovatz, 89 m. NE of Pristina, and 67 m. NW of Ghiustendil, on the l. bank of the Morava.

**LESCUN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 4 m. SW of Accous, and 20 m. S of Oleron. Pop. 1,118. It contains quarries of fine marble, and in the neighbouring mountains is a copper-mine.

**LESCURE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 6 m. ENE of St. Giron. Pop. 1,675.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. of La Salvetat. Pop. 2,276.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 2 m. NE of Albi. Pop. 1,981. The town was formerly fortified. In its vicinity, near the r. bank of the Tarn, is a curious church of the era of the 10th cent.

**LESCURE-LES-ROUEN**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Boos, 3 m. SSE of Rouen, on the r. bank of the Seine. It has a manufactory of soda and a bleachery.

**LESDAIN**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. 600.

**LESIGUIERES**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. of Saint-Firmin-en-Val-Godimard, 17 m. NNW of Gap, on the l. bank of the Drac. It has a fine castle.

**LESGEWANGMINNEN**, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Gumbinnen, SE of Ragnit. Pop. 110.

**LESGLH**. See articles CAUCASUS and CIRCASSIA.

**LESHENA**, a village of Greece, in the Morea, on the Ionian sea, in the nom. of Elis, N of Gastuni.

**LESIER-ULAN-DABSUN-ULA**, a mountain of

Tibet, on the N frontier of the prov. of Wei. Near it is the source of the Katsi-ulan-Muren, an affluent of the Murus-ussu.

**LESIGNAT-DURAND**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. of Montembœuf, 15 m. S of Condolens, on an affluent of the Charente. Pop. 1,000. It has an active trade in cattle.

**LESIGNEUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. S of Montbrison. Pop. 1,084.

**LESIGNY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 8 m. N of Pleumartin, on the l. bank of the Gardempe, at the confluence of that river with the Loire. Pop. 645.

**LESINA**, an island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic, in N lat.  $43^{\circ} 9'$ , and stretching from  $16^{\circ} 22'$  to  $17^{\circ} 12'$  E long. It is 50 m. in length from W to E, but nowhere exceeds 8 m. in breadth, and has an average breadth of only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. It is separated from the island of Brazza on the N by the Canale-di-Greco, which narrows to a breadth of only 4 m. On the SW the Canale-di-Lissa separates it from the island of Lissa; and on the SE the Canale-di-Narenta from the peninsula of Sabioncello. Its E extremity approaches within 4 m. of the mainland. Its principal towns are L., near the W extremity; Citta-Vecchia on the N coast; and San-Giorgio at the E extremity. Pop. 12,539. It is highly fertile, and produces wine, rosemary-oil, figs, almonds, saffron, oranges, aloes, and honey, besides a considerable quantity of grain. It also exports wool, cheese, and anchovies.—The town of L. lies at the bottom of a little bay, entirely surrounded with mountains, which rise so abruptly as only to leave a narrow space for the buildings and quay. It presents some fine old Venetian buildings. Pop. 2,000.

**LESINA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Capitanate, district and 14 m. NNE of S. Severo, cant. and 10 m. NNE of S. Paolo, on the r. bank of a lake of the same name. Pop. 1,100.—The lake, which is also named Salso or Salpe, and is the *Pantano* of Pliny, is 14 m. in length from E to W, and about 2 m. in breadth. A low narrow tongue of land separates it from the Adriatic. It abounds in fish.

**LESKAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 27 m. WNW of Pilsen, and 9 m. S of Tepel. Pop. 907. It has an active trade in wood, corn, and sheep.

**LESKILAE**, a river of Russia in Europe, in Finland, in the gov. of Viborg and district of Sordavall. It forms the outlet of Lake Yanisiaroi, and throws itself into Lake Ladoga, 9 m. E of Sordavall, and after a course of about 18 m. It has fisheries of salmon and of pearl-oysters.

**LESLIE**, a township of Ingham co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 89 m. W by N of Detroit. Pop. in 1840, 281.

**LESLIE**, or **LESLEY**, a small parish in Aberdeenshire, comprising an area of 4 sq. m. Pop. 559.

**LESMAHAGO**, a large parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, stretching along the SW bank of the Clyde. It comprises an area of 34,000 acres, watered, in addition to the Clyde, by the Peniel, Douglas, Logan, Nethan, Kype, and Cannar; and has a general alt. of 500 ft. above sea-level. A range of mountains, rising in some parts to an elevation of 1,200 ft., separate it on the W from Ayrshire. Pop. in 1831, 6,409; in 1851, 7,746.—The principal village or post-town in the p., called also Lesmahago or Abbey-Green, is beautifully situated on the Nethan, about 6 m. from Lanark.

**LESMO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 15 m. NNE of Milan. Pop. 830. It has a paper-mill.

**LESMONT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the



Aube, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Brienne-le-Château, on the r. bank of the Aube. Pop. 500.

**LESNEVEN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, and arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,879; in 1841, 19,174. The town is 17 m. NE of Brest, and 19 m. WSW of St.-Pol-de-Leon, in a plain. It has a large naval hospital and a corn-exchange; and carries on an active trade in grain, cattle, flax, linen, wax, and honey. This town was founded in 1096, by Even, count of Leon. In its environs are a Gothic church and a castle.

**LESNEWT**, a parish of Cornwall,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by E of Camelford. Area 2,028 acres. Pop. 131.

**LESNOI - KARAMYCH**, a German colony in Russia in Europe, consisting of about 171 families, who have established themselves in the gov. and 57 m. SSW of Saratov, district and 60 m. NNW of Kamychin.

**LESAPARRE**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde. The arrond. comprises an area of 120,671 hectares, and contains 4 cant. Pop. in 1831, 36,918; in 1841, 38,013.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,499; in 1841, 16,700.—The town is 41 m. NW of Bordeaux, between the l. bank of the Gironde and the ocean. Pop. in 1789, 338; in 1821, 818; in 1831, 1,232; in 1836, 1,404; in 1841, 1,521. It has manufactories of a variety of woollen fabrics, several wool-carding and spinning-mills, and a printing establishment, and carries on an extensive trade in wood.

**LESPONNE**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. E of Bagneres. Pop. 586. In the adjacent mountain of Congères is a rich mine of zinc.

**LESSA**, a maritime village of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, 4 m. N of Oporto.

**LESSAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 5 m. N of Confolens. Pop. 1,200.

**LESSAY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Coutances. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,747; in 1841, 14,266.—The town is 14 m. N of Coutances, on the l. bank of the Ay. It has extensive salt-works and several dye-works, and possesses an active trade in mules, fowls, and feathers.

**LESSE**, a village of Brunswick, in the district of Wolfenbüttel, circle and 5 m. WNW of Saldern, and 13 m. WSW of Brunswick. Pop. 1,062. It has a large spinning-mill, and in the vicinity is a quarry of free-stone.—Also a river of Belgium, which has its source in the prov. of Luxembourg, near Opont; flows thence into the prov. of Namur; and after a circuitous course of about 45 m. unites with the Meuse, on the r. bank, at Anseremme. Its principal affluents are the Homme on the r., and the Wimbe. Near the village of Ham it disappears at the base of a mountain, and reappears on the opposite side at the distance of 542 yds.

**LESSEN**, or **LASZYN**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, regency and 17 m. SSE of Marienwerder, circle and 15 m. E of Graudenz. Pop. 1,670.

**LESSEN (GROSS)**, a village of Prussia, in Silesia, in the circle of Leignitz, on the Bober, NW of Grünberg. Pop. 525.

**LESSINES**, or **LESSEN**, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 4,980. The town is 23 m. ENE of Tournai, and 8 m. NNE of Ath, on the l. bank of the Dender. Pop. 860. It is a pretty town, and has a Catholic church, a town-house, and an hospital. It possesses numerous manufactories and bleacheries of linen, an oil and numerous chicory

mills, 5 salt-refineries, several breweries and distilleries, 2 soap-works, and a printing establishment. Paving-stones, coal, oil, and wood, form its chief articles of trade. In 1303 it was taken by the Flemish, after a long siege, and burnt.

**LESSINGHAM**, a parish in Norfolk, 7 m. ESE of North Walsham, on the sea-coast. Area 639 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1851, 191.

**LESSINGHE**, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, dep. and 5 m. SSW of Ostende, on the canal from that town to Nieuport.

**LESSIVES**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, watered by the Lesse. Pop. 185.

**LESSNESS**, or **WESTWOOD**, a chapelry in the p. of Erith, Kent,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Dartford, and bounded on the N by the Thames.

**LESSOE**, a parish of Norway, in the dio. of Aggershuus, and N part of the bail. of Christian. It contains a considerable iron-mine; and near it a lake, at an alt. of 2,200 ft. above sea-level, which discharges by two outlets, one of which flows NW to the North sea, and the other SE to the Skager-Rack.

**LESSOE**. See **LOESSOE**.

**LESWALT**, a parish of Wigtownshire, 4 m. NW of Stranraer. Pop. in 1831, 2,636; in 1851, 3,021.

**LETART**, a township of Meigs co., Ohio, U. S., 108 m. SW of Columbus, on the Ohio. Pop. 642.

**LETCHER**, a county in the E part of Kentucky, U. S. Area 200 sq. m. Pop. in 1850, 2,513.

**LETCHWORTH**, a parish of Herts, 2 m. ENE of Hitchin. Area 1,027 acres. Pop. in 1851, 76.

**LETCOMBE-BASSET**, a parish in Berks,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Wantage. Area 1,260 acres. Pop. 293.

**LETCOMBE-REGIS**, a parish adjoining the above, on the E. Area 3,720 acres. Pop. 968.

**LETHAM**, a village of Fifeshire, 4 m. W of Cupar. Pop. 383.—Also a v. of Forfarshire, 5 m. E of Forfar. Pop. 745.

**LETHENDY**, a parish of Perthshire, 12 m. N of Perth. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1851, 556.

**LEATHERINGHAM**, a parish of Suffolk, 11 m. NNE of Ipswich. Area 1,134 acres. Pop. 206.

**LEATHERINGSETT**, a parish of Norfolk, 2 m. W by N of Holt. Area 853 acres. Pop. in 1851, 314.

**LETHNOT**, a parish of Forfarshire, 12 m. NNE of Forfar. Pop. in 1831, 404; in 1851, 408.

**LETL**, a small island in the Eastern seas, in N lat.  $8^{\circ} 25'$ , E long.  $127^{\circ} 40'$ .—Also an island of Bulgaria, in the delta of the Danube, lying between the Kilias and Sulina mouths of that river.

**LETINO**, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 6 m. ESE of Capriati. Pop. 1,030.

**LETITSHEV**, or **LETYCAV**, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Podolia, on the Bug, 55 m. NE of Kamenitz. Pop. 2,235.

**LETMATE**, or **LETHMATE**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arensburg, 4 m. W of Iserlohn. Pop. 570.

**LE-TSEU-EN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. of Se-gan-fu, in N lat.  $34^{\circ} 31'$ , E long.  $108^{\circ} 20'$ .

**LE-TSIN-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Wu-ting-fu, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 33'$ , E long.  $118^{\circ} 20'$ .

**LETTER B**, a township of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 77 m. NW of Augusta.

**LETTERE**, a town of Naples,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE of Castellamare. Pop. 4,000.

**LETTERHAUTERN**, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Alost. Pop. 1,077.

**LETTERKENNY**, a town of co. Donegal, pleasantly situated on the river Swilly, 15 m. SW of Londonderry. Pop. in 1831, 2,168; in 1851, 1,940.

**LETTERKENNY**, a township of Franklin co., in

the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 7 m. NW of Chambersburg. Pop. 1,918.

LETTERLUNA, a parish in King's co., 3 m. NE of Kinnitty. Area 8,430 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,000; in 1851, 906. The Black-Gap, on its S boundary, has an alt. of 1,293 ft. above sea-level.

LETTERMACWARD, a parish of co. Donegal, 4 m. N by W of Glenties. Area 20,800 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,039; in 1851, 2,434.

LETTERMORE, an island at the entrance of Kilkerran bay, co. Galway. It is 3 m. in length; and from  $\frac{3}{4}$  to 2 m. in breadth; and in its highest ground has an alt. of 388 ft. above sea-level.

LETTERMULEN, an island in Kilkerran bay, co. Galway, separated by a very narrow sound from Garonna island on the E. It is  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length.

LETTERS DORF (NIEDER and OBER), two villages of Saxony, in the circle of Lusatia, adjoining each other, and 16 m. SSE of Bautzen.

LETTERSTON, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 8 m. NNW of Haverfordwest. Pop. in 1851, 558.

LETTOMANAPELLO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. SSW of Chieti. Pop. 1,330.

LETTON, a parish in Herefordshire, 5 m. SW of Weobly. Area 1,196 acres. Pop. in 1831, 200; in 1851, 214.—Also a parish in Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of E. Dereham. Area 1,274 acres. Pop. in 1851, 150.

LETTONIA, a district of Russia, now included in the gov. of Riga.

LETTOWITZ, a small town of Moravia, on the Zwitau, 25 m. N of Brunn. It has extensive cotton-mills.

LETUR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Murcia, 30 m. N of Caravaca. Pop. 2,970.

LEU (SAINT), a town on the W coast of the isle of Bourbon, 10 m. S of St. Paul. Also a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 4 m. NW of Montmorency. Pop. 1,700.

LEUBUS, a village of Prussian Silesia, on the r. bank of the Oder, 30 m. WNW of Breslau. Pop. 565. Near it is another v. of the same name, with a pop. of 1,309, and a magnificent Cistercian abbey.

LEUCA (CAPO DI), a cape on the coast of Naples, forming the extreme SE point of Italy. It is in N lat.  $39^{\circ} 48' 7''$ , E long.  $15^{\circ} 22' 5''$ . It is the *Salentinum promontorium* of the Romans.

LEUCADIA. See DUCATO.

LEUCATE, a town of France, in the dep. of Aude, on a lake of the same name, 17 m. S of Narbonne. Pop. 1,104.—The lake is about 9 m. in length, and is separated from the sea by a narrow strip of sand.

LEUCATE (CAPE), a cape on the S coast of France, in the dep. of the Aube, on a point of land which projects from a bay of the same name.

LEUCHARS, a parish of Fifeshire, 4 m. NW of St. Andrew's. Pop. in 1831, 1,869; in 1851, 1,991.—The v. of L. is pleasantly situated about 1 m. from the coast of the German ocean. The inhabitants, amounting to 620, are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture for the Dundee market. The Edinburgh and Dundee railway has a station at the v. of L., 7 m. NE of Cupar, and 39 m. from Edinburgh; and a branch-line,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, from this point to St. Andrew's, was opened in 1852.

LEUCHTENBERG, a town of Bavaria, 24 m. NE of Amberg, on the l. bank of the Luhe. Pop. 500.

LEUCI (SAN), a town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 3 m. S of Benevento. Pop. 3,000.—Also a village of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 3 m. N of Caserta. Pop. 380.

LEUCTRA, or LEFTRA, a village of Greece, 7 m. SW of Thebes, famous for the victory obtained by Epaminondas over the Lacedemonians, in the year

371 B.C. It stands at the distance of a few miles from the ruins of Plataea.—Also a maritime v. of the Morea, on the gulf of Koron.

LEU-D'ESSERENT (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Oise, 7 m. NW of Senlis. Pop. 1,192. There are large quarries in the vicinity.

LEUGGEIN, a parish in the Swiss cant. of Aargau, district and 3 m. WSW of Zurzach. Pop. 1,193. Catholics.

LEUGLAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Recey. Pop. 452.

LEUGNIES, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Beaumont. Pop. 375.

LEUGNY, a village of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Toucy. Pop. 620.

LEUHAN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. S of Chateaufort-de-Faou. Pop. 1,263.

LEUK, or LOECHE, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Valais, about 1 m. from the Rhone, at the confluence of the Dala, 15 m. ENE of Sion. Pop. 557, Catholics. It has an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level, and is celebrated for its baths.

LEUN, or LEIN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 9 m. W of Wetzlar, on the r. bank of the Lahn. Pop. 800.

LEUPEGHEM, a department and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. 1,028.

LEUSDEN, a village of the Netherlands, in the prov. of Utrecht. Pop. 900.

LEUSSOW, a parish and village in the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, bail. and 12 m. W of Grabow. Pop. 1,284.

LEUSTADT, a small town of Hesse-Darmstadt.

LEUTENBERG, a town of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, 12 m. NNW of Lobenstein, on the Sornutz. Pop. 700. It has in its vicinity several silver and copper-mines and works.

LEUTERSBURG, a small town of the Swiss cant. of St. Gall, 4 m. N of Lichtensteig.

LEUTERSDORF, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 22 m. WNW of Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,270. It has manufactories of fine woollens.

LEUTERSHAUSEN, a town of Bavaria, 6 m. WNW of Anspach. Pop. 840.

LEUTH, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Reckheim. Pop. 724.

LEUTHEN, a village of Prussian Silesia, 10 m. W of Breslau. Pop. 600. It is remarkable for a decisive victory obtained here by Frederick II. of Prussia over the Imperialists, on 5th Dec. 1757.

LEUTKIRCH, a small town of Württemberg, on the river Eschach, 38 m. S of Ulm, at an alt. of 709 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 2,088. It has manufactories of cottons and linens.—Also a village of Baden, 3 m. ESE of Salem.

LEUTMANNSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, 6 m. SSE of Schweidnitz. Pop. 1,396.

LEUTMERITZ. See LEITMERITZ.

LEUTSCHAU, in Hungarian LOESE, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Zips, 24 m. W by S of Szeben. It is pleasantly situated, partly on the slope of a hill, and has a large square, in which is a handsome Gothic church. Pop. 5,200. It has a Lutheran college, and a Catholic gymnasium. Saffron is extensively cultivated in the environs. The town was formerly surrounded with walls, and was frequently taken and retaken during the commotions in Hungary in the 17th cent. It has also suffered greatly from fires.

LEUZZBACH, a small river of Prussian Silesia, which falls into the Oder.

LEUZE, or LEUSE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, on the Petite Dender, 11 m. E of

Tournay. Pop. 5,880. It is a place of considerable manufacturing activity.—Also a commune and village in the prov. of Namur, cant. of Eghezée. Pop. 897.

LEVACHEVA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the l. bank of the Bielaia, 6 m. N. of Sterlitamak.

LEVAL-CHANDEVILLE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Beaumont. Pop. 252.

LEVAL-TRAHEGNIES, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, cant. of Binche. Pop. 1,303.

LEVAN (Str.), a parish of Cornwall, 8 m. SW of Penzance, on the sea-coast. Area 2,328 acres. Pop. in 1831, 515; in 1851, 502. Here are some remarkable rocks projecting into the sea, rising to a considerable alt., and defended on the land-side apparently by ramparts and ditches. On one of their most elevated points is the celebrated *logan*, or rocking-stone, a mass of granite, supposed to weigh not less than 90 tons, yet so poised that a slight force is sufficient to cause it to rock to and fro.

LEVANE, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 26 m. SE of Florence, on the Arno. Pop. 2,000.

LEVANGER, a town of Norway, on the SE coast of the Drontheim sound. Pop. 400.

LEVANGHE, a small island of the Adriatic, near the E coast of Istria, in E long. 13° 52', N lat. 45° 1'.

LEVANNA, a village in Cayuga co., in the state of New York, on the E side of Cayuga lake. Pop. 200.

LEVANSO, a small island in the Ægean group, at the W extremity of Sicily, about 10 m. W of Trapani. It is 6 m. in circuit, and affords shelter to vessels from N and NW winds, and is fertile in wine, oil, and grain. Pop. 4,500.

LEVANT, a term sometimes applied to the coasts of the Mediterranean E of Cape Matapan, and the gulf of Sidra, particularly those of Asia Minor and Syria. The trade of these countries was long in the hands of an exclusive corporation called the Levant company. The term itself seems gradually becoming obsolete.

LEVANT, an island in the Mediterranean, on the SE coast of France, belonging to the Hieres group. Its E point is in N lat. 43° 2' 35", E long. 6° 30'.

LEVANT, a township in Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 80 m. NNE of Augusta. Pop. 1,061.—Also a township in the Bathurst district of Upper Canada, intersected by the Clyde.

LEVANTADOS, an island of the Atlantic, near the coast of St. Domingo, at the entrance of the great bay of Samana.

LEVANTINE (VAL), or LIVINENTHAL, a district of Switzerland, in the NW part of the cant. of Ticino, comprising the 4 circles of Airolo, Fardo, Gurnico, and Quinto.

LEVANTO, a province of the Sardinian states, in the E part of the division of Genoa, bounded on the N by the duchy of Parma; on the E by Tuscany and Massa-Canara; on the S and SW by the Mediterranean; and on the W by the prov. of Chiavari. It is a mountainous district, with an area of 194 Italian sq. m., of which one-third is under cultivation, and one-third is covered with forests. Pop. in 1839, 73,139. It is subdivided into the 6 mandamento of Godano, Lerici, Sarzana, Spezzia, and Verzano. Its cap. is Spezzia.

LEVANTO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the division of Genoa, 18 m. NW of Spezzia. Pop. 4,596.

LEVAZNA, a river of Servia, rising to the S of Kragojevatz, and flowing NE to the Morava.

LEVEGO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 1 m. N of Belluno.

LEVELAND, a parish in Kent, 4½ m. SSW of Eaversham. Area 372 acres. Pop. in 1851, 100.

LEVEN, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Beverley. Area 4,837 acres. Pop. in 1831, 771; in 1851, 993.

LEVEN. See LANCASHIRE.

LEVEN, or LINE (THE WHITE), a river in Cumberland, springing with the Black Leven from various fountains near Christenbury-crags, on the Scottish border, receiving the Black L., and winding through fertile and pleasant vales, by Kirklington, to the Esk, which it joins 3 m. S of Longtown.

LEVEN, a beautiful though brief river of Dumbartonshire, carrying off the tributary and superfluous waters of Loch-Lomond, from the foot of that lake to the Clyde at Dumbarton-castle. Owing to the purity of its water, its banks are dotted with print-works and kindred manufactures; and the vale along which it flows teems with population. On its banks are the large villages of Alexandria, Bonhill, and Renton, and the burgh of Dumbarton, with its suburb of Bridgend. Mr. Galbraith has calculated the quantity of water discharged by the L. to be about 59,939 cubic ft. per minute, when the river is rather below its average height; or 877,925,685 tons per annum.

LEVEN, a considerable river of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Devon, flowing NNE into Bass's straits.

LEVEN, a village in the p. of Scoonie, in Fifeshire, 9 m. E of Kirkcaldy, and 2 m. S of Kennoway, at the mouth of the river Leven, which here forms a safe harbour admitting vessels of 300 tons burthen at spring-tides. It chiefly consists of two principal streets, which run parallel to each other; and has a pop. of 1,827 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of coarse linen.

LEVEN (LOCH), a beautiful expanse of water, at the N base of the Lomond hills, in the immediate neighbourhood of the burgh of Kinross, and in the SE quarter of the small shire of that name. Its circumf. is about 10 or 11 m. The general character of the scenery which surrounds it is soft and gentle, and not altogether deficient in variety. The islands in the lake are two in number; one opposite Kinross, on which the ruins of a castle stand, and St. Serf's isle, near the E end, on which are the remains of a religious house. The island on which the ruins of the castle stand is about 2 acres in extent. In this castle the unfortunate Queen Mary was imprisoned on the 16th June, 1567, and forced to sign an instrument resigning the crown to her infant son, who, a few days thereafter, was inaugurated at Stirling under the title of James VI. Her subsequent defeat at Langside, and her immediate flight into England, were within a few days, the unfortunate result of her long-meditated, and well-executed escape from this castle. The trout produced in Loch-L. are of high flavour and a bright red colour. The fishing is alleged to have been considerably injured by a partial draining of the loch which has been effected at an enormous expense, but with a disproportionate beneficial result.—The Leven issues from the SE end of the loch, and, after a course almost due E of about 12 or 14 m., falls into the sea at the town of Leven. Its current is rapid, having a fall of no less than 310 ft. in the above distance.

LEVEN (LOCH), an arm of the sea, on the W coast of the Scottish Highlands, protruded a length of 12 or 13 m. inland, from Loch-Linnhe; and separating the co. of Argyre on the S, from Inverness-shire on the N. On the Argyre side is Balahulish, with its slate-quarries, and in the vicinity is the famed vale of Glencoe. A small river called the Leven, the issue of a series of small lakes farther to the E, flows into it at the head.

LEVEN-SEAT, a mountain in the p. of Carn



wath, in Lanarkshire, rising 1,200 ft. above the level of the Clyde.

LEVENANT, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which falls into the Dovy.

LEVENNY, a river of Wales, in Caernarvonshire, which falls into the Irish sea.

LEVENNY, a river of Wales, in Denbighshire, which falls into the Clwyd.

LEVENS, a chapelry in Westmoreland,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of Kendal. Area 3,953 acres. Pop. in 1851, 988.

LEVENSCHULME, a township in Lancashire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Manchester, with a station on the Manchester and Crewe railway. Pop. 1,902.

LEVENTIN, a large lake in Prussian Lithuania, which is joined to the lake of Angerburg by a small canal.

LEVENZO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Nice, near the l. bank of the Vesubia. Pop. 1,200.

LEVER, an island on the coast of Norway, one of 5 on the N of Broad sound.

LEVER (DARCY), a township of Lancashire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Great Bolton. Pop. 2,091.

LEVER (GREAT), a township of Lancashire, 1 m. SSE of Great Bolton. Pop. 713.

LEVER (LITTLE), a township of Lancashire, 2 m. ESE of Great Bolton. Pop. 3,511.

LEVERN, a river of Renfrewshire, which rises in the Long loch, and flows NE to the White Cart, which it joins 3 m. SE of Paisley.

LEVERANO, a small port of Naples, on the Terra-d'Otranto, 12 m. WSW of Lecce. Pop. 1,670.

LEVEREN, a village of the Prussian prov. of the Rhine, duchy of Juliers. Pop. 800.

LEVERETT, a township in Franklin co., Massachusetts, U. S., 83 m. W by N of Boston. Pop. 875.

LEVERINGTON, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 1 m. NNW of Wisbeach. Area 7,871 acres. Pop. 2,143.

LEVERSDALE, a township in the p. of Irthington, in Cumberland, 7 m. NE of Carlisle. Pop. 429.

LEVERTON, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. ENE of Boston. Area 7,100 acres. Pop. 790.

LEVERTON (NORTH and SOUTH), two adjacent parishes of Nottinghamshire, 6 m. E of East Retford. Area of North L., 1,050 acres. Pop. 336. Area of South L., 2,530 acres. Pop. 484.

LEVI (CAPE), a cape on the N coast of France, to the NE of the bay of Cherbourg, 8 m. NW by W of Cape Barfleur.

LEVICO, a town of Tyrol, 10 m. SE of Trient. Pop. 3,517.

LEVIER, a town of France, dep. of Doubs, 9 m. S of Ornans. Pop. 1,430.

LEVIGNAC, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Leguevin, on the r. bank of the Save. Pop. 700.

LEVIGNAC-LE-HAUT, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. N of St. Aubin. Pop. 1,500.

LEVINGTON, a parish of Suffolk, 6 m. SE of Ipswich. Area 1,098 acres. Pop. 241.

LEVISI, a large Greek village of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Mentesh, situated in an elevated plain near the coast, 5 m. NE of Cape Angistro, and 3 m. SSW of Makri. It was terribly devastated by an earthquake in February 1851, which, it is reported, levelled to the ground the whole houses of the village, 1,500 in number, and buried at least 600 human beings under their ruins.

LEVITHA ISLANDS, a group of four islands in the Archipelago. The largest, and easternmost of the group, is intersected by the parallel of  $37^{\circ}$  N, and the meridian of  $26^{\circ} 29'$  E. It is of remarkably irregular outline, and nowhere exceeds 1 m. in breadth. Its length from W to E, between Elmino-

point and Spano-point, is 5 m. On its S side it presents a good harbour with from 4 to 50 fath. water. On its E side is Vathi bay, the head of which is separated by a narrow isthmus not exceeding 200 yds. in breadth from the W side of the S harbour or Levitha harbour.—Mauro and Laros are both very small narrow islets lying to the W of Levitha, between it and Kinaro the westernmost of the group, which is intersected by the meridian of  $26^{\circ} 18'$  E, and is about 2 m. in length from W to E, but nowhere exceeds 1 m. in breadth. Its W part attains an alt. of 1,050 ft. above sea-level.

LEVIZZANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy and 17 m. SW of Modena, on the l. bank of the Secchia. Pop. 2,200.

LEVKOPOL, a decayed town of Russia, in the Crimea, 80 m. S of Perekop.

LEVORANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Otranto, 11 m. SW of Lecce. Pop. 1,800.

LEVROUX, a small town of France, in the dep. of Indre, 11 m. N of Chateauroux. Pop. 2,608. It has manufactories of woollens and leather.

LEWANICK, a parish of Cornwall, 5 m. SW of Launceston. Area 4,000 acres. Pop. 747.

LEW-CHING-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 18 m. NW of Lew-chu-fu, on the l. bank of the Lung-keang, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 25'$ , and E long.  $108^{\circ} 58'$ .

LEW-CHU-FU, a division and town of China, in the prov. Kwan-se. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is 105 m. SW of Kwei-lin, on the l. bank of the Lung-keang, in N lat.  $24^{\circ} 14' 24''$ , and E long.  $109^{\circ} 8' 30''$ .

LEWE (NORTH), a parish of Devonshire, 4 m. SW of Hatherleigh. Area 7,247 acres. Pop. 1,047.

LEWE-TRENCHARD, a parish of Devonshire,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Oakhampton. Area 2,818 acres. Pop. 436.

LEWENZ, or LEVA, a town of Hungary, in the palatinate and 6 m. SE of Bars. Pop. 4,600. It carries on a traffic in corn, cattle, brandy, wine, tobacco, and leather. In the neighbourhood are mineral springs.

LEWES, a parliamentary borough in the hund. of Lewes, Sussex, 49 m. S by E of London, and 7 m. NE of Brighton. Area 3,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,592; in 1851, 9,533. It is situated on the W declivity of one of those fertile eminences known by the name of the South Downs, and encompassed by an amphitheatre of loftier hills, which impart to it a pleasing and picturesque aspect. The Ouse flows through the town, and pursuing a S course, falls into the sea at Newhaven. From this point up to the town, where it is crossed by a stone bridge, the river has been rendered navigable for barges of considerable burden. The streets are in general spacious, and many of the houses are handsome. The shire-hall, or sessions-house, is an elegant building, comprising a council chamber, the civil and criminal courts, and the grand jury-room. A range of barracks stands about 1 m. to the S of the town. Races are generally held at the end of July, or the beginning of August, on an excellent race-course to the W of the town. Paper is made here to a small extent. The trade in wool was formerly extensive, but it is said to have declined. A considerable traffic, however, is carried on in grain, malt, sheep, and cattle. Sheep fairs, held on the 21st of September, and 2d of October, annually attract purchasers from all parts of the kingdom. A wool fair is held in summer.—The borough is not incorporated. The spring, summer, and winter assizes are held here, in the county-hall, and also the quarter-sessions for the E division of the shire. The borough returns 2 members to parliament. The

number of registered electors in 1837 was 890; in 1848, 844. L. is connected by a branch-line with the London and Brighton railway.—L. is supposed to have been the site of the Roman station *Mutuantonis*. William I. gave it, with the rape of L., to William de Warren, who had married his daughter, Gundred; and it continued in the possession of the earls of Warren till 1439. The castle has been long in ruins, but the keep, which is in tolerable preservation, has been repaired, and the summit of the mount laid out and planted. On an eminence near the town, a great battle was fought in 1264, between Henry III., and the confederated barons under the command of Montford, earl of Leicester.

LEWIN, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. N of Leitmeritz. Pop. 560.—Also a v. of Prussia, in the reg. and 57 m. SSW of Breslau. Pop. 991.—Also a v. in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Upper Bavaria.

LEWIS, one of the largest of the Hebrides, parted by two arms of the sea into two divisions, the southern called Harris, and the northern Lewis. The whole island is 82 m. long from the sound of Bernera to the Butt of L., in a direction running SW and NE; and the average breadth may be 11 m. Area 451,000 acres. The total length of L. is 40 m. from the boundary-line to the Butt; its greatest breadth is rather more than 20 m. L. belongs to Ross-shire, but Harris is annexed to the co. of Inverness. The surface of L., which is of a triangular figure, with the apex to the N, is not so rugged and mountainous as the S district; and the low grounds are covered with lakes, mosses, and swamps. On the coast the land is of a sandy soil, but is tolerably fertile when well-manured with sea-weed. The coast is indented by Loch-Bernera, Loch-Roig, Loch-Carlawa, with subordinate indentations; and is well-adapted for the white fish and herring-fisheries. The rocky cliffs which form the Butt or N extremity of L. rise to the height of 60 or 80 ft., and are broken into very rugged and picturesque forms. The loftiest mountain is that of Suanaval, which Macculloch supposes to be nearly equal in height to Clisseval in Harris, or about 2,700 ft. A group of hills on the N side of Loch-Bernera attain a height of about 800 ft. Gneiss is the predominant and fundamental rock. The rivers abound with trout and salmon. Besides the town of STORNOWAY [which see] there are several small villages. The chief employment of the inhabitants is the rearing of sheep and black cattle, and the fishery. L. is divided into 4 parishes, viz.: Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig. A number of small adjacent islets and rocks belong to the district, some of which are inhabited, but the greater number are too trivial to deserve particular notice. Pop., exclusive of Harris, in 1801, 9,168; in 1831, 14,541; in 1851, 22,918.

LEWIS, a county in the N part of the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area of 1,122 sq. m., generally hilly, and watered by Black, Beaver, Independence, Moose, Salmon, Indian, and Oswegatchie rivers. It is in some parts fertile. Pop. in 1840, 17,830; in 1850, 24,570. Its cap. is Martinsburg.—Also a co., in the NW part of the state of Virginia, containing a hilly area of 1,600 sq. m., drained by Little Kanawha river and its branches, by the W fork of Monongahela river and its branches, and by the head-waters of the E fork. Pop. in 1840, 8,151; in 1850, 10,031. Its cap. is Weston.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Kentucky, containing a surface of 375 sq. m., bordered on the N by Ohio river, and drained by Salt Lick and Kinniconnick creeks. Pop. in 1840, 6,306; in 1850, 7,103. Its cap. is Weston.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Missouri, containing an area, generally un-

dulating, of 500 sq. m., bounded on the E by the Mississippi, and drained by Fabins and Wyaconda rivers. It has a fertile soil, and affords fine timber. Pop. in 1840, 6,040; in 1850, 6,577. Its cap. is Waterloo.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New York, 131 m. N of Albany. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Boquet river and its tributaries. It is in some parts fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,505.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 542.—Also a township of Brown co., in the state of Ohio, 121 m. SW by S of Columbus, bounded on the S by the Ohio. The surface is undulating, and drained by Whiteoak, Eagle, and Bullskin. Pop. 2,437.—Also a township of Clay co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 472.

LEWIS, an island in Dampier archipelago, off the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 20° 35', E long. 116° 33'. It is about 9 m. in length from N to S; and is separated by Mermaid strait from the continent.—Also a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, which unites with the Summerhill creek, and forms a considerable affluent of the Macquarie. The locality of the gold-diggings first reported in the Bathurst district, extends along these streams downwards all the way to the Macquarie.

LEWIS, SEXTON, or GREAT SNAKE, a river of the Oregon territory, which issues from a lake on the W flank of the Wind River mountains, near the Three Tetons; flows SW to Fort Hall, in N lat. 43° 4', where it is joined by the Portneuf, and is 800 ft. wide. About 18 m. below the fort are the American falls; and 150 m. farther down, the Salmon falls. From these falls the river runs in a NW direction 70 m. to Fort Boisé, where it is joined by the Owyhee from the W, and Reid's river from the E. About 100 m. from Fort Boisé it receives the Salmon river, a stream 200 m. in length; and, after a further course of 50 m. to the N unites with the Kookooskie, which rises near the head-waters of the Missouri, in the spurs of the Rocky mountains. From this junction the L. turns suddenly to the W; passes through the Blue mountains; and, after flowing 80 m. in a W course, empties itself into the Columbia, of which it forms the great S branch. It is only navigable at intervals, its course being much broken by whirlpools and rapids.

LEWIS (SAINT), a headland of Labrador, on the N side of a bay of the same name, in N lat. 52° 30'.

LEWISBOROUGH, a township of Westchester co., in the state of New York, 130 m. S by E of Albany. The surface is irregular, and is drained on the W by Croton river. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,619.

LEWISBURG, a village in Buffalo township, Union co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 67 m. N of Harrisburg, on the W bank of the Susquehanna, a little below the mouth of Buffalo creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,220.—Also a village of Greenbrier co., in the state of Virginia, 214 m. W of Richmond, and 9 m. E of the White Sulphur springs. Pop. 900.—Also a village of Mecklenburg co., in the state of Kentucky, 172 m. W by S of Frankfort, on the S bank of Green river.—Also a village of Marshall co., in the state of Tennessee, 54 m. S of Nashville.—Also a village of Cass co., in the state of Indiana, 81 m. N of Indianapolis, on the N bank of the Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal.—Also a village of Conway co., in the state and on the N bank of the Arkansas, 45 m. NW of Little Rock.

LEWISBURGH, a village in the p. of Kilgavover, co. Mayo, on the Lewisburgh rivulet, 5½ m. ESE of Clare island. It is a poor and deeply secluded place; but might become a prosperous fishing village, with the aid of a suitable harbour at the mouth of the rivulet. Pop. in 1851, 403.—Also a rivulet of cp

Mayo, which rises on the N side of the Farmnagar mountain, and runs NW to the Atlantic, a little below the village of Lewisburgh.

**LEWISHAM**, a parish of Kent, on the Ravensbourne, 5 m. SE of London. Area 5,789 acres. Pop. in 1831, 9,659; in 1851, 15,064.

**LEWISTON**, a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, 297 m. W by N of Albany. It is bounded on the N by the Niagara, and intersected from E to W by a ridge of hills. The soil, consisting of calcareous and sandy loam, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,533.—The village is on the E side of Niagara river, 7 m. from Lake Ontario. Pop. 900.

**LEWISTOWN**, a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 31 m. SW of Augusta, bordered on the W by Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,801.—Also a village of Mifflin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 57 m. NW of Harrisburg, on the N side of Juniata river, at the junction of Kish-coquillas creek, and intersected by the Pennsylvania canal. Pop. 2,058.—Also a village of Bloomfield township, Logan co., in the state of Ohio, 77 m. NW by S of Columbus, on the E side of Miami river.—Also a village of Fulton co., in the state of Illinois, 55 m. NW of Springfield, 4 m. E of Spoon river, and 12 m. W of Illinois river. Pop. about 200.

**LEWISVILLE**, a village of Henry co., in the state of Indiana, U. S., 42 m. E of Indianapolis, on the E side of Flat Rock creek.

**LEWKNOB**, a parish in Oxfordshire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSE of Thame. Area 2,688 acres. Pop. in 1851, 803.

**LEW-YANG-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 42 m. E of Chansha-fu, in N lat.  $28^{\circ} 10'$ , E long.  $113^{\circ} 27'$ .

**LEXDEN**, a parish and village in Essex,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Colchester. Area 2,440 acres. Pop. 1,603.

**LEXEN**, or **LISZNICE**, a village of Moravia, 21 m. NW of Olmutz. Pop. 360.

**LEXHAM (EAST AND WEST)**, two parishes in Norfolk, lying adjacent to each other, 6 m. NE of Swaffham. Area of East L., 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 206; in 1851, 253. Area of West L., 1,155 acres. Pop. in 1831, 103; in 1851, 124.

**LEXINGTON**, a district in the central part of the state of S. Carolina, U. S., comprising an area of 900 sq. m., watered by Saluda river, an affluent of Broad river. Pop. in 1840, 12,111; in 1850, 12,930. Its cap., which bears the same name, is situated on a small branch of Saluda river.—Also a township of Somerset co., in the state of Maine, 63 m. N by W of Augusta. It has a fertile soil, and is watered by an affluent of Kennebec river. Pop. in 1840, 564.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 11 m. NW of Boston. It is watered by branches of Shawheen river, and in the vicinity of these is very fertile. Pop. 1,642.—Also a township of Greene co., in the state of New York, 28 m. W of Catskill. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Schoharie creek. Pop. 2,813.—Also the cap. of Rockbridge co., Virginia, 146 m. W of Richmond, situated on the W side of North river. Pop. 1,200. Washington college, and the Virginian Military institute, are situated here.—Also the cap. of Davidson co., in N. Carolina, 117 m. W of Raleigh.—Also the cap. of Oglethorpe co., in Georgia, 70 m. N of Milledgeville.—Also the cap. of Holmes co., in Missouri, 62 m. N of Jackson.—Also the cap. of Henderson co., in Tennessee, 117 m. WSW of Nashville, on Beech river, an affluent of the Tennessee.—Also the cap. of Fayette co., in Kentucky, on a branch of the Elkhorn, in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 6'$ , W long.  $48^{\circ} 18'$ , 24 m. ESE of Frankfort, 85 m. S of Cincinnati. Pop. in 1820, 5,279; in 1840, 6,997. It is one of the neatest and best-built towns in the Western states; and contains about 1,200 houses, and 10

churches. Among the public buildings are a courthouse, a jail, a masonic hall, the state lunatic asylum, and the halls of Transylvania university founded in 1798.—Also a township in St. Clair co., in Michigan. Pop. 500.—Also a township in Stark co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,637.—Also a township and village in Richland co., in Ohio, 56 m. NNE of Columbus. Pop. 400.—Also the cap. of Scott co., in Iowa, 89 m. S by E of Indianapolis.—Also the cap. of La Fayette co., in Missouri, 132 m. WNW of Jefferson. Pop. 2,354.

**LEYDEN**, in Dutch **LEIDEN**, an interesting old town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 17 m. N of Rotterdam, and 22 m. SW of Amsterdam, in N lat.  $52^{\circ} 9' 5''$ , E long.  $4^{\circ} 29' 5''$ , on the smallest deltoid branch of the Rhine. It is one of the largest cities of Holland, and inferior to none in the spaciousness of its streets, several of which are intersected by fine canals bordered with trees. The form of the town is oblong. Its length from E to W is about 2 m. Its pop., computed in the middle of the 13th cent. at 100,000; and in the 18th cent. at 48,000; was returned in 1837 at only 36,110; and in 1844 at 38,500. The canals that traverse the town form, by their various intersections, upwards of 50 petty islands, which are connected together by above 100 small bridges mostly of stone. The fortifications consist, as in other Dutch towns, of a low circular mound of earth, partly covered with turf, and partly faced with brick. Along this mound are shady walks under a double avenue of trees; and on the outside of it is a deep and broad moat, across which there are 8 bridges, leading to as many gates. The principal streets are broad, well-paved, and somewhat raised in the middle, so that no water can remain on them. One of the sewers is so large as to admit boats for the purpose of cleaning it. The Brede-straat or Broad-street, in which the stadthouse is situated, is one of the finest in Europe. It extends in the form of a crescent from one end of the town to the other, a distance of nearly 2 m.; and not only its public but its private buildings have an air of neatness and elegance. The private houses are for the most part of brick, with the gable-ends to the street in the old Dutch style: many of them are 5 or 6 stories high. Of public buildings, L. has few worthy of attention. The stadthouse, however, is a magnificent structure with a stone front, and surmounted by a number of spires. In the centre of the town is a very ancient castle or fort, traditionally considered as a work of the Romans. It rises above the tops of the highest houses, and affords an extensive view of the town and environs. The church of St. Pancras, which was dedicated in 1315, is of the usual Dutch form, and in length about 270 ft. The transepts measure about 226 ft. from N to S, far exceeding those of any English, and perhaps, with one or two exceptions, any European cathedral. The tower is a most extraordinary, ragged, and uncouth erection. St. Pancras was the last church in L. to retain the Catholic ritual, the first Reformed meeting not having been held there till July 25, 1574. St. Peter's church is of the usual ground-plan, with the addition of double aisles to the nave and a singular baptistery. Its length is about 300 ft.; the material, brick, dressed with stone. The whole fabric seems to have been rebuilt in 1339. The whole structure is flanked by two octagonal dying into circular turrets; but rising only to the bottom of the window is a huge lean-to, the remains of the enormous tower, and a famous seamount. The other public buildings of L. are the arsenal, the custom-house, and the hospitals.—The university of L. was formerly famous throughout Europe. It was founded in 1575, and has numbered many eminent men among its professors and students. The num-



ber of professors is 33. Most of the lectures are delivered in Latin. Their salaries, independent of a house and the small fees paid by the pupils, average somewhat more than £250. The number of students in 1835 was 647; in 1847, 439. The session, as in other Dutch colleges, commences in September, and terminates about the end of June. Attached to the university is a botanical garden, founded in 1593, and now containing 7 acres, a rich cabinet of natural history, an anatomical theatre, an observatory, an academy of design, and a library. In the last the manuscripts are said to form 10,000 volumes; the number of printed volumes in the library which contains the library of Vossius is about 40,000. L. contains a number of private collections of books and natural curiosities, has several learned societies, and altogether has much of the air of a university town. Though the academics wear no dress, they are easily enough distinguishable. The booksellers of L. make a respectable show with the works of their own professors and of those of Groningen and Utrecht. The buildings of the university, which are a good deal scattered about, bear no marks to distinguish them from any other public edifices; and the senate-house is only interesting from the authentic portraits it contains of many Dutch worthies, such as Salmasius, Boerhaave, Gomar, and Arminius.—Letter-press printing, especially the printing of classical books, formerly a great branch of trade here, is now much reduced. L. was formerly the seat of a very extensive manufacture of fine woollens and linens, but the competition of other nations, especially the English, has of late years caused a decline from its pristine importance. It is still, however, regarded as the most important seat of these manufactures in Holland; and it is here that the great wool fair of Holland is annually held. An excellent opportunity is afforded by this gathering for seeing the various provincial inhabitants of Holland, who bring with them all their peculiarities of custom and costume. Besides the woollen and linen manufactures, there are also at L. extensive factories of indigo and soap, and large tanneries and salt-refineries. The town is connected by railroad with Haarlem and Amsterdam; and by canals with Haarlem, Delft, and the Hague.

*History.* In the history of L., the most conspicuous event is the famous siege which it sustained in 1573-4 against the Spaniards under Baldis. It was to reward the brave and eventually successful resistance of the inhabitants that the university was erected in the following year; and the anniversary of the deliverance of L. is still commemorated by public rejoicings. In 1655, L. was visited by a plague which carried off 4,000 of its inhabitants; and in 1807 the explosion of a vessel laden with gunpowder destroyed 285 houses on the spot now occupied by a public square called Rapenbourg. Among the distinguished individuals whom this place has produced, are Scaliger, Heinsius, Salmasius, Van Swieten, and the celebrated leader of the Anabaptists at Munster in 1634, commonly known by the name of John of Leyden. The country in the neighbourhood of L. is perfectly level, and, being too wet for tillage, is laid out in pasture. Butter and cheese are made in large quantities, both for home consumption and export. The immediate environs are thickly studded with villas, gardens, and pleasure-houses.

**LEYDEN**, a township of Franklin co., Massachusetts, U. S., 102 m. WNW of Boston. Pop. 632.—Also a township of Lewis co., New York, U. S., 15 m. S of Martinsburg. Pop. 2,438.

**LEYDEN**, an island situated off the NW coast of Ceylon, subordinate to Jaffnapatam, from which territory it is only separated by a narrow channel. Its length is about 13 m., by 2½ m. in breadth. It contains excellent pasture for cattle and horses; and produces paddy, cocoa-nuts, and the palmyra. It contains nearly 5,000 inhabitants. Its principal v. and port is Kayts. It is sometimes called **MANDETIVOE**.—Also a small island in the Eastern ocean, near the coast of Java, 9 m. NE of Batavia.

**LEYDENDORP**, a village of Holland, 2 m. E of Leyden. Pop. 1,100.

**LEYDER-DAM**, or **LEIDSCHENDAM**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of S. Holland, 4 m. E of the Hague. Pop. 1,800.

**LEYLAND**, a parish in Lancashire, 4 m. NW of Chorley, intersected by the Preston and Wigan railway. Area 19,091 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13,871; in 1851, 13,710. There are several cotton-spinning mills in this p., which comprises the chapelrys of Euxton and Heapy.

**LEYNI**, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Turin. Pop. 3,090.

**LEYPUNI**, a village of Poland, in the obwod and 20 m. E of Seyny. Pop. 250.

**LEYRE**, a river of France, formed by the union of the L. of Luxey and the L. of Pissos, in the dep. of Landes. The united stream flows in a NNW direction to the gulf of Arcachon.

**LEYRIA**. See **LEIRIA**.

**LEYSELE**, a canton and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, arrond. of Furnes. Pop. 2,098.

**LEYSSE**, a river of Savoy, rising to the NNE of Chambéry, and flowing into the lake of Bourget after a course of 15 m. from S to N.

**LEYTA**, or **LEYTE**, one of the southernmost of the Philippine islands, to the SSW of Samar, between the parallels of 9° 50' and 11° 35'. It is 120 m. in length, by 38 m. in average breadth. The soil is fertile; and the mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls. The island is intersected by a chain of mountains which runs in a direction NW and SE; and so materially do they influence the climate, that the seasons differ entirely on the different sides of this mountainous region. The inhabitants were estimated in 1837 at 92,175, who pay tribute in wax, rice, or cloth.—It has a town of the same name, situated in a bay on its N coast.

**LEYTHA**. See **LEITHA**.

**LEYTON**, a parish and village of Essex, 5 m. NE of London. Area 2,241 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,233; in 1851, 3,901. The v. is pleasantly situated on the E bank of the Lea.

**LEZ**, or **LES**, a small river of France, in the dep. of Hérault, which rises in the Cévennes; flows S; and, after a course of 20 m., falls into the Mediterranean 2 m. SE of Montpellier.—Also a river in the dep. of Drome, which flows into the Rhine, near Mont-Dragon.

**LEZA**, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Vitoria. Pop. 400.

**LEZARA**, a river of Spain, which rises 12 m. NW of Santiago, and flows into the bay of Corcubion after a course of 36 m.

**LEZARDE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inférieure, which rises 3 m. N of Montevilliers, passes Harfleur, and joins the Seine, on the r. bank, 3 m. above Havre, after a course of 12 m.

**LEZARDRIEUX**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, and arrond. of Lannion. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,485; in 1841, 13,592. The town is 17 m. ENE of Lannion, on the l. bank of the Trieux. Pop. 2,192. It has a custom-house, and possesses considerable trade.

**LEZARO**, a river of Spain, in Galicia, an affluent of the Coreubion.

**LEZAT**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège and cant. of Tossat, 19 m. NW of Pamiers, on the l. bank of the Lèze. Pop. in 1841, 2,934. This town is of considerable antiquity, and formerly gave its name to a small territory.

**LEZAY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Melle. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,769; in 1841, 11,838. The town is 8 m. ENE of Melle.

on the Dive. Pop. 2,342. It has manufactories of linen and cordage, and several brick, tile, and lime-kilns.

**LEZAYSK**, a town of Galicia, in the ldgb. of Lemberg, circle and 26 m. NE of Rzeszow, on the l. bank of the San. Pop. 3,288.

**LEZENNES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, and cant. of Lille. Pop. 1,051. It has manufactories of several kinds of silk and linen fabrics, and of beet-root sugar.

**LEZIGNAN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aude, and arrond. of Narbonne. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,863; in 1841, 9,794. The town is 14 m. W of Narbonne, and 23 m. E of Carcassonne. Pop. in 1841, 2,268.

**LEZINI**, a lake of Greece, in Livadia, in the nom. of Acarnania, 23 m. SW of Vrachori, near the Ionian sea, and opposite the island of Ithaca. It is 5 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth.

**LEZO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, partido and 6 m. ESE of San Sebastian, on the brow of Mount Jaizquibel, near the gulf of Gascogny. Pop. 730. It is well-built, has well-paved streets, and contains a fine square and a magnificent church. It has a small port, and possesses extensive fisheries.

**LEZOUX**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Thiers. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,780; in 1841, 12,350. The town is 9 m. WSW of Thiers, and 5 m. from the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 3,601. It has a fine square and an hospital, and possesses a considerable trade in corn and hemp.

**LEZUZA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Roda, at the foot of the mountains of Alcaraz, and 90 m. ENE of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 2,451. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and an elementary school, and possesses two tile-works and a fulling-mill.

**LGOV**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 41 m. W of Kursk, on the l. bank of the Sem. Pop. 900. The district which lies in the NW part of the gov. produces large quantities of grain and hemp, and has large herds of cattle.

**LHASSA**. See **LASSA**.

**LHONAR**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Berar, district and 12 m. SSW of Maihker, and 84 m. ENE of Aurungabad, near a small salt lake.

**LHOTKA**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. ESE of Pilsen. It has several paper-mills.

**LHUIS**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain and arrond. of Belley. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,854; in 1841, 8,014. The village is 18 m. from Belley.

**LIACA (POINT)**, a headland of the island of Cephalonia, on the S coast, in the district of Livato, in N lat. 38° 5', and E long. 20° 35'.

**LIAKHIK**, a bay of Russian America, on the SE coast of the island of Kadiak, in the group of the Aleutian islands. On its banks is the principal establishment in the island.

**LIAKHOV**. See **SIBERIA (NEW)**.

**LIAKURA**, or **LIKERI**, a mountain of Greece, in Livadia, in the nom. of Boeotia, 18 m. WNW of Lebadea, and 70 m. WNW of Athens, in N lat. 38° 29', and E long. 22° 34'. It forms part of the great Hellenic chain which separates the basin of the Archipelago from that of the Ionian sea, and lies between the Mavropotamo, on the N, and the Sizaliska, on the SE. This mountain, the highest peak of the *Parnassus* of the ancients, rises to the height of 7,982 ft. above sea-level, and is one of the loftiest in Greece. On the NE it is connected with Mount Ceta, and on the SW with Mount Helicon. On its SW flank is the v. of Kastri, and in its vicinity the

fountain of Castalia; and about an hour to the SE of Kastri is the v. of Arachova, at an alt. of 3,533 ft. above sea-level. See **KASTRI**. Two roads lead from Arachova, one towards Delphi, the other to the Corveian cave and the summits of Parnassus.

**LIAMONA**, a river of Corsica, which has its source near Mount Rotondo, and, after a course to the SW of about 30 m., falls into the Mediterranean 12 m. N of Ajaccio. This river gave its name to one of the two departments into which Corsica was divided in 1793. It bears, in the upper part of its course, the name of Grosso.

**LIANCOURT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise and arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,047; in 1841, 9,770. The town is 5 m. SSE of Clermont, and 20 m. ESE of Beauvais, near the Brèche. Pop. in 1841, 1,364. It consists of 4 principal streets, which meet in an extensive market-place, and contains a fine church, a castle—formerly a magnificent edifice, but to a great extent destroyed at the Revolution—an hospital, and a geometrical school. It has extensive manufactories of carding machines, several of earthenware and hosiery, and several spinning-mills. Grain, legumes, and nuts, form its chief articles of trade.

**LIANE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, which rises to the NE of Desvres, passes Isques, and forms the port of Boulogne after a W course of 21 m.

**LILOMINSKOL**, an island of Russia, in the White sea, off the coast of Archangel, at the mouth of the Dwina. It is 10 m. in length, and about 5 m. in breadth.

**LIBAN**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 6 m. SW of Gitschin. Pop. 560.

**LIBAN**, or **BAHI**, an island to the N of Timor, in S lat. 8° 2' 36", E long. 125° 42'.

**LIBANCABAYAN**, an island of the Philippines, between Masbate and Samar, in N lat. 12° 4'.

**LIBANUS**. See **LEBANON**.

**LIBAU**, a sea-port of European Russia, in the gov. of Courland, on the Baltic, near a lake of the same name, in N lat. 56° 31' 36", E long. 20° 55' 20". It has only one good street, and the greater part of the houses are of wood. Pop. 10,110. Its port is small, but of easy access. It exports the produce of the surrounding country, hemp, linseed, &c. At the port of L. 232 vessels cleared inward, and the same number outwards, during 1849. Of these 88 were Russian, 81 Dutch, 31 Norwegian, 18 English, 6 French, 5 Danish, 1 Prussian, 1 Mecklenburg, and 1 Argentine. They were despatched as follow: 122 vessels to Holland, 44 to Russian ports, 35 to England, 13 to France, 6 to Denmark, 5 to Norway, 2 to South America, &c. The exports from L. during 1849 were, as follow: Rye, 75,830 chet.; barley, 74,460 chet.; wheat, 2,379 chet.; oats, 23,088 chet.; linseed, 26,259 chet.; hempseed, 255 chet.; pease, 4,200 chet.; sowing seed, 1,684 casks; flax, 5,282 berkow; tow, 677 b.; hemp, 142 b.; and bones, 1,184 b.; besides timber, and grain, and provisions for account of the Crown, which are not inserted in the returns. This town was a place of trade so early as the 13th cent.; but it afterwards suffered severely from the wars which the Swedes carried on in this quarter. Pop. 5,000.

**LIBBERTON**, a parish in Lanarkshire, 3 m. ESE of Carnwath. Area 8,700 acres. Pop. in 1851, 800.

**LIBBESDORF**, a village of Anhalt-Dessau. Pop. 450.

**LIBBIANO**, a village of Tuscany, 34 m. SSE of Pisa.

**LIBENZ**, a village of Bohemia, 27 m. ESE of Elnbogen. Pop. 300.

LIBERIA, a recently organized and recognised republic on the western shores of Tropical Africa, midway between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas. It originated in an immigration of free or liberated people of colour from the United States under the auspices of the American Colonization society. A handful of free Blacks sent out in 1820, which, in spite of many sinister forebodings, has become the nucleus of a state of considerable extent, with which the governments of Great Britain and France have concluded treaties of trade and commerce; and which promises to exert a powerful influence in suppressing the slave-trade, and planting civilization and Christianity in Africa. In a tract published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School society, we are informed that "not only has the establishment of L. been the means of thoroughly annihilating the slave trade along the extensive line of coast [about 400 m., with a mean depth of 40 m. inland] which it now occupies, but its influence has been faithfully and unceasingly exerted to the same end. Already many of the barbarous African chieftains, whose rule was a system of the most degrading tyranny over their unhappy subjects, have been brought into amity with the republic, on the terms of consenting to forego their inhuman slave-hunts, and have become citizens of L., thus affording the most effectual barrier against any revival of the slave-trade on this part of the coast. It appears from comparing the census of 1843 with the number added since that time, that the pop.—consisting of emancipated slaves and free coloured people from the United States, Africans rescued from slave traders, and their children—is 6,343. Of the native tribes who have placed themselves under the jurisdiction of the republic and look to its government for protection, no census has been taken; but from the best information that can be obtained, they cannot be fewer than 200,000; and are probably more. A small part of these—perhaps 2,000 or 3,000—have become so far civilized that the heads of their families are admitted to all the rights of citizenship, and vote at elections. The others are beginning to advance in civilization in proportion to the opportunities they have had to acquire it. The Liberian government does not require them to remove from the country, though it has bought their lands; but allows them to remain and become citizens. In 1843, there were in Liberia 16 schools, having 562 scholars; of these 192 were children of native African parents, and there were some of them in every school except two. There were then 23 places of worship, with 1,474 communicants, of whom 1,014 were emigrants from America and their children, and 469 were native Africans who had been converted from heathenism. Of the latter, 116 were of those who had been rescued from slave-traders, and 353 were natives of that region. Emigrants, on their arrival, are at once admitted to all the rights of citizenship. Each receives gratis a town-plot, or 5 acres of land suitable for farming, and if he has a family, a larger quantity in proportion to the number dependent on him."

**Productions.]** The natural resources of L. are considerable, and are steadily in process of development. Palm-oil is produced by the nut of the palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa: about 150,000 dollars' worth were shipped from L. in 1847. The demand for it, both in Europe and America, is daily increasing, and there is no doubt it will ere long become the most important article of trade. Cam-wood, red-wood, bur-wood, and other dye-woods, are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About 30 m. E. of Bassa cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent where scarcely any tree is seen

except the cam-wood. This boundless forest of wealth, as yet untouched, is easily accessible to that settlement; roads can be opened to it with little expense, and the neighbouring chiefs will give their co-operation to a measure so vastly beneficial to themselves. One Liverpool house imported 600 tons in a single year, worth about 50,000 dollars. Ivory is procurable at all points, and constitutes an important staple of commerce: it is supposed that from 150,000 to 200,000 dols.' worth is annually exported. Gums of different kinds enter largely into commercial transactions: the house referred to above imported in three years into Liverpool, of gum-senegal nearly 600,000 dols. Dyes of all shades and hues are abundant. Gold, which is found at various points of the coast—from the Gambia to the Bight of Benin, and probably to a much greater extent—is obtained by the natives by washing the sand brought down from the mountains by the rivers. Besides these articles of commerce, may be specified wax, hides, horns, pepper, ginger, arrow-root, ground nuts, copper, mahogany, teak, and Gambia wood. Cotton of a very beautiful staple, yielding two crops a-year, is indigenous, and thrives for 12 or 14 years in succession without renewal of the plant. Coffee of a superior quality is raised in L., and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. It bears fruit from 30 to 40 years, and yields 10 lbs. to the shrub yearly. Sugar-cane grows in unrivalled luxuriance, and as there are no frosts to be dreaded, can be brought to great perfection. Indigo, caoutchouc, tamarinds, limes, oranges, lemons, pine-apples, guavas, the castor-oil plant, and many other articles which are brought from tropical countries to this, might be added to the foregoing list. Indeed there is little in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in Western Africa.—The pop. is upon the whole well-disposed to work, and the rate of wages per day is about 1s. It is an extraordinary feature of this part of the coast that horses and other draught animals will not live, and hence every kind of transport, except that upon the rivers, is performed by manual labour. Much of the cam-wood which is exported from Liberia is brought a distance of 200 m. on men's backs. At Monrovia, the port and cap., the pop. amounts to about 9,000. A large portion of the territory has been accurately surveyed, and is sold in sections by the government, at from 50 cents to 1 dollar per acre.

**Climate.]** The climate of L., although more healthy than Sierra-Leone, is still deadly to the European; but the improvement it has undergone during the last ten years from the effect of clearing, drainage, &c., is stated to have been most remarkable. The coloured immigrants from America, who used invariably to suffer fever on their arrival, are now able to go to work at once.

**Government.]** The government of the country is precisely on the American model, consisting of a president, a vice-president, a senate, and house of representatives, the number of members in the former being 6, and in the latter 28. The possession of real estate to the value of 30 dollars is the electoral qualification. Slavery and the slave-trade are perpetually abolished in the republic by the 9th art. of its treaty with Great Britain in 1848. The revenue, which was in 1842 about 20,000 dollars, is derived entirely from an *ad valorem* duty of 6 per cent. on imports, and the produce of land-sales. Ardent spirits, the use of which it is sought to discourage, form an exception, and are taxed 25 cents per gallon. The principal trade is carried on by barter, but there is a small paper circulation of about 6,000 dollars, redeemable on demand.—The government of this infant republic already evinces desire for aggrandize-



ment of territory. With this view it recently purchased New Cestos on the S, and is endeavouring to secure by purchase the mouths of the river Gallinas on the N. This policy has already involved the nascent state in much hostility with native chiefs which might easily have been averted; and the consequent expenses of government have prompted the imposition of a tariff so high as to be injurious to legitimate trade.—The organization of the republic as an independent state took place in July 1842, when Mr. Roberts, who had formerly acted as governor under the Colonization society, was elected president.

**LIBERTON**, a parish of Edinburghshire, 2 m. SSE of Edinburgh. Area 4,140 acres. Pop. 3,528.

**LIBERTY**, a county in the SE part of Georgia, U. S. Area 660 sq. m., bounded on the SE by the ocean; on the SW by the Altamaha. Pop. in 1840, 7,241; in 1850, 7,859.—Also a township in Waldo co., Maine, 20 m. E of Augusta. Pop. 895.—Also a township of Sullivan co., New York, 119 m. SW of Albany. Pop. 1,569.—Also a township in Steuben co., in New York.—Also a township in Tioga co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,128.—Also a township in Adams co., in the same state. Pop. 773.—Also a township in Columbia co., in Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,328.—Also a township in Susquehanna co. Pop. 554.—Also the cap. of Bedford co., in the state of Virginia, 142 m. W by S of Richmond. Pop. 375.—Also the cap. of Casey co., in Kentucky, 69 m. S of Frankfort.—Also a township in Adams co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,498.—Also the name of several other townships in the state of Ohio, of which the principal are in Butler co., in Clinton co., Crawford co., Delaware co., Fairfield co., Guernsey co., Hancock co., Harden co., Highland co., Jackson co., Knox co., and Licking, Logan, and Seneca cos.—Also the cap. of Union co., in Iowa, 72 m. E by S of Indianapolis. Pop. 500.—Also the cap. of Clay co., in Missouri. Pop. 1,127.—Also the cap. of Amite co., in Mississippi, 101 m. SSW of Jackson.—Also the name of numerous townships and villages throughout the United States, especially in Missouri, Michigan, Arkansas, and Iowa.

**LIBETHEN**, or **LIBETH-BANYA**, a town of Hungary, 122 m. E by N of Vienna, in the com. of Sohl, 9 m. E of Neusohl. Pop. 1,389. It has rich mines of copper and iron, and springs of blue vitriol.

**LIBIADA**, a village of Turkey, in Romelia, 48 m. ESE of Salonica, on the S coast of the gulf of Orfano.

**LIBIN**, or **LIBYNA**, a village of Bohemia, 6 m. NE of Luditz. Pop. 150.

**LIBLIN**, a village of Bohemia, 15 m. NNE of Pilsen.

**LIBOBO**, a small island in the Eastern seas, on the SE coast of Gilolo, in S lat. 10° 48'.

**LIBOCH**, a village of Bohemia, 4 m. NW of Leitmeritz, on the r. bank of the Elbe.

**LIBOCHOWITZ**, a town of Bohemia, on the Egra, 8 m. SSW of Leitmeritz, on the l. bank of the Eger. Pop. 1,249.

**LIBOLO**, a district of Lower Guinea, to the N of Benguela, skirted by the Coanza on the N, and the Ganga on the E.

**LIBOS**, a town of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 1 m. SW of Fumel, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 850.

**LIBOURNE**, an arrondissement, canton, and com. of France, in the dep. of La-Gironde.—The arrond. has an area of 128,589 hectares; and comprises the cantons of Branne, Castillon, Contras, Sainte-Hoy, Fronzac, Guîtres, L., Lussac, and Pujols. Pop. in 1841, 106,659.—The cant. comprises 10 com., and had a pop. of 20,280 in 1841.—The com. is situated near the junction of the Isle and

the Dordogne, in N lat. 44° 55' 2", W long. 0° 15' 29". Pop. in 1821, 8,349; in 1846, 8,943. It is regular and well-built, and contains extensive barracks, with several other public buildings. Its trade consists chiefly in the export of wine and brandy; but it has some manufactures of light woollen stuffs, and also glass-works. There is a railway from Bordeaux to L.; and from L. to Angoulême.

**LIBTAKO**, a considerable town of Sudan, in N lat. 14° 40', E long. 0° 30', 335 geog. m. NW of Sakatu, and 240 m. SE of Timbuktu, first visited by a European in the person of Dr. Barth, who reached it, on his journey from Kashna to Timbuktu in 1853.

**LIBYA** (DESERT OF). See SAHARA.

**LICH**, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in Upper Hesse, 42 m. NE of Mentz. Pop. 2,980.

**LICHANA**, an oasis and village of Algeria, in the Northern Zab, to the SW of Zaatcha. It is said to contain 50,000 palm-trees, and a village with 1,800 inhabitants have opposed a vigorous resistance to the French.

**LICHANE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 1 m. SW of Mauleon. Pop. 350.

**LICHBOROUGH**, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 6 m. NW of Towcester. Area 1,704 acres. Pop. in 1831, 415; in 1851, 418.

**LICHET** (MALTRAVERS), a parish in the co. of Dorset, 6 m. SW by W of Wimborne-Minster. Area 3,329 acres. Pop. in 1831, 680; in 1851, 878.

**LICHET** (MINSTER), a parish in the co. of Dorset, 4½ m. NE by N of Warcham. Area 3,344 acres. Pop. in 1831, 505; in 1851, 878.

**LICHFIELD**, or **LITCHFIELD**, a parish in the co. of Southampton, 4½ m. N of Whitechurch. Area 1,806 acres. Pop. in 1831, 82; in 1851, 113.

**LICHFIELD**, a city and county in itself, the seat of the see of Lichfield, in the hund. of Offlow, co. of Stafford, 110 m. NNW of London, 16 m. N of Birmingham, and 16 m. SE by E of Stafford, on a stream tributary to the Trent, in the line of the Wyrley and Essington canal, and about 1 m. SW of the Stafford and Rugby railway. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,712; in 1821, 6,075; in 1831, 6,499; in 1851, 7,012.—The town is agreeably situated in an open vale surrounded by fertile hills of moderate height. It is irregular in form, several of its most populous streets stretching to a considerable distance in different directions from the main body of the town. The market-place was graced in 1838 by a statue of Dr. Johnson, who was born at L., in a house opposite the site of the statue. The principal public edifices in L. are the cathedral, churches and chapels, guild-hall, jail, house-of-correction, market-house, and a small theatre.—The cathedral, one of the noblest religious fabrics in the empire, is situated in a spacious area, surrounded by numerous elegant mansions. The extent of the whole cathedral from E to W is 411 ft., and from N to S 167 ft. It has three spires, one in the centre of the building, and 258 ft. in height, and the others at the W end, 183 ft. high. The body of the cathedral is lofty and spacious, supported by pillars, formed by numerous slender columns with foliated capitals. The length of the body, from the great W door to the choir, is 213 ft., its breadth 153 ft.; the breadth of the aisles 66 ft., and the height of the nave 60 ft. The bishop's palace stands at the NE corner of the close. The deanery-house is to the W of the palace. The dio. of L. formerly extended over the cos. of Derby and Stafford, excepting the ps. of Brome and Clent in the latter; and over the greater part of Warwick, and nearly the half of Salop. By order in council in 1836, the archd. of Coventry was transferred to the dio. of Worcester, and the dio. appointed to be hence-

forth called 'the diocese of Lichfield,' that part of the archd. of Salop which is in the dio. of L. has also been transferred to Chester; and that part of the peculiar jurisdiction of Bridgnorth which is in this dio. to Hereford. The total number of benefices in the dio. of L. in 1838 was 491. The average gross yearly income of the see, for three years ending 31st Dec. 1831, was £4,375; net yearly income, £3,923. The average net income of the dean and chapter, or corporation of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, during the same three years, was £1,311.—The income of the borough under the new municipal regime, in 1839, was £2,157; in 1847, £1,330. The city returns 2 members to parliament. Under the Reform boundary act the close was added to the limits for parl. purposes, and the pop. of the parl. borough in 1841 was 6,761; in 1851, 6,573. The number of electors registered for 1837 was 878; for 1848, 704. L. has been celebrated for its ale. There are here a considerable number of malt-kilns, several extensive coach and harness manufactories, a flax-mill, and a paper-mill; and carpets and sheeting have been extensively manufactured. About one-half of the inhabitants are employed in trade and manufactures.—The rise of the town is intimately connected with the erection of the see and cathedral. During the parliamentary war, L. suffered much from its attachment to the royal cause, and was alternately in the hands of the parliamentary and royalist party.

**LICHTAERT**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, cant. of Herenthals. Pop. 1,508.

**LICHTEN**, a village of Moravia.

**LICHTENAU**, a town of the electorate of Hesse, 13 m. SE of Cassel. Pop. 1,460.—Also a town of Baden, in the Middle Rhine circle, bail. and 6 m. NE of Rheinbischofsheim, on the Acher. Pop. 1,272.—Also a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the reg. and 47 m. S of Minden. Pop. 1,525.—Also a Moravian settlement in Greenland, in the district of Julianshaab, 90 m. NW of Cape Farewell.—There are several small places of the same name in Germany.

**LICHTENBERG**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 12 m. NW of Hof. Pop. 900.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, 14 m. NNE of Saverno. Pop. 1,010.—Also a principality in the S of Rhenish Prussia, ceded to Prussia in 1834 by the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It has the principality of Birkenfeld on the NW; the seignior of Meissenheim on the NE; Bavaria on the SE; and the Prussian regency of Treves on the SW. Its surface is mountainous; and it is watered by the Nahe, the Stein-Alb, and the Blies.

**LICHTENFELS**, a town of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, on the Maine, 20 m. NNE of Bamberg. Pop. 2,105. The railway from Nurnberg to Neumarkt has a station here.

**LICHTENSTADT**, a town of Bohemia, 9 m. NE of Elnbogen. It has tin and silver-mines. Pop. 1,000.

**LICHTENSTEIG**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, on the r. bank of the Thur, 27 m. E of Zurich. Pop. 875.

**LICHTENSTEIN**, a principality in the SW of Germany, lying between Tyrol, the Vorarlberg, and Switzerland. Pop. 5,000.—Also a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 14 m. WSW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,960.

**LICHTENVOORD**, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 19 m. SE of Zutphen. Pop. 3,600.

**LICHTENWALD**, a village of Styria, in the circle and 15 m. S of Cilly, on the l. bank of the Save. Pop. 556.

**LICHTERVELDE**, a commune and town of Bel-

gium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, 13 m. WSW of Bruges. Pop. 5,895.

**LICHVIN**, a town of European Russia, on the Oka, 28 m. S of Kaluga. Pop. 1,200.

**LICK**, a township in Jackson co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 822.

**LICKBLA**, a parish in co. Westmeath,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Castle-Pollard. Area 8,837 acres. Pop. 1,846.

**LICKERRIG**, a parish in co. Galway,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Loughrea. Area 4,468 acres. Pop. 622.

**LICKETSTOWN**, a village in the p. of Portnassully, co. Kilkenny, near the l. bank of the Suir,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Granny. Pop. in 1851, 132.

**LICKFIN**, a parish in co. Tipperary,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Killenaule. Area 679 acres. Pop. in 1851, 169.

**LICKING**, a county in the state of Ohio, U. S. Area 666 sq. m. Pop. in 1840, 35,096; in 1850, 38,781.—Also a river in the state of Kentucky, which has its rise between the sources of the Kentucky and the Great Sandy; pursues a NW course through Kentucky for upwards of 145 m.; and, by a mouth 150 yds. wide, falls into the Ohio, directly opposite Cincinnati. It waters a fine, rich and well-inhabited country. In high water it swells to a respectable size, but in long droughts it nearly disappears below the limestone rocks which constitute its bed. It is navigable for 70 m.—Also a river in the state of Ohio, which rises in Licking co.; runs E; and empties itself into the Muskingum, opposite Zanesville. Near its mouth, and 4 m. above, are falls which afford many valuable mill-seats.—Also a township in Licking co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,215.

**LICKING-CREEK**, a township in Bedford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 824.

**LICKING-HOLE-CREEK**, a river of Virginia, U. S., which runs into James river, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 42'$ .

**LICKMOLASSY**, a parish in co. Galway, containing the town of Portumna. Area 12,112 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,404; in 1851, 4,030.

**LICKORAN**, or **LACORAN**, a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. NE by E of Cappoquin. Area 2,414 acres. Pop. in 1831, 529; in 1851, 505.

**LICKY**, a rivulet of co. Waterford, rising on the Drum mountain, at an elevation of about 700 ft. above sea-level, and flowing 9 m. WSW to the Black-water.

**LICONTA (CAPE)**, a headland of Tripoli, on the coast of the gulf of Sidra, in N lat.  $30^{\circ} 56'$ , E long.  $17^{\circ} 50'$ .

**LICORDIA**, a town of Sicily, 7 m. SE of Calatigirone, on the Dirillo. Pop. 7,000.

**LICOSA (PUENTA DELLA)**, a cape on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Salerno, in N lat.  $40^{\circ} 14'$ , E long.  $14^{\circ} 54'$ . It was the *Posidium promontorium* of the Romans.

**LICQUES**, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Guines. Pop. 1,576.

**LID**, or **LYD**, a river of Devonshire, which falls into the Tamar, 4 m. from Tavistock.

**LIDA**, a small town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 196 m. ESE of Königsberg. Pop. 2,000.

**LIDDEL**, a river of Roxburghshire, and of the W part of the boundary with England, which rises in a bog called Dead water, the source also at some miles' distance of the English Tyne; receives in the early part of its course many considerable feeders; runs 16 m. SW, swollen at different stages by the Hermitage, the Tweeden, the Blackburn, and the Tinnis, when it is joined, on its l. bank, by Kershope-water, the boundary, for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m., with England. After its confluence with the Kershope, it continues its SW direction, becomes beautifully sinuous, and runs in a straight line  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the Esk, dividing Castletown  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m., and Canobie in Dumfries-shire 5 m. from England.

**LIDDES**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, circle of Entremont. Pop. 1,347. Catholics.

**LIDDESDALE**, a district of Roxburghshire, drained by the Liddel, taking its name from that stream, and identical, as to both limits and history, with the p. of CASTLETOWN: which see.

**LIDDIARD-MILLICENT**, a parish of Wilts, 3 m. NNE of Wootton-Bassett. Area 2,321 acres. Pop. in 1831, 406; in 1851, 491.

**LIDDIARD-TREGOOSE**, a parish of Wilts, 4 m. W by N of Swindon. Area 5,142 acres. Pop. 897.

**LIDDINGTON**, a parish in Rutland, 2 m. S by E of Uppingham. Area 2,020 acres. Pop. in 1831, 534; in 1851, 604.—Also a p. in Wilts, 4 m. ESE of Swindon. Area 2,767 acres. Pop. 434.

**LIDGATE**, a parish in Suffolk,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Newmarket. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. in 1851, 494.

**LIDHULT**, a town of Sweden, in Smaland, 60 m. S of Jonkioping.

**LIDKIÖPING**, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, near the influx of the river Lida into Lake Wenner, 93 m. SW of Örebro. Pop. 1,900. A large fair is annually held here.

**LIDLINGTON**, a parish in Bedfordshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by N of Ampthill. Area 2,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 853. It has a station on the Bedford and Bletchley branch of the North-western railway.

**LIDNEY**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 10 m. S of Dean. Area 8,073 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,577.

**LIDO-DI-PALESTRINA**, a long and narrow island near Venice, to the S of Malamocco, with a small town of the same name, within the limits of the free port of Venice.

**LIDO-DI-SOTTOMARINA**, the most southern of the long narrow islands which separate the lagoons of Venice from the sea. It has a town of the same name, containing 2,600 inhabitants, within the limits of the free port of Venice. An embankment of freestone, 32 ft. thick, defends the coast next the Adriatic from the violence of storms.

**LIDROMIA**, or **CHILIDROMIA**, a small island of Greece, on the coast of Magnesia.

**LIDS**, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, near the S coast of Lolland, in N lat.  $54^{\circ} 41'$ .

**LIEBAU**, a town of Moravia, 14 m. NE of Olmutz. Pop. 3,260.—Also a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 34 m. SW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,930.

**LIEBEMUHL**, a town of E. Prussia, on the Liebe, 76 m. SSW of Königsberg. Pop. 1,300.

**LIEBEN**, a village of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Moldau, 5 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 1,000.

**LIEBENAU**, a town of Hesse-Cassel, on an island in the Diemel, 30 m. W of Göttingen. Pop. 589.—Also a town of Hanover, in the co. of Hoya, on the Aue, 6 m. SW of Nieburg. Pop. 1,435.—Also a town of Bohemia, on the r. bank of the Moldau, 4 m. NE of Prague. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Bohemia, 18 m. NNW of Gitschin. Pop. 1,544.

**LIEBENBURG**, a village of Hanover, 18 m. SSW of Brunswick. Pop. 422.

**LIEBENGRUN**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 48 m. SE of Erfurt. Pop. 470.

**LIEBENSTEIN**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 23 m. W of Elnbogen. Pop. 550.—Also a v. in the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, 6 m. SSW of Arnstadt. Pop. 270.—Also a v. in the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, 18 m. SW of Gotha. Pop. 300.

**LIEBENTHAL**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 30 m. WSW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,200.

**LIEBENWALD**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 36 m. NNE of Potsdam, at the embouchure of the canal of Finow in the Havel. Pop. 1,800.

**LIEBENWERDA**, a town of Prussian Saxony,

on the l. bank of the Schwarz-Elster, 38 m. NNW of Dresden. Pop. 1,400.

**LIEBENZELL**, or **ZELL**, a town of Württemberg, on the river Nagold, 12 m. W of Stuttgart. Pop. 960.

**LIEBEROSE**, a town of Prussia, in Lower Lusatia, 27 m. SSW of Frankfort. Pop. 1,400.

**LIEBERWOLKWITZ**, a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 6 m. SE of Leipsic. Pop. 1,024.

**LIEBISTORE**, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Freiburg, district of the Lake. Pop. 310, of whom 270 are Catholics.

**LIEBLOS**, a town of Hesse-Cassel, in the prov. of Hainan, circle of Gelnhausen. Pop. 952.

**LIEBSTADT**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. of Königsberg, 48 m. WSW of Prenzlau. Pop. 1,200.—Also a town of Saxony, in the bail. and 7 m. SW of Pirna. Pop. 600.

**LIEBSTADTL**, a village of Bohemia, 9 m. NNE of Gitschin. Pop. 560.

**LIEBWERDA**, a village of Bohemia, 18 m. E of Zittau. There are mineral springs in the vicinity.

**LIECHINA**, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj. and 18 m. NE of Bagna-Luka.

**LIEDERTSWYL**, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Basle, circle of Waldenburg. Pop. 153.

**LIEGE**, a large and very important province of Belgium; bounded on the N by Holland and Limburg; on the E by Rhenish Prussia; on the S by the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and the Belgic prov. of Namur; and on the NW by S. Brabant. Its superficial extent is 1,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1815, 361,438; in 1845, 438,077. The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the S and E, where it is hilly, and covered with extensive forests bordering on the forest of Ardennes, and partaking of its rugged and barren soil, a great proportion being waste land. The principal river that traverses the prov. is the Meuse or Maese. Of the subordinate streams, the most considerable are the Ourthe, the Aywaille, the Vesdre, and the Meuseigne. Most parts of the prov. are better adapted to pasture than tillage. In the Pays-de-Herve, in the NW of the prov., cattle are reared in large quantities; and it is principally here that the well-known Limburg cheese is made, the Pays-de-Herve having at one time formed part of Limburg. This cheese is exported to the extent of £140,000 per ann. The sheep are esteemed for their flesh, but their wool is of an inferior quality. The parts of the prov. where cultivation is carried on to most advantage are the districts of L. and Huy, particularly in what is called the Hesbaye, extending from St. Trond in Limburg, SE to L., and SW along the l. bank of the Meuse. These produce corn, and a little wine resembling the middling wines of Burgundy and Champagne. The farms range from 60 to 150 hectares; but leases are limited to 3, 6, or 9 years. Wheat is grown in the proportion of about 7 or 8-24th parts of the cultivated land; 8-24ths are in rye, and 5-24ths under oats.—The mineral productions of the prov. are abundant. The coal-mines are said to be worked to the extent of 1,200,000 tons annually; mines of alum, calamine, and zinc exist; and 58,832 tons of iron-ore were raised in 1851. The manufacturing industry of this prov. is likewise considerable; large quantities of woollens, hardware, and arms, are made and exported. The other exports are cheese, spa-water, timber, coal, and minerals.—This prov. sends 5 senators and 9 representatives to the chambers; and in point of jurisdiction is under the high court of L. The local or provincial assembly consists of 50 members; and the country is divided into the 4 arrondissements of L., Huy, Verviers, and Waremme; and was subdivided in 1838 into 22 cantons and 319 communes.—Before the French revolution this prov. was



subject to the bishop of L., a member of the Germanic body. The revenue of the bishopric exceeded £100,000 a-year, and it had a regular constitution; but the members of the states consisted almost entirely of the clergy and the nobles. In 1792 the French took possession of the whole bishopric, and retained it at the peace of Luneville. It formed the chief part of the depts. of the Lower Meuse, the Ourthe, and the Sambre and Meuse. On the fall of Buonaparte the bishopric underwent the same fate as the rest of the Netherlands, and was incorporated into that kingdom by the congress of Vienna. A portion of the duchy of Limburg, the co. of Dalhem, the principality of Stavelot, and some portions of Luxemburg, Brabant, and Namur, were incorporated with this prov. on its organization.

LIEGE [GERM. *Lüttich*; DUTCH, *Luik* or *Luik*], the capital of the preceding prov., and one of the most important and flourishing cities of Belgium, situated on the Meuse or Maese, in a pleasant valley, surrounded with cultivated hills,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by W of Maestricht, and 54 m. E by S of Brussels, in N lat.  $50^{\circ} 39' 22''$ , E long.  $5^{\circ} 31' 42''$ . The Maese, in its progress through this valley, is joined by the smaller streams of the Liege, the Ourthe, and the Ambleve; and on entering the town divides into a number of branches, which by their intersections form several insulated spots bordered with neat quays and connected by handsome bridges. L., including its 10 suburbs, contains about 8,000 houses, and in 1836 had 58,008, in 1845, 77,587 inhabitants; and before the buildings joined, was divided into an upper and lower town. The upper or old town stands on the declivity of a hill, and slopes to an arm of the Maese which separates it from the lower town. The latter is divided into two sections: the Isle, and the Quarter beyond the Maese. The form of the town is compact, being, exclusive of the suburbs, only 1 m. in length, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in breadth. The citadel stands at the NW corner; on the ESE is Fort Chartreuse; and the principal square is almost in the centre of the town. The chief suburbs are detached from the town. That of Maestricht is a double range of buildings, stretching along the L. bank of the river towards the N. The suburb of Valborge is to the NW; that of St. Marguerites is to the S. L. presents very different appearances in different parts; some quarters have miserable streets, narrow, dirty, and thinly inhabited; others have broad streets, neat squares, quays, and promenades. In general, however, L. is an ill-built town, containing a number of gloomy streets and lanes entirely destitute of that cleanliness and neatness which marks most towns of the Netherlands. The loftiness of the houses contributes not a little to their gloom. The chief bridge, the Pont de l'Arche, is 153 yds. in length, and has 6 arches. A quay extends above and below this bridge the whole length of the town. The fortifications were formerly more considerable than they at present are. The public buildings are neither numerous nor interesting. The cathedral church of St. Lambert, built in the 8th cent., a Gothic edifice, by no means of elegant architecture, was destroyed by the French in 1794. The hotel-de-ville, which looks into the principal public square, is a large but heavy building of great extent. It was anciently the residence of the prince-bishops of L. It contains a public library. Before the French revolution, L., being an ecclesiastical government, had an extraordinary number of churches, abbeys, and convents; of these part remain, part are suppressed. Of the churches, the most remarkable is that of St. Jacques, completed in 1552. There are 21 Roman Catholic, and 1 Protestant church in the city. The other buildings and institutions entitled to attention are the theatre, the arse-

nal, and the university founded in 1816, with 4 faculties, and between 300 and 400 students, and a library of 62,000 vols. The fountains, particularly one near the centre of the great square, deserve the attention of the traveller. Among the educational establishments are an Episcopal seminary, a normal school, and a royal medical conservatory, with 300 pupils in 1839.

The inhabitants of L. are actively engaged in trade and manufactures. The great majority of the artisans work in their own houses, and of these the greater portion are in the suburban districts.—The principal products of the surrounding territory are coal, zinc, iron, lead, and alum; also tobacco in considerable quantities. L. has very extensive iron-works; and is particularly famous for its manufactures of cannon and muskets, fowling-pieces, and pistols. The number of arms manufactured in 1849 amounted to 405,030 pieces. The cannon foundry is maintained by government; but is also worked to supply any foreign demand. The manufactures of clock-work are also extensive; those of nails employ in the town and neighbourhood from 10,000 to 14,000 workmen. Steam-engines and machinery are largely produced here, and at the v. of Seraing, 2 m. to the SW. Hardware of all kinds, files, and bronze articles, are largely made; also woollen and cotton fabrics, serge, earthenware, glass, vitriol, and verdigris. Leather is very largely manufactured. The carrying trade is considerable, the town having a water-communication both with Holland and Germany.—The scenery of the environs is such as to counterbalance the gloom of the town, the ascent of most of the hills being covered with vineyards, while the lower grounds contain pleasant hop-gardens and corn-fields. The town and environs have frequently suffered considerably from the inundations of the Meuse, particularly in 1740, 1816, and 1850.

LIEGNITZ, a regency or government of Prussian Silesia, occupying the NW part of that country, and separated from Bohemia on the S by the Riesengebirge. Its area is 4,100 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 836,318, of whom 706,005 were Protestants. It includes the former duchies and principalities of Glogau, Sagan, L., and Karolath, with part of those of Jauer and Upper Lusatia. This large and populous tract is divided into 19 circles, viz. Löwenberg, Jauer, Schönan, Bolkenhain, Landshut, Herschberg, Bunzlau, Goldberg, Liegnitz, Lüben, Glogau, Sprottau, Sagan, Freistadt, Grünberg, Görlitz, Rothenburg, and Hoyerswerda.—A great part of the surface is level, or intersected by hills of little elevation, consisting of sand or clay. Towards the S it rises into mountainous elevations. The soil is various, being in many places fertile, and producing corn in sufficient quantity for exportation; but the greater part is sandy. The climate is mild, and vines are reared in the E part of the regency. Forests are extensive throughout the whole, and timber forms an article of export. The pasturage is good, and the cattle numerous. The chief manufactures are of linen and woollen. The principal rivers are the Oder, on the N; the Bober, the Neisse, the Queis, the Schwartz-wasser, and the Katzbach.

LIEGNITZ, the capital of the above government, is situated at the conflux of the Katzbach, the Schwartz-wasser, and the Neisse, 40 m. W by N of Breslau, on the Berlin and Breslau railway, in N lat.  $51^{\circ} 12' 48''$ , E long.  $16^{\circ} 9' 47''$ . It is surrounded by an earthen mound planted with lime, mulberry, and chestnut trees, and has four gates, but is not fortified. The old palace of the princes, though within the town, is surrounded by a separate moat and high wall. The other remarkable objects in the town are the castle, the council-house, the public

school, the 2 Lutheran churches, the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits, the catholic church of St. John, and the superb Fürstencapelle, in which the dukes of L. and Brieg are buried. There is an academy for the education of the sons of Silesian gentlemen, whether Protestants or Catholics, with 8 professors, and 111 pupils in 1836. L. has manufactories of woollen, cotton, and linen stuffs, of Prussian blue and starch; and carries on a considerable trade in madder. The pop. in 1837, including the suburbs, was 11,607; in 1846, 13,980. The town is ancient, and has repeatedly suffered from fires. On the 16th August, 1760, the king of Prussia obtained a victory over the Austrian general Laudohn, between this place and Parchwitz.

LIEGOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 50 m. NE of Leon. Pop. 171.

LIEN-CHING. See LEEN-CHING.

LIENZ, or LUENZ, a town of the Tyrol, situated at the conflux of the Isola and Drave, at an alt. of 407 toises = 867 yds., in N lat.  $46^{\circ} 47' 50''$ . Pop. 2,000.—Upper L., in the neighbourhood, is a large village.

LIEPVRE, LEBEREAU, or LEVRAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, cant. and 3 m. SW of Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, on the Leburne. Pop. 1,898. It has a manufactory of calico, and possesses mines of silver, copper, lead, arsenic, and antimony.

LIER, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus, and SE part of the bail. of Buskerud. Pop. 3,970.

LIER, or LIERRE, a department, commune, and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines. Pop. of dep. 13,351. The town is 10 m. SE of Antwerp, and 8 m. NNE of Malines, at the confluence of the Great and Little Nithe. Pop. 9,543. It is well-built, and has several churches, an asylum for aged women, and an hospital. It possesses several manufactories of silk, calico, printed muslins, and lace, several spinning-mills, numerous oil-mills, and breweries, distilleries of gin, several salt-refineries, and several tanneries. This town, which is very ancient, was considerably increased in size in 1385. It returns 3 members to the chambers.

LIERGANES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. S of Santander, and partido of Entrambas Aguas, in a narrow valley, on the l. bank of the Miera. Pop. 725. It has a parish-church, several chapels and convents, and a custom-house. It has an active trade in cattle, and in the environs are several iron-forges.

LIERGUES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 4 m. NW of Anse, and 3 m. SW of Villefranche. Pop. 662. In the environs are quarries of fine marble.

LIERNAIS, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, and arrond. of Beaune. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,600; in 1841, 8,877. The town is 31 m. WNW of Beaune. Pop. 1,184. The locality is noted for its wine.

LIERNEUX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 1,942; of com. 410.

LIERS, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 340.

LIERSCHEBAEN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Konings-Hoyck. Pop. 146.

LIERY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Retinne. Pop. 154.

LIESER, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, which has its source in the circle of the Daun, to the E of Kerpen; runs first S, then SE; and throws itself into the Moselle, on the l. bank, at a town of

the same name, and after a course of 45 m. The town is 21 m. N of Trèves, and 3 m. WSW of Berncastel. Pop. 900.

LIESING, a village of the archduchy of Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwalde, 6 m. SW of Vienna, on a small river of the same name, an affluent of the Triesting.

LIESLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 5 m. SW of Quingey, and 17 m. SW of Besançon. Pop. 1,037.

LIESSEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, dep. of Gheel. Pop. 324.

LIESSIES, or LIESSES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of Solre-le-Château, on the Grande-Helpe. Pop. 1,015.

LIESTAL, or LICHTSTALL, a circle and town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bâle, 10 m. SE of Bâle, on the l. bank of the Ergolz, and at an alt. of 1,084 ft. above sea-level. Pop. (Protestant) 2,462. It contains the ruins of the castle of Schauenburg, and has manufactories of gloves and paper, and of tin and iron ware. The surrounding locality produces wine and grain, and affords excellent pasturage.

LIETOR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete, and partido of Hellin, 23 m. S of Chinchilla, on a spur of the Sierra Ladera, and on the r. bank of the Mundo. Pop. 2,096. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a convent, and a custom-house, and has manufactories of linen cloth, and other woollen fabrics, and a fulling-mill.

LIETZEN, a village of Styria, in the circle and 33 m. NNW of Judenburg, on the l. bank of the Ens. Pop. 1,013.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle and NW of Frankfurt. Pop. 340.

LIEU (Le), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, circle of Pont, 18 m. WNW of Lausanne, on the W bank of the lake of Joux. Pop. 999, Protestants.

LIEU-KIEU, or LU-CHU ISLANDS—pronounced DU-CHU by the natives—a group tributary to China, lying between the parallels of  $26^{\circ}$  and  $27^{\circ} 40' N$ , and the meridians of  $127^{\circ} 10'$  and  $129^{\circ} 5' E$ . We are indebted to the narrative of Su-poa-quang, a learned Chinese, who was sent hither from China in the quality of an ambassador in 1719, for our first certain information respecting these islands. Kämpfer, indeed, had noticed them under the name of the islands of LEQUEYO, but in an obscure and general manner. The missionary Gaubil introduced Su-poa-quang's narrative to the notice of Europe in the *Lettres Edifiantes*. It was reserved, however, for the officers commanding the British frigates, the *Alceste* and *Lyra*—which had gone out with Lord Amherst to China—to make us more particularly acquainted with these islands and their interesting inhabitants. The natives trace their history back to a period anterior to the Christian era, but they appear to have had no communication with the rest of the world till about A. D. 605, when they were discovered by the Chinese. Gaubil says that L. was not subjugated by China until seven centuries after this event, or about the 14th cent.; and he adds that before that time the principal island was divided into three political communities, whence it is called in some maps 'the Island of the Three kings.'

According to Gaubil, these islands form a sort of chain, or series of little archipelagoes, extending from Kiu-siu, the most southerly of the great islands of Japan, to the island of Formosa. There are in all 36, subject to the same government. To the S of Kiu-siu, there are seven small islands, and a large one called Tanaxima, belonging to the Japanese empire; and to the S of these, eight

others which belong to the king of L., called Ufu Chima, or 'the islands of Ufu.' The principal of this latter group is called Ufu in the country itself, and Ta-tao or 'the Great island,' by the Chinese. These islands are fertile and populous, with the exception of Kikiai, which however, like Ufu, contains forests of fine large cedars. On the SW of these is the Great L., which is about 50 m. long, and from 12 m. to 15 m. broad. The land rises with a gradual ascent from the sea-coast to about 500 ft. above sea-level, and in every part exhibits a pleasing picture of industry. All the rocky parts of this island are composed of a cellular or granular limestone bearing a great resemblance to coral; and the greater part of the island is surrounded by coral reefs. The *wang*, king, or regent resides at its S end, in the neighbourhood of the cap. called Kien-Ching, which has a port named Napa-ching at a distance of 5 m. This place—the SW point of the island—was found by the observations made on board the *Alceste*, to be in N lat.  $26^{\circ} 14'$ , and in E. long.  $127^{\circ} 52'$ . The main body of the island extends N by E. To the W of this island there are 10 others, well-peopled and productive, with the exception of Lung-hoang-chu, or 'the Sulphur island,' so called from the quantities of that substance which it affords. On the E side of Formosa there are other 17 islands, all dependent on the L. regency.

The climate of these islands is one of the most propitious in the world. Refreshed by the sea-breezes which blow over them at every period of the year, they are free from the extremes of heat and cold, while there are none of those marshes which are so great a source of disease in warmer latitudes; and such is the combined felicity of soil and climate, that vegetable productions generally found in regions distant from each other grow here side by side. Yet it would appear that these islands do not raise sufficient grain for their own consumption, and often experience the horrors of famine. The orange and the lime, the Indian banyan and the Norwegian fir, the tea-plant and the sugar-cane, all flourish together. Rice, wheat, pease, sweet potatoes, melons, pine-apples, ginger, pepper, camphor, tobacco, grass, hemp, cotton, dye-woods, wood for fuel, silk, wax, and salt, are among the productions of these islands. The animals are oxen, sheep, horses, deer, pigs, cats, and winged game. Almost the whole animal creation here is of diminutive size, but all excellent in their kind; the bullocks seldom weigh more than 350 lbs., but are plump and well-conditioned, and their beef is very fine; goats and pigs are reduced in the same proportion. The insects are grasshoppers, dragon-flies, butterflies, honey-bees, wasps, mosquitoes, and spiders.

The inhabitants are of diminutive stature, the average height of the males not exceeding 5 ft. 2 in. according to Hall, or 5 ft. 5 in. according to Beechey; and the women being of corresponding stature. They have a good deal of the Korean physiognomy, with more mildness, and exhibit nothing of the drowsy and elongated eye of the Chinese; still however, as for the last thousand years or more they have been more or less under the influence of the Chinese religion, government, laws, and customs, they now present many points of agreement, and in fact differ very little from them. Not many years ago, a Lieu-kieu junk, on her voyage to Fo-kien, being driven to Macao, the Chinese of that place eagerly crowded on board, and hailed the crew as the descendants of the ancient Chinese, their dress and mode of pinning up the hair on the top of the head being the old costume of their countrymen before they were conquered and shorn by the Tartars. The narratives of Captain Hall and Mr. McLeod are well calculated to

make an impression on the mind of the European public highly favourable to the character and happy condition of these islanders; and the Chinese and Japanese agree in speaking of them as a cheerful and happy people; yet with all this, it seems evident that in their jealousy of strangers they are perfect Chinese. They have a priesthood of bonzes, who are generally educated in Japan; but have no state religion. Their books on religion, morality, and science are in the Chinese character, though their language is different; but for common purposes the Japanese letters are employed. A British naval officer who visited the Great L. island in October 1850 received a written statement from the regent, giving a brief outline of the relations of these islands to China and to Japan. "Ever since the Ping-han [the title of the former government of L.] was declared an hereditary kingdom under the Ming dynasty, and thus became tributary to China, whenever we convey our tribute to China"—this document proceeds—"we buy there silk-stuffs for official caps, and dresses, medicines, and other articles; this however would not suffice; but as the Tu-kia-ra [in L. pronounced Tuchára, probably the Satiuma] islands belonging to Japan trade with the neighbouring countries, we procure from them rice, grain, timber, iron, copper, tea, and other things, but scarcely in sufficient quantity. Grain being scarce in our poor country, our daily diet consists of mere potatoes, of which we have not one catty too many. When visited by the calamities of a typhoon or drought, though we should desire to feed only moderately on the wild sago tree, still it would not suffice to appease our hunger; and we must therefore barter our black sugar, grass cloth, &c., for the rice and grain of these islands. We hear the laws of Japan severely prohibit promiscuous trading with other countries; only in the port of Chang-ki [Nagasaki], where officials are stationed to keep a strict watch, a fixed and limited number of ships as well as of goods are admitted, and Chinese and Dutch merchants yearly visit it for trade. The Tu-charese, although belonging to the Japanese territory, yet being near to us are permitted to trade with this place; but if, on their returning home, they should import forbidden goods by smuggling, if detected by the officials they would be severely punished. Should we now trade with you, the Tu-charese will, by Japanese laws, be strictly forbidden from having any dealings with us at all." The regent, as though fearing the worst result if the attempt were to be made, concludes as follows: "Look down in pity, and desist from wishing to trade with us." Hence it appears that the exclusive policy of Japan is relaxed in favour of L.; "but on condition that its 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 inhabitants are to be debarred from the advantage of trading with Europeans, and thus an important market is closed against our merchants. It is impossible," adds our informant, "not to wish most cordially success to the Americans in their expedition against Japan, and I will only add that the committee of the L. naval mission intends to take advantage of the opening prospect for the advancement of Christianity in that remote region, by sending out another missionary immediately to assist Dr. Bettelheim in his labours. Two junks annually leave the port of Napa in the island of L., for Fu-Chu-Fu in China. They arrive in the Min early in November, and leave on their return in June. They carry over the tribute, and money, &c., wherewith to purchase different articles. The privilege of dealing with the Lu-chuans is farmed from the mandarins of the provincial cap. of Fo-kien by 8 or 10 brokers or merchants, who reap from it no small advantage. They transact all their business, obtain the goods



that are wanted, and resell them of course at greatly advanced prices, and pretend to be the only persons in Fu-chu-fu who understand the L. dialect. Last year, 1850-51, they retailed British manufactured goods to the value of 150,000 dollars, consisting of woollens—viz. long ells, Spanish stripes, camlets, and lastings; and cotton shirtings, white and grey yarn, and some printed and fancy goods. They took in exchange copper and gold; the latter, square flat pieces of various standards, but all of low touch. Now this copper and gold comes from Japan, and the question arises where the goods go. My belief, founded on my inquiries and observations at L., is that the greater part goes to the Japan islands, if not to Japan itself; and if this should prove to be correct, it shows that a demand for British goods already exists in that quarter, and that in spite of the rigid exclusive policy of the government it is supplied to a limited extent in this circuitous manner.—The manufactures of the L. consist of paper, grass-cloth, coarse cottons, red pottery, porcelain, lacquered ware, tiles, pipes, hair-pins, wicker-baskets, and two sorts of spirits distilled from grain.

**LIEURE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Eure, which rises 1 m. ENE of Linns; runs SW; and flows into the Annette, on the l. bank, near Charleval, after a course of 12 m.

**LIEUREY**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. and 3 m. WSW of St.-Georges-du-Vivier. Pop. 2,682. It has manufactories of woollen and silk stuffs, Jacquard looms, and machines. Pop. 2,682.

**LIEUSAINT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Brie-Comte-Robert, 9 m. NW of Melun. Pop. 583.

**LIEUTADES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 4 m. W of Chaudes-Aigues. Pop. 1,315.

**LIEUX (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. and 2 m. E of Realmont. Pop. 530.

**LIE'VE**, a river of Belgium, which rises in the NE of W. Flanders; flows into E. Flanders; and, 4 m. NW of Ghent, joins the canal from Bruges to Ghent, after a course of 21 m. from NW to SE.

**LIEVES (LE AUC)**. See HARE ISLAND.

**LIEZANSKA**, a canton in the NE of Montenegro. Pop. about 12,000.

**LIEZELE**, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, arrond. of Malines. Pop. 1,049.

**LIFF AND BENVIE**, a parish in the co. of Forfar, 4 m. W of Dundee. Pop. 18,949. A small part of the p. is in Perthshire.

**LIFFA-MATULA**, an island in the Molucca group, in N lat. 1° 50', E long. 126° 30'. It is 25 m. in length, and 6 m. broad.

**LIFFEY**, or **ANNA-LIFFEY**, a river of the cos. of Wicklow, Kildare, and Dublin. It popularly claims to have two sources, both in co. Wicklow; but these sources are only 1½ m. distant from each other; and the streams which issue from them form a junction, after a run of only 2 m. each, on the boundary of the parishes in which they respectively rise, and at an elevation above sea-level of 1,256 ft. The stream now flows 5 m. in the direction of NW by W, and then 3½ m. SW to the town of Blessington; it next runs SW, and ultimately N to the head of Dublin-bay at Ringsend. Its entire course, without reckoning sinuosities or minor windings, is about 47 m.; yet so extraordinary is its general sweep, that its source is situated exactly 10½ m. S by W of its embouchure. Its principal tributaries additional to the King's river and the Rye, are the Poddle, the Bradogue, and the Camoe; and it is joined at the commencement of its estuary by the Dodder on the S, and the Tolka on the N. It is affected by the

tide over about 3½ m. from its mouth; but is navigable by sea-borne vessels only up to Carlisle-bridge in the city of Dublin.

**LIFPOL-LE-PETIT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 6 m. NE of St. Blain. Pop. 380.

**LIFFORD**, the assize town of co. Donegal, and formerly a parl. borough, on the E verge of the co., at the formation of the river Foyle by the rivers Finn and Mourne, 14 m. SSW of Londonderry, and 102 m. NW by N of Dublin. It consists principally of two streets. L. gives the title of Viscount to the family of Hewit. In 1767, James Hewit, Esq., was appointed lord-high-chancellor of Ireland; and respectively in 1768 and 1781, he was created Baron Lifford, and advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lifford. Pop. in 1831, 1,096; in 1841, 752.

**LIFFRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 6 m. SW of St. Aubin. Pop. 2,100.

**LIFTON**, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. E of Launceston. Area 5,982 acres. Pop. 1,667.

**LIFUNE**, a river of Lower Guinea, in the SW of Congo, which flows into the Atlantic, in S lat. 8° 15'.

**LIGARDES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. and 28 m. N of Auch. Pop. 652.

**LIGAVEGRA**, or **SLIEVE-RUSSEL**, a mountain in the p. of Kinawley, 3 m. SE of Swanlinbar, co. Cavan. Its alt. is 1,279 ft. above sea-level.

**LIGFORDRUM**, a mountain on the border of the ps. of Leckpatrick and Ardstraw, co. Tyrone. Alt. above sea-level 1,348 ft.

**LIGGERSDORF**, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, SW of Hausen.

**LIGHT**, a river of Australia, in the co. of Gawler, and NW of the river of that name.—Also a county in the same div. of Australia, bounded on the W by the co. of Gawler, and on the S by that of Adelaide.

**LIGHTCLIFFE**, a chapelry and hamlet in the p. of Halifax, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. E of Halifax, on the Manchester and Leeds railway.

**LIGHTGRAVE**, or **LEAGRAVE**, a hamlet in the p. of Luton, Bedfordshire, 3 m. NE by E of Dunstable, on the Lea. Pop. in 1851, 419.

**LIGHTHORNE**, a parish in Warwickshire, 3½ m. N of Kington. Area 2,007 acres. Pop. 372.

**LIGHTWOOD**, a river of Tasmania, in the co. of Cornwall, which joins the Break-o'-day river, on the E confines of the p. of that name.

**LIGINIAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 4 m. NE of Neuvic. Pop. 1,293.

**LIGIST**, a town of Styria, in the Idgb. and 13 m. SW of Gratz, on a small river of the same name. It has some iron-works.

**LIGITAN ISLANDS**, a group of islands in the Celebes sea, off the E coast of the island of Borneo, between Darvel and S. Lucia bays, in N lat. 4° 19', E long. 118° 33'. The principal island of the group is about 6 m. in length.

**LIGNAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Belabre, and 15 m. SSE of Le Blanc. Pop. 1,635.

**LIGNE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai. Pop. of dep. 1,008. The v. is 15 m. E of Tournai on the l. bank of the Dendre. Pop. 548. It has a large brewery, a distillery, and a bleachery, and possesses a considerable trade in linen and flax. It formerly bore the title of a principality.—Also a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inférieure, and arrond. of Ancenis. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,676; in 1841, 7,490. The town is 11 m. WNW of Ancenis. Pop. 2,266.

**LIGNERES-LA-DOUCELLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m.

NW of Couptrain, and 27 m. NW of Mayenne. Pop. 2,757. It has several mineral springs.

LIGNEROLLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. of Montigny, 17 m. ENE of Chatillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 276. It has a forge.

LIGNETTE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Pipaix. Pop. 342.

LIGNEY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Geer. Pop. 355.

LIGNIERES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, arrond. of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,899; in 1841, 8,292. The town is 17 m. W of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond, on the l. bank of the Arnon. Pop. in 1841, 2,197. It has several saw-mills, and is noted for its pasties. Its trade consists chiefly in cattle. This town was formerly capital of a large seigniorial territory. In the vicinity is a lake 21 m. in circumf., which discharges itself into the Arnon and Cher, and abounds with fish.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 4 m. SW of Morée, and 8 m. NE of Vendome. Pop. 431. It has several forges.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, dep. of Roy. Pop. 231. See also LINTIERES.

LIGNIERES-CHATELAIN, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 8 m. WSW of Poix, and 25 m. WSW of Amiens. Pop. 560.

LIGNOL, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. SW of Guémené, and 15 m. W of Pontivy. Pop. 1,780.

LIGNON, a river of France, in the dep. of the Loire, which has its source in a branch of the Cevennes; runs first NE, then SE, and joins the Loire. on the l. bank, 3 m. NW of Fleurs, after a course of about 30 m. Boen is the chief place on its banks.—Also a river in the dep. of the Upper Loire, which has its source on the W side of the Cevennes; bathes Tence; and passes a little to the E of Issengeaux.

LIGNY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and arrond. of Bar-le-Duc. The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,401; in 1841, 11,234. The town is 11 m. SE of Bar-le-Duc, on the l. bank of the Ornain. Pop. in 1841, 3,107. It is still partly enclosed by old walls, and is generally well-built. It has a fine promenade stretching along the banks of the Ornain. In the parish-church is the tomb of Marshal Luxemburg. It has manufactories of calico and of anvils, a cotton-spinning and a paper-mill, and several tanneries; and carries on a considerable trade in wine, timber, and wool. In the environs are quarries of fine stone.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Clary, and 9 m. SE of Cambrai. Pop. in 1841, 1,676.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Semur-en-Brionnais. Pop. 1,319.—Also a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. of dep. 992. The v. is 14 m. WNW of Namur, and 6 m. SW of Gembloux, on the Ligne. Pop. 540. A battle between the French and Prussians took place in the environs of this v. on the 16th of June 1815.

LIGNY-LE-CHATEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Auxerre. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,389; in 1841, 7,471. The town is 12 m. N of Auxerre, on the r. bank of the Serein. Pop. 1,488. It has manufactories of coverlets, and a silk spinning-mill. The locality affords good wine.

LIGONIER, a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 149 m. W of Harrisburg, in a valley, drained by Loyahanna creek and its branches. The soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 2,204.

LIGOR, a small principality, dependent on Siam, on the E coast of the peninsula of Siam, enclosed between the mountains which run along the central part of the peninsula, and the W coast of the gulf of Siam, along which it extends a distance of about 150 m. It comprises the islands of Larchin and Tantalém. The principal rivers by which it is watered are the Patanor, Carnom, and Ligor. Tin is its most valuable production. Its capital, which bears the same name, is 450 m. SW of Siam, on the W coast of the gulf of Siam, to the NW of the island of Tantalém, and on a small river of the same name, in N lat. 8° 18', E long. 100° 20'. Pop. 5,000. It consists of an assemblage of small houses, built of bamboos and covered with reeds; and contains numerous pyramids and temples, one of the latter of which has a conspicuous gilt spire. It is enclosed with ramparts of brick and mortar, and a wet ditch, that, during the rainy season, communicates with the river, and in 1825 had 14 cannon on its walls. The authority of the present chief of L. extends over Sengora and all the tributary Malay states on both sides of the peninsula. The trade consists chiefly in cotton, tin, black pepper, rattans, &c.

LIGOURE, an ancient district of France, now comprised in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne.

LIGRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Richelieu. Pop. 1,194. It affords good wine.

LIGUA, a town of Chili, in the district of Aconcagua, 36 m. N of Quillota, on the S side and 10 m. E of the entrance of a river of the same name into the Southern ocean. The river has its source in the Andes, to the S of the volcano of L., and flows WSW into a bay of the same name, in S lat. 32° 22' 30".

LIGUAIRE (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux Sevres, cant. and 2 m. W of Niort. Pop. 630.

LIGUANE, an island of South Australia, to the SW of Cape Wills, and W of Sleaford Bay, in S lat. 35°.

LIGUE CADDEE. See GRISONS.

LIGUEIL, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, and arrond. of Loches. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,383; in 1841, 9,762. The town is on the Indre, 11 m. SW of Loches. Pop. 1,767. It has several tanneries.

LIGUEUX, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Savagnac-les-Eglises, and 11 m. NNE of Périgueux. Pop. 350.

LIGUGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. S of Poitiers. Pop. 360.

LIGUMY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 120 m. NNW of Vilna, district and 21 m. ENE of Chavli.

LIHONS-EN-SANTERRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Chaumes, 12 m. WSW of Peronne. Pop. 1,248. It has manufactories of hosiery.

LIIM-FJORD. See LYM-FJORD.

LIJAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Almeria, near the Rio-Almanzir. Pop. 1,126.

LIKA, or LICCA, a river of Military Croatia, which descends from the NE flank of the Vellebitch, and sinks under ground at the foot of Mount Taliba, a little to the NW of Lipovolyé, after a NW course of 34 m.—Also a district forming the extreme S part of Military Croatia, having the Vellebitch range on the W and S, and the Plisveciza range on the E. Its chief town is Gospić.

LIKAR, a town in the NE of Sumatra, on the river Sinkel, to the SE of Mingan.

LIKARIS, a lake of Greece, in Livadia; to the E of Lake Topolia, from which it is separated by Mount Phaga. It is 6 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth.

LI-KEANG-FU, a division and town of China, in

the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 204 m. NW of Yun-nan, in N lat.  $26^{\circ} 51' 36''$ , E long.  $100^{\circ} 27' 20''$ . There are gold-mines in the surrounding mountains.

LIKHVIN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. S of Kaluga, on the l. bank of the Oka. Pop. 1,200.

LILIENFELD, a village in the archd. of Austria, on the r. bank of the Trasen, 15 m. S of Saint-Polten. There is a manufactory of arms here; and a noble Cistercian abbey, founded in 1206 by Leopold VII.

LILIENTHAL, a parish and village of Hanover, in the landr. of Stade, 4 m. NE of Brema, on the Wörpe, an affluent of the Wumme. Pop. 500. There is an observatory here, the astronomical position of which is N lat.  $53^{\circ} 8' 34''$ , E long.  $8^{\circ} 53' 50''$ .

LI-LING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Chan-sha-fu, in N lat.  $27^{\circ} 41'$ , E long.  $113^{\circ} 16'$ .

LILLE, or LISLE,—in Flemish and German, Rys-sel,—an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Nord.—The arrond. has an area of 87,439 hectares, and is divided into 11 cants., with a pop. of 309,349 in 1836; and 356,795 in 1846.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1841, 101,993.—The town, which is the cap. of the dep., is situated in N lat.  $50^{\circ} 38' 44''$ , E long.  $3^{\circ} 4' 31''$ , in a spacious plain, on the canal connecting the Scarpe and Lys, and within 9 m. of the Belgian frontier. By the Northern railway of France it is 65 m. from Calais, and 180 m. from Paris; and by the Brussels and Tournay line, with which it is connected at Mouscron, 93 m. from Brussels. Pop. in 1789, 12,818; in 1836, 72,005; in 1846, 67,775. It is about  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from NW to SE; and  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in breadth; and is surrounded by walls and bastions, with a pentagonal citadel on its NW side, and a series of strong works, constituting it one of the strongest towns in Europe. Its streets are generally straight and wide; its houses are built chiefly of brick. It has 27 squares and market-places. Among its principal public edifices are the hotel-de-ville, an edifice of the 13th cent.; the churches of Saint-André, Sainte-Catharine, Saint-Etienne, Sainte-Madelaine, Saint-Sauveur, and Saint-Maurice; the hopital-general, capable of accommodating 1,500 patients; the hopital-comtesse, the military hospital, and the mint; there are also several large barracks. L. is the seat of a communal college, of a school of design, an academy of music, a botanic garden, several public societies, and has a public library of 21,000 vols., and a fine gallery of paintings. It possesses a bank, founded in 1836, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs. The canal on which it is seated has several branches leading to different parts of the city.—L. is one of the principal seats of the cotton manufacture in France. Calicoes, Indianas, stockings, and cotton yarn, are the principal produce of its cotton looms and factories. It has also manufactories of table linen, linen thread, lace, woollen cloths, velvets, serges, hats, leather, paper, beet-root sugar, and soap. M. Blanqui states that a considerable portion of the manufacturing pop. of this city dwell in cellars 6 or 8 ft. below the surface, and receiving light and air only by the ladder-descent to them from the streets; that these cellars seldom exceed 16 ft. sq., and 7 ft. from the ground to the roof; and that these dungeons are almost entirely destitute of furniture! There are around the town above 200 wind-mills, which are used chiefly for making oil of rape-seed. L. communicates with Douay and Valenciennes by the canal which joins the Deule to the Scarpe, and which Louis XIV. constructed in 1686.—The origin of this town is ascribed by tradition to Julius Caesar, who is said to have built a castle on an island in the Deule,

whence it derived the name of *Insula, Isla*, and eventually of L. The town was surrounded with walls in the 11th cent. Philip Augustus took and fortified it in 1213; but the inhabitants revolting, he laid it in ashes. It was subsequently rebuilt, enlarged, and much improved. Louis XIV. took it from the Spaniards in 1667; but notwithstanding the vast labour and expense bestowed in his reign on its fortifications, under Vauban, it surrendered in 1708, after a long and sanguinary siege, to the Allies under Marlborough and Eugene. At the peace of Utrecht it was restored to France, and was no more attacked till 1792, when the Austrians assailed it with a heavy bombardment, but the garrison, aided by the inhabitants, succeeded in repelling them.

LILLE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of S. Brabant, cant. of Herenthals. Pop. 1,068.

LILLE-SAINT-HUBERT, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, cant. of Brée. Pop. 574.

LILLEBONNE, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Havre.—The cant., comprising 14 coms., had a pop. of 10,665 in 1841.—The town is 19 m. E of Havre, and 27 m. W of Rouen, on the Bolbec. Pop. in 1841, 3,674. It has large cotton factories, tanneries, and bleacheries. It was the *Juliobona* of the Romans.

LILLEHAMMER, a town of Norway, in the bail. of Christians, on the Miosen-see. Pop. 360.

LILLERS, a town of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, arrond. and 6 m. WNW of Bethune, on the Nave, an affluent of the Clemanche. It has breweries, tanneries, brick and tile works, oil-mills, beet-root factories, and distilleries. Pop. 4,879.

LILLESAND, a port of Norway, in the bail. of Nedenaes, 21 m. SW of Arendal, on the coast of the Skager-Rack, in N lat.  $58^{\circ} 5'$ , E long.  $8^{\circ} 27'$ . Its principal exports are herrings, iron, and wood.

LILLESHALL, a parish in Salop, 3 m. SSW of Newport. Area 6,140 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,987.

LILLEY, a parish of Herts,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. WSW of Hitchin. Area 1,822 acres. Pop. in 1851, 528.

LILLIESLEAF, a parish of Roxburghshire, 6 m. ESE of Selkirk. Pop. in 1821, 780; in 1851, 798.

LILLING (EAST and WEST), two townships in the p. of Sheriff-Hutton, Yorkshire,  $\frac{9}{10}$  m. NNE of York. Area 1,530 acres. Pop. in 1851, 219.

LILLINGSTON-DAYRELL, a parish in Bucks, 4 m. N of Buckingham. Area 2,223 acres. Pop. 207.

LILLINGSTON-LOVELL, a parish of Oxfordshire, but locally in the hund. and co. of Buckingham,  $\frac{4}{5}$  m. NE of Buckingham. Area 1,269 acres. Pop. in 1831, 159; in 1851, 171.

LILLINGTON, a parish in Dorset,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  m. SSW of Sherborne. Area 1,807 acres. Pop. in 1831, 205; in 1851, 166.—Also a parish in Warwickshire,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  m. NNE of Warwick. Area 1,324 acres. Pop. in 1831, 274; in 1851, 309.

LILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. ESE of Toledo, near the Rio-Riansares. Pop. 3,200.—Also a town and fort of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. NNW of Antwerp, on the r. bank of the Scheld, opposite Fort Liesvenshoeck. Pop. 1,100. The fort was constructed in 1684; was ceded to Austria in 1785; and taken by the French in 1794.—Also a commune in the prov. of Limburg, dep. of Houth-aelen. Pop. 200.

LILLORS-WITTERZEA, a canton and v. of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, arrond. of Nivelles. Pop. 1,109.

LILMITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 3 m. WNW of Elbogen.

LILSTOCK, a parish in Somersetshire, 10 m. NW by W of Bridgewater, on the Bristol channel. Area 1,160 acres. Pop. in 1831, 64; in 1851, 62.



LIM, a river of Bosnia, rising in Mount Baba, near Biopol, running NNW, and flowing into the Drin, on the r. bank, near Drinsko, after a course of 90 m.

LIMA, or LIMIA, a river of Spain and Portugal, which rises in Galicia; runs SW and enters the Portuguese prov. of Minho; receives the Cabrao on the r.; turns to the W; passes Ponte-de-Lima, and flows into the Atlantic, after a course of 120 m., near Viana. It was one of the rivers called *Lethæus* by the ancients.

LIMA, a province or department of Peru, lying between the parallels of  $10^{\circ} 30'$  and  $15^{\circ} 20'$  S lat., and between  $74^{\circ} 20'$  and  $78^{\circ}$  W long.; and bounded on the N and NE by the province of Tarma; on the E by Huancavelica and Huamanga; on the S by Arequipa; and on the W by the Pacific. It is watered by the Chancay, the Rimac, the Mala, and the Rio-Grande, all streams of short course and flowing W. It is subdivided into the 7 districts of Canete, Canta, Chancay, Guarochiri, Ica, Yauyos, and Lima. It has an area of 38,000 sq. m.

LIMA, the capital of the above prov. and of Peru, is situated in the valley of the Rimac, in S lat.  $12^{\circ} 3' 24''$ , W. long.  $77^{\circ} 8' 30''$  [Scholtz],  $77^{\circ} 5' 5''$  [Humboldt],  $77^{\circ} 6' 45''$  [Malaspina], at an alt. of 462 French ft. (492 English ft.) above sea-level, and 6 m. from the port of Callao on the Pacific. The river, which crosses the city, and separates it from its suburb San Lazaro on its N bank, is very pure and transparent, watering the whole valley, and as it passes through the city supplying small channels which run to most of the houses and water their gardens. A beautiful stone bridge of 6 arches, and 530 ft. long, unites the city with its suburb of San Lazaro. L. is 2 m. long, from E to W; and nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  m. broad measured along the river. It is surrounded by brick walls, nearly 7 m. in circuit, and 9 ft. thick at the top, and from 18 to 25 ft. high, with ramparts and bastions, constructed in 1585 and repaired in 1807. At the E end of the city is the castle of Santa-Catalina. The streets are handsome and straight, the city being uniformly laid out in *manzanas* or *quadros*, that is squares, measuring 386 ft. each way, and divided by streets  $33\frac{1}{2}$  ft. wide. In 1791 the city with its suburb of El Cercado contained 209 *quadros*, and 355 streets. Since then, little if any addition has been made to it. The houses are generally only one story high, on account of the frequent earthquakes. Like all the other Spanish cities, L. has a great square in the centre, where all the principal streets terminate. The houses are built chiefly of wood, and some of sun-dried brick; their roofs are flat, and are composed of reeds or canvas mats, which in a country where it never rains, and where earthquakes are frequent, are preferable to tiles or slates. Till of late years few of the windows had either glass or sashes. In the Plaza mayor or great square stand the viceregal and archiepiscopal palaces, the cathedral, the university, the treasury, the arsenal, and the town-hall. The viceroy's palace is now appropriated to the courts of justice and other government offices; the archbishop's palace is occupied by the senate. The second large public square is the Plazuela-de-la-Independencia, in which the public market is held; and wherein stand the palaces of the Inquisition, now a store-house and prison, and the university, once the most important seat of education in S. America. The mint is also situated in this vicinity; and the national library, which in 1841 contained 23,344 vols. The churches and convents are extremely rich; many images are of massy gold decorated with jewels. In 1821 nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton of silver was taken from the churches to supply the exigencies of the state, and,

it is alleged, without being apparent. The city contains 57 churches, 16 nunneries, and 25 chapels, 11 public hospitals, and 34 squares or open areas.—The pop. of L. was estimated in 1793 at 52,627; in 1810, at 87,000; of this number above 20,000 were whites, the remainder Negroes, Indians, and Creoles; in 1836 it was returned at 54,628 inclusive of the suburbs. Of this latter pop. the White Creoles were returned at 19,593; Indians, 5,292; people of colour, 24,126; slaves, 4,792; ecclesiastics, 825. In no other place in the world is there greater variety of complexion and physiognomy to be met with than in L. The White Creoles are, with few exceptions, the descendants of Spaniards. The Limenes, or ladies of L., are generally represented as being both physically and intellectually superior to the men. The rich ecclesiastics, proprietors of entailed estates, military and civil officers, physicians, advocates, attorneys, and artists, amount to nearly 19,000 of the pop.; the others are chiefly slaves or domestics. Schools for primary instruction are numerous in L., and upon the whole are tolerably well conducted. The principal public schools are the normal school of Santo Tomas, and the central school of San Lazaro, each of which has between 300 and 350 pupils. A college was founded a few years ago for the sons of the wealthier classes; and there are three Latin schools. The college of Santo Toribio is exclusively appropriated to students of theology; that of San Carlos to students of jurisprudence; that of San Fernando to medicine. In the university of San Marcos the professors' chairs are merely nominal; but honours and degrees are conferred by it. There are no manufactures of any kind; the men, as usual in most cities of Spanish America, are generally devoted to sloth and indolence. Amusements are rare, and literature neglected. Cock-fighting is a favourite amusement of the inhabitants, and bull-fights are frequent. The city is divided into 5 quarters, and each of these into *barrios* each of which is presided over by an alcalde.—Beyond some silver-smelting works, and cigar-making establishments, there is little manufacturing industry in L. As the emporium of Peru, it exports, through Callao, bullion, vicuna and sheep's wool, chinchilla fur, salt-petre, sugar, bark, copper, and tin. In the mint of L. there are annually cast from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 dollars. The value of a mark of silver in the L. mint is 8 dollars 4 reals; of gold, 144 dollars 4 reals. The standard of gold is 21 carats; of silver, 20 grains.—L. labours under one great disadvantage, sufficient to outweigh the delightfulness of its vicinity and the salubrity of its climate, namely, its exposure to frequent earthquakes. A tremendous visitation of this kind took place in 1586, which is still annually commemorated. Those which followed were in 1609, 1630, 1654, 1678, 1687, and six shocks between that period and 1746. The two greatest earthquakes were those of 1687 and 1746. The former began at 4 in the morning, and destroyed many of the houses; about 6, it returned with redoubled fury, and completely destroyed every house the former shock had left. In 1746, the shocks commenced at half-past 10 in the evening of the 28th of October, and were so violent that in less than three minutes by far the greater part of the city was in ruins. The mischief caused by the convulsions of the earth during this terrific convulsion was not equal to that produced by the alternate recess and swell of the ocean. The highest walls and buildings were overwhelmed by the waves, and the inhabitants of the coast nearly all perished. Of 23 ships then in the harbour of Callao, 19 were sunk; and the other 4, one of them a frigate, were carried to a considerable distance inland. The last calamity

of this kind with which L. has been visited, occurred on the 20th March 1828, and although only of 30 or 40 seconds' duration, was of such prodigious violence as to prostrate many buildings, and injure all, including the stupendous churches, their massive walls of from 6 to 9 ft. thick being literally rent from top to bottom. The amount of injury in the city was estimated, by an official survey, at 6,000,000 dollars. About 1,000 persons perished.—The vicinity is productive in maize, barley, beans, vegetables, fruit, sugar, rice, tobacco, grapes, olives, and melons.—The temp. within the city is never under 60°, and seldom rises above 80°. The mean temp. of the year is 73° 3'; of winter, 68° 1'; of summer, 77° 6'. The ordinary daily range is from 3° to 4°. Highest rise of the hygrometer 21° 5'. During six months, from April to October, a heavy but not cold mist overhangs the city.—There is a regular line of omnibuses between L. and Callao, the journey occupying 1½ hour. To Miraflores, Chorillos, Lurin, and other places on the coast, the journey is made in a *ballanzin*, or caleche, drawn by 3 horses.

LIMA, a township in Livingston co., in the state of New York, U. S., 213 m. W of Albany, drained by Honesyee creek. Pop. 2,176.—Also the cap. of Allen co., in Ohio, 101 m. NW by W of Columbus.—Also a township in Licking co., in Ohio. Pop. 739.—Also a township in Washtenaw co., in Michigan, 51 m. W of Detroit.—Also the cap. of La Grange co., in Iowa, 175 m. N by E of Indianapolis. Pop. 584.—Also an islet off the SE coast of Java.—Also a small stream in the Italian principality of Lucca, an affluent of the Serchio.

LIMACAPAN, an island in the Philippine archipelago, one of the Calamianes group, in N lat. 11° 50', E long. 120° 7', to the S of Colion. It is about 8 m. in length.

LIMAGNE, or ALIMANIA, an ancient division of France, in the N of Lower Auvergne. Its cap. was Clermont; of its other towns, Riom and Billom were the principal. It now forms the N part of the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme.

LIMALONGES, a village of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. of Sauze, 18 m. ESE of Melle. Pop. 1,426.

LIMANOW, a town of Galicia, 15 m. WNW of Nowi-Sandec, and 18 m. S of Bothnia.

LIMAN-PASHA, an island of Turkey, in the sea of Marmora, between the peninsula of Cyzica, on the E, and the island of Rabbi on the W. It is 5 m. in length.

LIMARI, a river of Chili, which rises in the district of Cuscos, and running W, flows into the Pacific, 33 m. NNW of Maytencillo, after a course of 120 m. The coast at the mouth of this river is steep and rocky. Its principal affluents are the Samo and the Elque.

LIMASAGNA, an island of the Philippines, to the S of Leyte, in N lat. 9° 46', E long. 123°. It is 6 m. in length.

LIMASOL, or LIMESOL, a port on the S coast of Cyprus, in N lat. 34° 41' 15", E long. 33° 3' 16", 38 m. SW of Larnica. It is a long straggling place, and full of ruins and rubbish, but its roadstead is good, and its vicinity fertile and pleasant. Its principal traffic is in wine.

LIMATOLES, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, on the l. bank of the Volturno, 6 m. NW of Santa-Agata-de-Goti. Pop. 1,500.

LIMAY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Mantes.—The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1841, 9,136.—The town is 1 m. ENE of Mantes, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,296.

LIMBA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurangabad, 24 m. NNE of Ahmednugger.

LIMBACH, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 7 m. NW of Chemnitz. Pop. 2,681.—Also a v. of Saxe-Meiningen, 9 m. NNW of Sonnenberg.

LIMBACH (OBER), or FELSO-LIMBACH, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 48 m. SSW of Guns. Pop. 512.

LIMBACH (UNTER), or ALSO LENDOA, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Salad, 27 m. SW of Szala-Egerszeg, on the l. bank of the Limbach, an affluent of the Kerka. Pop. 753.

LIMBE', a town of Hayti, 15 m. WSW of Cape Haytien, on a small river of the same name.—Also an island near the NE extremity of Celebes, in N lat. 1° 20', E long. 125° 10'. It is 12 m. in length.

LIMBER, or LYMBERGH (GREAT), a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. N by E of Caistor. Area 5,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 451; in 1851, 531.

LIMBER (LITTLE), a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. N of Caistor. Area 3,860 acres. Pop. 240.

LIMBERG, a village of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach, circle and 9 m. NNW of Klagenfurt.

LIMBRICK, or LIMARICK, a village in the p. of Kilkevan, 3½ m. N of Gorey, co. Wexford.

LIMBURG, a district of the Netherlands, now politically divided into Dutch L. and Belgian L., lying between 50° 44' and 51° 45' N lat., and 4° 56' and 6° 10' E long.; and bounded on the N by the Dutch provs. of N. Brabant and Gelderland; on the E by the Prussian provs. of Cleves-Berg and the Lower Rhine; on the S by the Belgian prov. of Liege; and on the W by the Belgian provs. of S. Brabant and Antwerp, and the Dutch prov. of N. Brabant.

This prov., though Belgic, and as such partaking in the revolution of 1830, was divided between Holland and Belgium by treaty of November 15, 1831, the 4th article of which gives to the king of Holland, either in the quality of grand-duke of Luxembourg, or to be united to Holland, the following portions of Limburg, viz., on the r. bank of the Meuse, in addition to the ancient Dutch enclaves there, the whole district comprised between the Meuse on the W, the Prussian frontier on the E, the prov. of Liege on the S, and Dutch Guelders on the N; and on the l. bank of the Meuse, the district lying N of a line drawn from the southernmost point of N. Brabant to the Meuse near Stevenswarit. The ancient Dutch enclaves on the l. of the river were assigned to Belgium, except the city of Maestricht, the entire sovereignty of which was given to Holland. The portion of L. thus assigned to Holland included, besides Maestricht, the fortresses of Ruremonde and Venloo. The share falling to Holland by this article amounted to about 525 sq. m., with 160,000 inhabitants in 1831; that assigned to Belgium to 960 sq. m., and 230,000 inhabitants: the entire area being about 1,490 sq. m. But the treaty itself was obstinately rejected by Holland, and the *status quo* continued until 1838, when the treaty was accepted by Holland, and enforced against the will of the Belgians. In 1848, the National assembly held at Frankfurt adopted resolutions brought forward by some of the German delegates of L. to the following effect:—"1st. That the political and administrative union of L. with the kingdom of the Netherlands, in its present character, is incompatible with the German federative constitution. 2d. That no part of the constitution which the duchy of L. demanded for itself should be contrary to the general form of constitution to be decreed for all the several states comprised in the German confederation. 3d. That the question of a participation of L. in the national debt of Holland should be recommended to the provisional executive, for the purpose of arriving at a fair settlement, under condition of a final sanction by the German parliament." This declaration, which assumed the complete and indisputable authority of the German federation in L. was met by a proclamation of the governor of the prov., which intimated, that "it is erroneous to suppose that the separation of the duchy from the Netherlands has at once been accomplished by the decree of the Frankfurt assembly; that, on the contrary, the king of Holland is bound by the fundamental law of the realm, by his oath, and by treaties, to govern L. according to the laws of the country, and to preserve the integrity of the territory of his kingdom; and that the legal condition of L., which has subsisted for the last eight years, can only be modified with the consent of the king and the approbation of the legislature." The Dutch government contended that by virtue of the treaties which completed the separation of Belgium and Holland, and especially of that of the 19th of April, 1839, no such state as the duchy of Limburg has any separate existence at all. "The prov. of that name was divided, forming part of Holland, and part of Belgium, not as distinct principalities, but as integral portions of each of those kingdoms. The Dutch prov. of L. is therefore governed to all intents and purposes like any other part of Holland. The same

law of succession has been established in it by the purchase of the rights of the male heirs, and its inhabitants participate in all the privileges and burdens of Dutch subjects. It is true that the king of Holland consented to join the German confederation for this prov. of L., in exchange for the ceded portion of Luxemburg, reserving, at the same time, the Dutch administration of the prov.; but at that time the obligations of a member of that confederation hardly extended beyond a certain contribution of men and money to the military league; and these contingents have been paid by the Dutch army and the Dutch treasury. The case of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg is wholly different, that being a distinct state, of which the king of Holland is the sovereign; and to this state of Luxemburg the prov. of L. has never been annexed at all, but, on the contrary, to the kingdom of the Netherlands. It follows, therefore, that L. is justly and fully liable to bear its due portion of the national debt of Holland; and this consideration was taken into account when the financial adjustment was made on the separation from Belgium. A wish had been manifested by a certain portion of the inhabitants of L. to disconnect themselves from the Netherlands; but that had arisen from no sympathy for Germany, but rather for Belgium, and, above all, from a desire to shake off an onerous amount of taxation."

**DUTCH LIMBURG, or THE DUCHY OF LIMBURG,** has an area of 40.1 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1843 of 195,079; and in 1850, of 206,600. There is a decided preponderance of the Dutch character, language, and manners in the prov.; with a considerable fusion between the Dutch and Belgians on its borders. About 50,000 of the pop. are resident in the towns, of which the most important for commerce and wealth is Maestricht, which is the entrepot of the commerce which finds its way down the Meuse to this city, and thence by canal to Bois-le-Duc, whence the transit to the mouth of the Meuse is very short. Extensive tracts of waste land are now being reclaimed within this prov.; and the average condition of the rural pop. is one of comparative ease and comfort; yet there are nearly 12,000 permanent paupers, and 30,000 receiving casual relief.

**BELGIAN LIMBURG** has an area of 43.96 German sq. m., with a pop. of 171,572 in 1843; and of 185,621 on 1st January, 1849, of whom about 10,000 are of French or Walloon descent. It is divided into the 3 arrondissements of Hasselt, Tongres, and Maesyk; and contains 4 towns, and 194 communes. The S part of the prov. is a rich flat country covered with well-cultivated farms, and neat dwelling-houses. The size of farms is usually from 10 to 60 hectares; 100 hectares is regarded as a very large farm. The rent varies from 40 to 200 francs per hect. The leases are of 3, 6, or 9 years. Cherries, apples, and pears are extensively grown. The prov. contains upwards of 100,000 hect. of uncultivated land of an arid sandy soil. The number of properties is 42,411. It sends 2 senators and 5 representatives to the Belgian chambers. The number of electors in 1840 was 1846.

**LIMBURG, or DOLHAIN-LIMBURG,** a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, arrond. and 4 m. NE of Verviers, on the Vesdre. Pop. 1,992. It is composed of L. or the upper town, and of the v. of Dolhain or the lower town. It has manufactories of fine woollens, cottons, and paper. It was the cap. of Austrian-Limburg.

**LIMBURG,** a town in the duchy of Nassau, on the l. bank of the Lahn, near its confluence with the Ems, 21 m. N of Wiesbaden. Pop. 3,050. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of Eriburg; and has an Episcopal theological seminary. By the Lahn it conducts some commerce in grain and wool.

**LIMBURG (HOHEN),** a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 21 m. W of Arensburg, on the l. bank of the Leine. Pop. 1,951 in 1837. It has manufactories of cotton and linen stuffs, and of iron ware, cutlery, and wire.

**LIMEHOUSE,** a river in the NW of the Mosquito territory, which runs N and flows into the Caribbean sea, after a course of 45 m., a little to the E of the embouchure of the Roman.

**LIMEHOUSE,** a parish in Middlesex, 3 m. E of St. Paul's, London, on the N bank of the Thames, intersected by an artificial cut between the rivers Lea and Thames. Area 265 acres. Pop. in 1801, 4,678; in 1831, 15,695; in 1851, 22,782. Here are extensive ship-building establishments, and in the immediate vicinity are the West India docks.

**LIMEKILNS,** a village and port of Fifeshire, in the p. and 3 m. S of Dunfermline. It has a good harbour, and carries on an extensive trade in the shipment of lime, and of coal from the adjoining collieries. Pop. 949.

**LIMERAY,** a village of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. NE of Amboise. Pop. 1,129. The Orleans and Tour railway has a station here.

**LIMERICK,** an inland county of the Irish prov. of Munster; bounded on the N by Clare and Tipperary; on the E by Tipperary; on the S by Cork; and on the W by Kerry. The outline of the co. is proximately a parallelogram, extending E and W, and measuring in greatest length 38½ m.; in greatest breadth 24½ m. Its area comprises 526,876 acres of arable land, 121,101 of uncultivated land, 11,575 of continuous plantations, 2,759 of towns, and 18,531 of water; in all, 680,842 acres.

*Surface.* The Slievephelim mountains—a continuation of the Keeper group in Tipperary—occupy all the NE corner of the co. The western abutment of the Galtee mountains occupies a space of about 60 sq. m. in the extreme SE; and lifts, as its principal summits, Knockintine and Slievekeagh in the interior, Leaderry on the S boundary, and Galteemore on the E boundary, the last 3,008 ft. above sea-level. The Castle-Oliver hills occupy the S border over a further distance of 5½ m., to the vicinity of Charleville, and have for their chief summit Seafin, alt. above sea-level 1,706 ft. The Mullaghareirk mountains, and congeries and summits which bear other names,—all of a moorish, boggy, and wild upland character, and forming part of the great alpine expanse of 900 sq. m. in area, whose other parts spread away through much of Cork and Kerry,—constitute all the district from 10 m. W of Charleville to the boundary with Kerry on the W, and almost to the margin of the Shannon on the N. Except over about 11 m. in the E, and about the same distance in the S, the co. is thus fortified in all other parts than along the Shannon with a frontier bulwark of mountains. The country included within this vast natural rampart, or the whole of the interior and of the N border of the co., may be regarded as a champaign expanse, composed of a series of rivulet basins, somewhat parallel to one another, and all slowly descending to the Shannon. The lowlands of the co. are rich in such scenery as is most admired by a native of the most characteristic districts of England.

*Waters.* The only lakes of either considerable size or interest are Coolapish in the barony of Coonagh, and Gur in that of Small County; even the mere loughlets and ponds are few in number, and unobtrusive in character. The Shannon, though strictly a river over part of its course along the boundary, and but slenderly an estuary over the remainder, is so voluminous, deep, and open, as to impart to L., while an inland co., very nearly all the advantages and characters of a maritime one. The Mullkern, descending from the E portion of the Slievephelim mountains, runs WNW along the whole of the N border, receives great affluence from the Newport approaching it from the Tipperary region of the Keeper mountains, and pours a large volume of water into the Shannon about 8 m. above the city of Limerick. The Goody, the Maig,



the Washpool, and the Deel, are all tributaries of the Shannon.

*Geology and minerals.]* A formation of clay slate, greywacke, and greywacke slate, constitutes the higher regions of the Slievephelim and the Galtees districts. Old conglomerate, with red, purple, green, and clay slate, constitutes a broad zone round the Galtees division of the preceding formation. Yellow sandstone and sandstone conglomerate constitute a narrow belt round the declivities of the Galtees, and a broader belt round the declivities of the Slievephelim mountains. The coal formation constitutes a great district in the extreme W of the co., nearly identical in area with the W mountains, but extending some miles E. Crystalline greenstone protrusions occupy several different localities, aggregately large though individually small. The floetz limestone formation, in SW continuation of the vast central limestone field of Ireland, is the surface rock in every part of the co. not occupied by these other formations.—The coal of the great coal district occurs, as at Killenaule, in troughs; and, owing to the undulations of the surface, and the rapid dip of the strata, requires to be mined in the same manner as metallic veins. Iron, copper, and lead ores, occur in various places in the E division of the co.; but they do not at present engage the attention of the miner.

*Soil and agriculture.]* A westward continuation of 'the Golden Vale,' which comes in from Tipperary, and constitutes the greater part of the E half of the great plain of Limerick, is surpassingly rich in soil, and exceeds almost every spot of Great Britain in fertility, and forms an area of 160,000 acres, equally suitable for tillage and grazing. The 'corcasses,' as they are provincially called, extend 15 m. along the Shannon, from the vicinity of the city of Limerick to the embouchure of the Deel; they have a soil of yellow or blue clay, thickly covered with a rich black mould, and are productive of heavier crops of wheat than any other grounds in Ireland.—Much of the upland surface, which in Great Britain would be regarded as too steep to be profitably cultivated, has been reclaimed and tilled. The principal reclaimers of the wild land are small farmers, holding from 20 to 30 acres; and as lime costs from 10s. to 15s. per ton, they cannot procure it in sufficient quantity to achieve either complete reclamation or tolerably profitable culture. The rich low land of the Golden Vale is peculiarly suited for pasture-ground, and can maintain a great quantity of stock.—The number of acres under crops in 1848 was 217,740, viz.: wheat, 31,503; oats, 52,746; barley, bere, and rye, 15,113; pease and beans, 245; potatoes, 39,019; turnips, 10,655; mangel-wurzel, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages, 2,488; flax, 223; meadow and clover, 65,748. Of plantations there were, in 1841, 14,638 acres. The number of farms in 1841, above 1 acre each, was 19,806, on which there was a stock of 17,689 horses and mules, 76,137 horned cattle, 57,542 sheep, 74,140 pigs, 423,837 head of poultry, and 2,323 asses; the estimated value of all which was £805,292. In 1848, on 23,925 holdings, there were 18,011 horses, 4,723 mules and asses, 120,113 cattle, 46,084 sheep, 29,915 pigs, 9,553 goats, and 253,274 poultry.

*Manufactures and trade.]* An excellent cider is made in various districts, particularly around Adare, Rathkeale, and Croom. Very large quantities of butter are made throughout the co., and though most of the exported portions of it are shipped at Limerick, a considerable proportion from the S districts is sent to Cork. Flour-making, weaving, wool-combing, linen-bleaching, paper-making, tanning, and various other departments of manufacture, possess a considerable aggregate importance.—The natural navigation of the Shannon downward from the city of Limerick, the navigations of the Maig and the Deel respectively 10 and 3 m. in the interior of the co., and the artificial navigation upwards from Limerick to connect the Lower Shannon with Lough Derg, unite to give all the N and even central divisions of the co. an absolute opulence of water-communication both seaward down the Shannon, and landward to the Fergus, to the Upper Shannon, to

the Suck, and to the Grand and Royal canals. The principal roads within the co. all meet at the city or radiate from it; and the chief mail-roads are those from the city toward respectively Dublin, Waterford, Cork, Tralee, and Ennis.—The Great Southern and Western railway intersects the SE division of the co., passing the town of Kilmallock.—And the Tipperary and Limerick intersects the NE section.

*Divisions and towns.]* The co. is divided into the baronies of Ownneybeg and Coonagh in the NE, Clanwilliam SW of Ownneybeg and W of Coonagh, Small County S of Clanwilliam and Coonagh, Coshlea in the SE, the liberties of Kilmallock NW of Coshlea, Coshma W and NW of the liberties of Kilmallock, Upper Connello W of Coshma, Glenquin in the SW, Shanid in the NW, and Lower Connello, Kenry, Pobblebrien, and the liberties of the city of Limerick, along the N.—The principal towns are Limerick, Rathkeale, and Newcastle.

*Statistics.]* Pop. of the co., exclusive of the city of L., in 1792, 130,000; in 1821, 218,432; in 1831, 248,801; in 1841, 281,638; in 1851, 201,619, being a decrease of 28 per cent. since 1841. Houses, in 1792, 23,848; in 1821, 35,201; in 1831, 36,981; in 1841, 42,872; in 1851, 32,406. The following statistics are all of 1841, and are also exclusive of the city. Males, 140,561; females, 141,077; families, 46,652. Families residing in first-class houses, 648; in second-class houses, 5,719; in third-class houses, 16,851; in fourth-class houses, 23,434. Families employed in agriculture, 35,875; in manufactures and trade, 6,713; in other pursuits, 4,061. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 853. Clergymen of the Established church, 39; Roman Catholic clergymen, 90. In December 1842, the National Board had in full operation within the county 64 schools, attended by 5,128 male and 4,100 female scholars. In September 1848, there were 87 National schools in operation attended by 14,176 children. The courts of assize are held at Limerick; courts of quarter-sessions at Limerick, Bruff, Newcastle, and Rathkeale. Eight members were sent to the Irish parliament from the co. of Limerick, or 2 from the county itself, and 2 from each of the boroughs of Limerick, Askeaton, and Kilmallock; but only 4 members, or those from the county itself, and from the city, are sent to the imperial parliament. Total county-constituency, exclusive of L. city, in 1841, 1,670; in 1849, 1,096.

*History.]* In times immediately preceding the Anglo-Norman conquest, the territory which now constitutes the co. of L. was part of the kingdom of Thomond or North Munster. Donald O'Brien, king of Thomond, was one of the earliest of the Irish toparchs to offer homage to the English crown, and submit to territorial occupation by English troops; but in 1176, he shook off his alliance, and, till his death in 1194, successfully defied both the power of the English crown and the antagonism of its grantees. At the commencement of the reign of Edward III., the Fitzgerald family, then earls of Desmond, had acquired possession of a large portion of the co. of Limerick, Kerry, Cork, and Waterford. Thomas, earl of Desmond, in 1468, was attainted for treason, and executed at Drogheda. The estates and titles, however, were restored to the son of Thomas; and they continued to descend in regular succession till, in 1586, they became finally forfeited by Gerald, the 16th earl. The forfeited Desmond estates in L. comprised 96,165 acres; and were distributed in crown grants. At the commencement of the rebellion of 1641, the city of L. and the chief castles within the co. were seized by the insurgents; and thence till the capture of Limerick, in 1651, by the parliamentary forces under Ireton, the greater part of the co. continued completely under the insurgents' power. The forfeitures which followed the close of the rebellion included by far the larger part of the landed property in the co., and occasioned the introduction of a numerous body of new proprietors. The forfeitures, consequent on the Jacobite wars and the establishment of the house of Orange upon the throne, comprised 14,188 acres. The co. of L. is, in many respects, the most interesting and important co. of Munster, not only in reference to the number of its ancient remains, and its picturesque scenery, but also as regards modern improvements, in agriculture, manufactures, and commerce.

LIMERICK, or 'the County of the City of Lim-

erick, a quondam district of peculiar jurisdiction, bisected at the city of Limerick by the river Shannon, and bounded on the N by the co. of Clare, and on the E, S, and W by the co. of Limerick. Area 16,458 Irish acres, or about 26,600 statute acres, exclusive of the ground occupied by the town. The act 3<sup>d</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Victoria, c. 108 and 109, totally abolished the rights and jurisdiction of the co. of the city of Limerick, and distributed its territory into the municipal district of the borough of L., and two rural districts incorporated with respectively the barony of Clanwilliam and the barony of Pobblebrien. Pop. in 1831, 66,554.

LIMERICK, a sea-port, parl. borough, and city, the capital of Western Munster, on the river Shannon, 8 m. NE by N of Adare, 51 m. N of Cork, and 94 m. SW by W of Dublin. The town stands upon low ground, at an insulating division of the Shannon, and in the midst of an extensive plain. The island embraced by the stream is 1 m. long, and 700 yds. broad; and has the main volume of the Shannon on its W side, and a lesser volume, called the Abbey or Salmon-weir river, on the E. The suburb of Thomond-gate stands on the W bank of the main stream; the division of the city called English-town, occupies the S end of the island; the division called Irish-town stands on the r. bank of the Abbey river opposite the foot of the island, or the S side of English-town; and the large, modern, and beautiful division called New-town-tery, or abbreviated the New town, extends SW, up slightly ascending ground, from contact with Irish-town. The great circumjacent plain has a medium elevation of but a few feet above the level of high water. The old town is "one vast mass of dilapidation, filth, and misery, which nothing but general employment of the people throughout the country can correct; because the unemployed poor are attracted to the large crumbling city, where they can find, at a cheap rate, something like a roof to cover them." The new town is, in almost all respects, a perfect contrast to the old. It extends 1,550 yds. WSW from the NW part of Irish-town, with a mean breadth of 800 yds. Its principal street is a continuation of the thoroughfare from the new bridge; airy, regular, and everywhere well-built. The houses are constructed of brick and a kind of coarse marble quarried in the vicinity; the footpaths are spacious, flagged pavements. In 1775, the number of streets, exclusive of lanes and alleys, was 27; in 1827, 70.—The church of St. Mary, or the cathedral, stands in an open area, on the W side of Irish-town, and on the site of the Castle of O'Brien, king of Thomond. It measures 156 by 114 ft., and has a square embattled tower 120 ft. in height; but it presents a heavy lumpish exterior, and possesses a time-worn, neglected, and dilapidated interior.—There are 5 Protestant churches, 4 parochial and 3 conventual Roman Catholic chapels, and 5 dissenting places of worship, within the city.—Thomond bridge is supposed to have been built about 1210, and was rebuilt since 1838, at a cost of £12,600. Wellesley bridge, connecting the E end of the New town with the co. of Clare, at a point 850 yds below Thomond bridge, is a magnificent structure, and, jointly with a floating-dock for the accommodation of the port, has been completed at a very great cost.—The city jail is situated on the W side of English-town, immediately above the influx of the Abbey river; the co. jail stands on the S outskirts of Irish-town.—The co. court-house, erected in 1808, at the cost of £12,000, is an elegant quadrangular edifice, with a tetrastyle Roman Doric portico.—The lunatic asylum, on the borough boundary, 250 yds. SSE of the co. jail, was built in 1821, at the cost of £29,856. It consists of a large central building, and four long

radiating ranges.—A barrack, consisting of three sides of a square, and containing accommodation for 400 men, stands within the remains of King John's castle; and artillery and infantry barracks, for about 1,600 men, are situated in Irish-town. The exchange, built in 1778, has a handsome portico and a commodious hall. The custom-house is a handsome structure, built in 1769, at the cost of £8,000. The chamber-of-commerce was erected in 1805. The assembly-house, on Charlotte-quay, has eventually been converted to the purposes of a theatre. The linen-hall, and the corn and butter markets, are situated in Irish-town.

*Manufactures.*] In 1838, the steam-engines within the city amounted to 12, and were used as follows: 5 for brewery purposes, 2 for distillery purposes, 1 for grinding paint, and making soda-water, 1 for turning, &c., and 2 for raising water from the Shannon to a reservoir.—L. gloves, during upwards of a cent., were favourably-known for the delicacy of their leather and the fineness of their workmanship, but have now ceased to be made; and articles which resemble them in quality, and bear their name, have for a number of years past been manufactured in Cork, and brought thence for sale in L.—L. fishing-hooks have long been celebrated. Large quantities of them are exported to America; and bad imitations of them are made at Sheffield. The manufacture of lace has of late years become extensive and ambitious. It is carried on in three principal manufactories, and affords employment to about 1,700 females, in the various branches of the trade, consisting of tambourers, runners, darners, menders, washers, finishers, framers, muslin-embroiderers, and lace-open-workers. The ages of the workers vary from 8 years to 30 years; the average scale of wages is 3s. 6d. weekly; some earn, however, as much as 7s. The ground-work is made by machinery. One large provision establishment in the city occupies a site of 3 acres in area, and expends at least £200,000 a-year. Extensive and powerful lock-mills, situated contiguous to the city on the banks of the canal, were the first in Ireland to employ machinery for separating bran from flour, and distributing the latter into its various qualities.

*Trade.*] The general export trade of L. nearly doubled during the 12 years commencing in 1822, and has since been steadily increasing. The corn trade in particular, has very rapidly thriven. The quantity of wheat exported in 1822 was 102,593 barrels; in 1833, 218,915 barrels. The quantity of flour exported in 1824 was 172 cwt.; in 1833, upwards of 37,000 cwt. The quantity of butter exported in 1822 was 42,869 firkins; in 1833, 75,000 firkins. The total of exports in 1822 amounted in estimated value to £479,538; in 1830 to £720,266; in 1832 to £1,005,945; in 1842 to £1,200,000. The customs collected at the port, inclusive of its creeks as far distant as Tralee, amounted in 1833 to £117,798; in 1836 to £146,223; in 1839 to £148,782; in 1841 to £170,552; in 1848 to £201,855.—The amount of portage collected in the city of L. in 1842 was £2,758; in 1848, £4,123.—The number of vessels belonging to the port in 1840 was 65, of aggregate 13,000 tons register, besides 42 small craft of aggregate 1,300 tons. In 1845, the registration exhibited a total of 108 vessels = 14,086 tons, of which 55 were under, and the rest above 100 tons burden. A great traffic up the Lower Shannon to L., and also a considerable traffic down the L. navigation, consists in turf, this article being the chief fuel of the city, and being consumed here to the annual amount of at least about 70,000 tons. The quays commence on the Abbey river above Ball's bridge, and wind  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. sinuously along the margin

of that river and of the main stream of the Shannon to Wellesley bridge; they then extend 1,050 yds. farther along the Shannon. A weir for mill-dam purposes stems the main stream of the Shannon immediately above the city jail; and a dock 300 yds. in length, called the Long dock, projects from the Shannon about 100 yds. above the influx of the Abbey river.

*The diocese.*] The see of L. is alleged to have been founded in the 6th or the 7th cent. The dio. of L. had permanently annexed to it in 1663 the united dio. of Ardferit and Aghadoc; and preserving this great annexation, and consequently including a very large extent of territory, it is the only Irish dio. excepting Meath which was not affected by the act of 1833.—The episcopal palace stands at the W end of Henry-street, in close juxtaposition with the residence of the earl of L. The episcopal incomes from the three sees of L., Ardferit, and Aghadoc, are not distinguishable from one another, but exist in a state of consolidation; and, estimated on an average of 3 years ending on Dec. 31, 1831, they amount to £4,973 net. The dio. of L., exclusive of the united dio. of Ardferit and Aghadoc, comprehends the greater part of the co. of L., and a small part of the co. of Clare. Area 371,425 acres. Pop. in 1831, 228,777. In 1834 the pop. consisted of 11,122 Churchmen, 85 Presbyterians, 191 other Protestant dissenters, and 246,302 Roman Catholics.—The Roman Catholic dio. of L. continues to be unannexed, and in 1838 was divided into 40 parishes. The number of parochial clergy is 38, and of curates or coadjutor clergy 62.

*Municipal affairs.*] L. is a borough by prescription. The limits of the old municipal borough were those of the quondam co. of the city. The limits of the new municipal borough are quite expansive enough to admit of extension on the W, the N, and the S; they include also all the open as well as the edificated part of King's island; and comprise an area of 2,618 acres. The corporation, under the new arrangement, consists of 10 aldermen and 30 councillors, elected by 5 wards. The revenues of the corporation of the city in 1832, amounted to £4,418; in 1846 to £8,162.—The city sends 2 members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 1,893; in 1849, 1,246. Pop. of the city in 1841, 48,391; in 1851, 55,268.

*History.*] L. is supposed by some writers to have been the *Regia* of Ptolemy. The Danes became masters of it about the middle of the 9th cent. The kings of Thomond adopted L. as the seat of their government. During the reigns of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Elizabeth, when the country was much agitated, L. was strictly and uniformly loyal. At an early period of the civil wars which began in 1641, the Roman Catholics captured L., and in 1646 the city became the seat of the supreme councils of the Roman Catholics. In 1651 it was regularly invested by the parliamentarian army under Ireton, and taken after an obstinate defence. Immediately after the overthrow of James II. at the battle of the Boyne, the duke of Berwick and General Sarsfield strongly garrisoned L. with the best troops of the Irish army, and successfully resisted King William's efforts to take the city. In the autumn of next year, after the capture of Athlone, the battle of Aughrim, and the surrender of Galway, the Jacobite army, under St. Ruth, took post in L. as their last tenable ground in Ireland, and were speedily followed by the army of William, under De Ginkelle, to whom it capitulated on 1st October.—The family of Pery receive from L. the title of Earl in the peerage of Ireland. E. S. Pery, Esq., speaker of the Irish house of commons from 1771 to 1785, at his retiring from his post was created Viscount Pery of New-Town-Pery. In 1813 the second baron was made Viscount and Earl of L., and in 1815 he was made Baron Foxford in the peerage of Great Britain.

**LIMERICK**, a township of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 76 m. SW of Augustus. It is watered by Little Ossipee river, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,508.—Also a village of Brownville township, Jefferson co., in the state of New York, 172 m. NW of Albany, on Perch river. Pop. 260.—Also a township of Montgomery co., in the

state of Pennsylvania, 78 m. E. of Harrisburg, bordered on the SW by Schuylkill river. Pop. 1,786.

**LIMERLE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, arrond. of Marche, watered by the Ourthe. Pop. of dep. 1,056; of com. 385.

**LIME ROCK**, a village of Smithfield township, Providence co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 10 m. N of Providence.

**LIMERZEL**, a commune of France, in the prov. of Morbihan, and cant. of Questembert, 20 m. ESE of Vannes. Pop. 1,369.

**LIMES**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Geronville. Pop. 227.

**LIMESTONE**, a river of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst, a tributary of the Belubula river.—Also a creek in the co. of Macquarie, which flows into the river Manning.

**LIMESTONE**, a county in the N part of the state of Alabama, U. S., comprising an area of 575 sq. m., bordered on the S by Tennessee river, and watered by Elk and Swan rivers, and by Piney and Limestone creeks. Pop. in 1840, 14,374; in 1850, 16,933. Its capital is Athens.—Also a township of Clinton co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 200.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the same state, 10 m. NW of Danville. Its surface is level, and is watered by Chilisquaque creek and Limestone run. Pop. 646.—Also a township of Warren co., in the same state. Pop. 129.—Also a township of Lycoming co., in the same state. Pop. 800.

**LIMESTONE**, or **CURRADULLA**, a creek of New South Wales, in the co. of Argyle.

**LIMESTONE PLAINS**, a level tract in New South Wales, in the co. of Murray, watered by the Molongo and Queanbeyan rivers.

**LIMET**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Vierset-Barse. Pop. 106.

**LIMETZ**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Bonnières, 10 m. NW of Mantes, near the l. bank of the Epte. Pop. 880.

**LIMEUIL**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 6 m. SE of St. Alvre, on the r. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 929.

**LIMEZY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Pavilly. Pop. 1,410.

**LIMINA**, a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina, district and 11 m. SSE of Castroreale.

**LIMITE**, a town of the grand duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Florence, on the r. bank of the Arno.

**LIMJOUR**, a town of Abyssinia, in the Amhara, in the prov. of Maicha, to the W of Lake Demben, and 81 m. SW of Gondar.

**LIMMAT**, a river of Switzerland, which issues from the N extremity of Lake Zurich, at the town of that name; flows NW; passes Baden; and about 5 m. below that town joins the Aar, after a rapid course of about 18 m. Its impetuosity, and the rocky character of its channel, render the navigation of this river extremely difficult. Its principal affluents are the Sihl and Reppisch. Its waters abound with fish.

**LIMMEN**, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, S of Alkmaar. Pop. 480.

**LIMMERNALP**, a mountain of Switzerland, on the confines of the cantons of Glaris and of the Grisons, between Mount Taedi and Haustock. It gives rise to the Limmernbach.

**LIMNEN BIGHT**, a bay of North Australia, on the W side of the gulf of Carpentaria, in S lat. 15°. It receives the rivers Roper, Mitchell, and Limnen Bight of Leichhardt. The embouchure of the latter is opposite Maria island.



**LIMOEOIRO**, a comarca and small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, on the N bank of the Capibaribe, 84 m. E. of Recife. It consists of only one long street. Pop. of district 10,000.—Also a village in the prov. of Alagoas, and district of Villa-da-Assembleia.

**LIMOGES**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, arrond. of Vienne.—The arrond. has an area of 210,170 hect., with a pop. in 1841 of 40,536, and comprises 9 cants.—The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1841, 40,536.—The town is situated on the r. bank of the Vienne, 60 m. SE of Poitiers, 110 m. NE of Bordeaux, in N lat. 45° 49' 52", E long. 1° 16', at an alt. of 777 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1836, 29,709; in 1846, 26,924. It is ill-built, being for the most part wood. A number of its streets are crooked, and have a steep ascent, while their narrowness, and the hanging form of the roofs of the houses, render them extremely gloomy; but the upper and modern portion is comparatively well-built. It is not however without handsome edifices, and several of its squares and fountains are greatly admired. The town-house is a modern edifice; and the bishop's residence, with its gardens extending to the banks of the Vienne, are entitled to the traveller's attention. The cathedral is said to have been built by the English. L. carries on a brisk trade with Toulouse and the S of France. Its chief manufactures are cotton and woollen cloths, porcelain, hats, leather, hardware, cutlery, *sabots*, pottery, and paper. It trades also to a large extent in horses and cattle, grain, liqueurs, and brandy. It has a public library of 12,000 vols.; and is the seat of a college, an *académie universitaire*, a normal school, and of the greater and smaller courts of justice connected with the dep. It was the birthplace of the chancellor D'Aguesseau, Pope Clement VI., and the surgeon Dupuytren.

**LIMOGNE**, or **ЛИМОНЬ**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, arrond. of Cahors. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1841, 9,451.—The town is 15 m. ESE of Cahors. Pop. 1,072.

**LIMOISE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. and 6 m. SE of Lurey-Levy. Pop. 207.

**LIMONE**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Coni, 18 m. ESE of Vinadio, on the r. bank of the Vermagnana. Pop. 3,000.—Also a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 36 m. NE of Brescia, on the W bank of Lake Garda, on which it has a small port. Pop. 600. It has some trade in oil and fruit, and an important fishery on the lake.

**LIMONEST**, a village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, 12 m. S of Villefranche. Pop. 745.—The cant. of L. comprised 12 coms., with a pop. of 12,037, in 1841.

**LIMONIA**, an islet near the W coast of the island of Rhodes, to the NE of Karki, in N lat. 36° 17' 25", E long. 27° 42' 46". It is about 2½ m. in length, and has a small v. and port on its W side.

**LIMOSANI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, cant. and 3 m. NE of Castropignano, on the l. bank of the Biferno. Pop. 2,600.

**LI-MU-KIANG**, a river of China, in the island of Hai-nan. It rises on the N flank of the U-tchi-chau; runs NNE, assuming in succession a variety of names; and flows into the bay of Po-chung-ho, near the town of Hai-khiu-so, after a course of about 120 m.

**LIMOURS**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, arrond. and 12 m. E of Rambouillet. Pop. of cant., comprising 14 coms., 7,127 in 1841; of town, 960.

**LIMOUSIN**, or **ЛИМОСИН**, an ancient prov. in the centre of France, now parcelled out among the depts. of Correze, Creuse, Dordogne, and Vienne. Its total

area was 1,007,080 hect. Its cap. was Limoges. Its surface generally is mountainous, and its soil unfertile.

**LIMOUX**, an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Aude.—The arrond. has an area of 177,600 hect.; and comprises 8 cants., with a pop. in 1841 of 75,674.—The cant., comprising 22 coms., had a pop. of 16,352 in 1841.—The town, situated on the l. bank of the Aude, 12 m. SSW of Carcassonne, had a pop. of 7,105 in 1836; and of 7,270 in 1846. It has considerable manufactures of woollens, leather, yarn, and wine.

**LIMPENHOE**, a parish of Norfolk, 11 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 1,075 acres. Pop. in 1851, 248.

**LIMPIAS**, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. ESE of Santander, on the r. bank of the Asson. Pop. 1,000.

**LIMPOPO**, or **OORI**, a river of Africa, which rises near Koloveng, in S lat. 24° 50', E long. 25° 10', about 270 m. SSE of the recently discovered Lake Ngami, and flows NE. In about 22° S lat., and 30° 30' E long., near Lingwapa, it was found flowing with a considerable current about 4 ft. deep and 250 yds. broad, during the dry season; and its banks, which were 20 ft. high and steep, bore indications that, when in flood, the river fills them. At this point it pursues an ENE direction. The Dutch boers who have spread over this portion of Africa informed Mr. Livingston that the Oori, in its lower course, becomes a magnificent stream, and enters the sea by its own proper mouth a little to the N of Delagoa bay. Mr. Macqueen is of opinion that the mouth of the L. will be found in the low delta between 21° and 21° 31' S lat., which Captain Owen reported to be intersected by several streams, all of which come from one great river in the interior. From Lingwapa to this point of the coast is a distance of 240 geog. m. almost in a direct line.

**LIMPSFIELD**, a parish of Surrey, 9½ m. ENE of Reigate. Area 3,904 acres. Pop. 1,296.

**LIN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Fun-chu-fu, in N lat. 38° 4' 50", E long. 110° 57' 50".

**LINAO**, a town of the island of Mindana, in the Philippines, about 80 m. NW of Mindanao.

**LINARDS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Chateauf. Pop. 1,780.

**LINARES**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNW of Jaen, in a fertile plain between the Guadalimar and Guadarriz. Pop. 6,800. Lead, antimony, and copper are mined in the vicinity.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SSW of Salamanca. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 38 m. NNW of Seville. Pop. 660.—Also a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Teruel. Pop. 1,100. Lead is wrought in the vicinity.—Also a town of Mexico, in the state of New Leon, 55 m. E of Monterey, near the l. bank of the Rio-Tigre.

**LINAS**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Arpajon. Pop. 1,313.

**LINCE**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kiev, 15 m. SE of Lipowice.

**LINCELES**, a village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Tourecoing.

**LINCHANCHI**, a town of Yucatan, 21 m. N of Merida.

**LIN-CHANG**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 30 m. E of Chang-ti-fu, in N lat. 36° 20', and E long. 114° 46', on the r. bank of the Chang-ho.

**LINCHDALE**, or **LINSDALE**, a parish in Bucks, 1½ m. NNW of Leighton-Buzzard, intersected by the Grand Junction canal and the London and Birmingham

ham railway. Area 1,830 acres. Pop. in 1831, 407; in 1851, 1,309.

LIN-CHING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Chaou-chu, 210 m. SSW of Pe-king, in N lat. 37° 27', and E long. 114° 36'.

LINCHMERE, a parish in Sussex, 3 m. SW by W of Haslemere. Area 2,101 acres. Pop. 339.

LIN-CHU, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan. The div. comprises 5 districts.

LIN-CHUEN-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se, div. of Fu-chu-fu.

LINCOLN, a city and county in itself, the seat of a see, and the cap. of Lincolnshire, locally situated between the parts of Lindsey and Kesteven, 132 m. N by W of London, on the river Witham, at the E termination of the Foss-dyke navigation, and 48½ m. distant from Derby by the Derby and L. branch of the Midland cos. railway; 41½ m. from Hull by the Hull and L. railway; and 91½ m. from Manchester by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire railway. Area of the whole district under the ancient city jurisdiction, including the county of the city, 17,560 acres. Pop. in 1801, 7,197; in 1831, 11,892; in 1841, 16,172; in 1851, 17,536. The town extends from the Witham, on either side, N and S, by one chief line of streets of considerable length, intersected by shorter cross streets; it is principally situated, however, on the N bank of the river, and on an eminence which rises rather abruptly from its borders. The cathedral stands on the face of this eminence, forming a conspicuous object, even from the hills beyond Buxton in Derbyshire. In reference to the eminence on which it is partly built, the city is locally divided into 'above hill' and 'below hill.' In the former, besides the cathedral, castle, lunatic asylum, and workhouse, are the co. hospital, co. assembly-rooms, the judges' house, the house-of-industry, and all the public buildings with which the co. at large has any connection. The gentry and clergy in general reside in the upper; the trading part of the pop. in the lower division. The principal shops and inns are also situated in the latter, together with the butchery, the markets, the guild-hall, city jail, and city assembly-rooms. The castle was founded by William the Conqueror, in 1086, about which period, according to Domesday book, the city contained 1,070 mansions, and 950 burgesses. Of this great fortress, the principal remains are the keep, and part of the walls, which enclose a circuit of about 1,790 ft., standing upon vast bulwarks of earth, and sloping gradually down on the outside to a great depth. The ordinary revenue of the corporation is about £5,000.—L. returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 1,023; in 1848, 1,146. The city is a polling-place, and the principal place of election, for the parts of Lindsey, or the N division of the co.—In 1351, the staple of lead, cloth, and leather, was given to L., but it appears to have anciently been more celebrated for commerce than manufactures. At present, the principal manufactures in which it is engaged are those of leather, tobacco, and ale; but its trade in modern times has chiefly consisted in the export of the agricultural produce of the surrounding country, and the receipt of commodities for home consumption. Large quantities of flour are sent to London and Manchester. By the Foss-dyke there is an extensive inland navigation to the W; and by the Witham, to the E, the town communicates with the sea. Great additional facilities of trade have recently been conferred on L. by the system of railways with which it is now connected. Races are held in September, on one of the city commons about a ½ m. W of the town.

*Cathedral and diocese.* The cathedral of L. is regarded by many as the finest Gothic edifice in the

empire with respect to exterior. Its length, including buttresses, is 516 ft.; width at W end, 174 ft. There is a double set of transepts, the longest, towards the W, being in exterior length 250 ft.; in width, 66 ft. The vaulting of the nave is 80 ft. from the pavement below. There are three towers,—one central, above 270 ft. high, and two towards the W, of 180 ft. each. In the principal tower is hung the enormous bell called 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' weighing in its present form 5 tons 8 cwt., and measuring in diam. at the rim 6 ft. 10½ in. This huge engine of sound was recast, with the addition of a ton to its weight, in 1835, the former bell being of date 1610.—The dio. of L. was originally very large, containing not only L., Leicester, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, and part of Hertfordshire, but also those afterwards subject to the bishops of Ely, Peterborough, and Oxford, and those also of Winchester, Salisbury, Bath, Exeter, Worcester, Hereford, Gloucester, and Bristol. Henry I. took the bishopric of Ely out of it, and Henry VIII. those of Peterborough and Oxford; nevertheless, it still continued to exercise the most extensive jurisdiction, and to possess the richest temporalities of any in England. The number of benefices in the dio. returned in 1831 was 1,251; the average gross income of their incumbents, £298. By orders in council, in 1837 and 1839, the archds. of Huntingdon and Bedford were transferred to the dio. of Ely; by a similar order in 1837, the archd. of Buckingham was directed to be transferred to the dio. of Oxford on the next vacancy of the latter see; and by another, the archd. of Leicester was transferred to the dio. of Peterborough, while the archd. of Nottingham, containing the deaneries of Retford, Newark, Southwell, Nottingham, and Bingham, previously in the dio. of York, was added to the dio. of Lincoln. The total number of benefices in this dio. in 1838, without exclusion, was 1,072.—The total amount of the average net yearly income of the see of L., for 3 years ending 31st December 1831, was £4,542. The average net yearly income of the dean and chapter, as a corporation aggregate, during the 3 years ending in 1831, was £6,959.

*History.* L. appears to have suffered frequently from invasions of the Danes. In 1110 it was nearly consumed by an accidental fire, and in 1185, much damaged by an earthquake. Henry II., after having been crowned at London, came to L. to have the ceremony repeated,—a clear proof of the high position this city held in the public estimation. In 1201, David, king of Scotland, met King John here, and did him homage. In 1644 the earl of Manchester obtained possession of the lower part of the city, and drove the royalists for shelter into the castle, and into the cathedral, which they fortified. Both these were also taken by storm in the night of the 5th of May, after an obstinate resistance.

LINCOLN, a county in the S part of the state of Maine, U.S., comprising an area of 950 sq. m., bounded on the S by the Atlantic, and watered by Kennebec, Sheepscot, Damariscotta, Muscongus, and George rivers. It has a productive soil, and extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1840, 63,517; in 1850, 74,803. Its chief towns are Wiscasset, Topsham, and Warren.—Also a co. in the W part of the state of N. Carolina, containing a superficies of 1,200 sq. m., bordered on the E by Great Catawba river, and watered by Little Catawba river and its branches, and Dutchman's and Buffalo creeks. Pop. in 1840, 25,160; in 1850, 7,767. Its cap. is Lincolnton.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Georgia, containing an area of 220 sq. m., bordered on the NE by the Savannah river, and by Little river on the S; and watered by Fishing and Soap rivers. Pop. in 1840, 5,895; in 1850, 5,998. Its cap. is Lincolnton.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Tennessee, comprising a superficies of 650 sq. m., drained by Elk river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 21,493; in 1850, 24,281. Its cap. is Fayetteville.—Also a co. in the central part of the state of Kentucky, containing an area of 432 sq. m.

It consists of an elevated plateau, and is drained by Dick's river and its branches, and the head-streams of Green river. Pop. in 1840, 10,187; in 1850, 9,697. Its cap. is Stanford.—Also a co. in the E part of the state of Missouri, containing a surface of 576 sq. m., drained by Cuivre river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 7,449; in 1850, 9,422. Its cap. is Troy.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 117 m. NNE of Augusta, bounded on the NNE by Penobscot river, and watered by Matanaucook river. Pop. in 1840, 1,121.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 62 m. N by W of Concord. It has a mountainous surface, and is drained by Pemigewasset river, and its affluent the Merrimac. Pop. 76.—Also a township of Addison co., in the state of Vermont, 55 m. SW of Montpelier. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by New Haven river and a branch of Mud river. Pop. 770.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, 16 m. W by N of Boston, bounded on the W by Sudbury river, and drained by a branch of Charles river. The surface is hilly, and the soil diversified. Pop. 686.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of Ohio, 44 m. N of Columbus. Pop. 549.—Also a village of Macoupin co., in the state of Illinois, 59 m. E by W of Springfield, near the head of Wood river.—Also a village of Yazoo co., in the state of Massachusetts, 40 m. NW of Jackson, on the E side of Jackson river.

**LINCOLN**, a county of Upper Canada, in the Niagara district, comprising 7 townships. Pop. in 1848, 17,774. This co. returns a member to the house-of-assembly.

**LINCOLN**, a small island in the China sea, in the group of the Paracels islands, in N lat. 16° 40', E long. 112° 40'.—Also a port of South Australia, in Flinders' Land, on the SW side of Spencer's gulf, in S lat. 34° 48', E long. 135° 44'. The port is good, but the environs are arid and sterile.—Also a town of Tasmania, in the hund. of the same name, and p. of Cadbury, on the Macquarie river.—Also a parish in the co. of Somerset, bounded on the N by Macquarie river; on the W by Ramsbury; on the S by Tierney; and on the E by the Isis.

**LINCOLNSHIRE**, a maritime county on the E coast of England; bounded on the NW and N by the co. of York, from which it is in a great measure separated by the Humber and its estuary; on the E by the German ocean; on the SE by the cos. of Leicestershire and Rutland; on the S by those of Northampton and Cambridge; and on the W by the co. of Nottingham. Its general form is semicircular; the circular portion being washed by the sea. It extends between 52° 28' and 53° 54' N lat., and between 0° 18' E and 1° 3' W long. Its extreme length is about 70 m.; breadth, 45 m.; circumf., 260 m. Its area is variously computed at 2,747 to 2,888 sq. m., or 1,663,850 to 1,758,720 acres; the former being the estimate according to the pop. and other returns; the latter that of the Trigonometrical survey. It has been calculated that about 473,000 acres are enclosed marsh and fen land; 200,000 acres, commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes; 268,000, common fields; 25,000, woodlands; and 927,120 enclosed upland. The coast-line of this co. is about 110 m. in length, including the Humber. Excepting at Clea-Ness, near Grimsby, the whole is flat and low, and the distance between high and low water mark is sometimes not less than 2 m. There are many banks called chain-huts, and composed of roots, trunks, and branches of trees, intermixed with leaves of aquatic plants, which are dry at low water. These circumstances prove that the coast has undergone considerable changes. Vast tracts of land have been redeemed from the sea by embankments even from the time of

the Roman occupation, when that immense area called the Lincolnshire level was recovered, on the one hand from the upland waters, by the Cardyke, and on the other from the ocean, by the Old Sea dyke and other great banks along the coast. Even at the present day, a scheme of Sir John Rennie's proposes to reclaim no less than 170,000 acres of fertile territory in the level of the Wash.

*Natural divisions, &c.*] The county is naturally divided into the wolds, the heaths, and the fens. Young computes the wolds at 234,880 acres. They are ridges of hills of no great alt., but from the flatness of a large portion of the co. commanding at times extensive prospects. They stretch from near Barton-on-Humber S to Spilsby, in two parallel lines, averaging nearly 8 m. in breadth. The heaths consist of a range of hills passing from N to S in a straight line, in the meridian of the city of Lincoln. The fens are partly in the district of Kesteven, but chiefly in that of Holland. The greatest division of the fenny country is the extensive tract of land to the E of the wolds, called 'the Marsh,' extending over the greater part of the coast, and varying from 8 to 10 m. in breadth, and protected from encroachments of the sea by embankments. Other extensive fens are Deeping fen, near Market-Deeping; Holland fen and West fen, within 6 m. of Boston; East fen, near Wainfleet; an extensive tract in the hund. of Langoe, extending along the river Witham; the Ancholme level, extending along the river of that name for at least 10 m.; and the isle of Axholme, a large space included between the rivers Don and Trent at the NW angle of the co. Of these fens many portions have been brought under cultivation, the water being carried off in ditches, terminating in larger fosses called dykes, some of which are so large as to be navigable by barges. The whole extent of land gained by embankment and draining in this co. has been estimated at 180,000 acres.

*Rivers.*] The principal rivers are the Trent, the Welland, the Witham, and the Ancholme.—The Trent touches the co. near Newton-upon-Trent, runs along the border of the co. in a N direction, and falls into the upper part of the estuary of the Humber. Vessels of considerable burthen can ascend it to Gainsborough, and steamers and barges to its junction with the Fossdyke navigation, which is further navigated by steamers to Lincoln.—The Welland rises near Sibbertoft in Northamptonshire, and bounds the co. as far as Market-Deeping, where, entering the fens, it leaves a portion of its waters and sludge, and divides into two streams, the one branching off to Wisbeach, and the other through an artificial channel to Spalding and Surfleet, where, meeting the Glen, it empties itself into the Fossdyke wash, S of Boston.—The Glen runs to the Welland at Fossdyke, a very winding course.—The Ancholme rises in the Wolds, to the W of Market-Raisen; and after running W for a few m. turns to the N, and runs towards the Humber, passing Brigg or Grantham-bridge. It has been rendered navigable to Bishop's bridge, a distance of 8 m. from its source. It gives off a branch of 5 m. in length, called the Caistor canal.—The Witham rises on the borders of the cos. of Lincoln and Rutland, runs N to Grantham, whence it turns W, and afterwards passing to the E through a depression in the ridge of hills, by a sweep towards the SE reaches Boston, below which it falls into the sea. This river is generally shallow, but it has been deepened to facilitate the escape of the water from the fenny countries through which it passes. From Boston to near Tattershall the channel is entirely artificial. The Bain, a tributary to the Witham, has been rendered artificially navigable to the Witham near Tattershall. Another tributary rises



to the S of Sleaford, whence a navigable cut has been made to the Witham, 3 m. S of Tattershall. Another tributary rises to the S of Sleaford, whence a navigable cut called the Sleaford canal has been made to the Witham. The Ludd rises to the W of Louth, and runs N for 11 m. to Tetney haven. This river has also been rendered navigable by a cut to Louth. There are a number of minor streams, either tributary to those already noticed, falling into the Humber, or directly into the German ocean.

*Soils and agriculture.* The soils vary considerably with the strata in their several districts. In the heath division a good sandy loam is common; in the wolds, sand and sandy loam with chalk, or flinty loam on chalk marl. From Binbrook to Caistor, with the exception of Caistormoor, a sandy loam is the principal; and thence sand with an intermixture of argillaceous earth till they change into the rich loam of which Bartonfield principally consists. The North marsh comprises a large extent of rich salt lands; the South consists of stiff, cold, and tenacious clay of inferior value; the intervening land is rich brown loam. The Isle of Axholme presents the most fertile soil in England, consisting of black loam and other rich earths. In the fens, peat, deep sandy loam, and rich soapy blue clay are found; and in different other parts of the co. various degrees of sandy and loamy soils are to be met with.—The most singular and beneficial mode of improvement practised in L. is 'warping'; this may be shortly described as permitting the tide to flow over the land at high and letting it off at low water. This deposited soil is of the richest quality, consisting of argillaceous and siliceous earth, with a very large proportion of mucilage. Spring tides are preferred, and so great is the quantity of mud that from 10 to 15 acres have been known to be covered with silt from 1 to 3 ft. in thickness during one spring of 10 or 12 tides. Peat moss of the most sterile character has been by this process covered with soil of the greatest fertility; and swamps which in the memory of parties now living were resorted to for leeches are now, by the effects of warping, converted into firm and fertile fields. Near the mouth of the river the water is muddiest, and the process can there be more easily accomplished; but sluices are seen for nearly 30 m. up the Trent, so that even at that distance from the Humber the water has not entirely lost its fertilizing particles of mud. The expense of warping varies from £15 to £21 an acre.—The agriculture of L. has long been celebrated. There are some large estates, but many farmers work their own ground of from 400 to 500 acres in extent. The land is chiefly freehold, except in the low districts; and leases are not common. No land in the empire produces greater crops of wheat or beans than the marshes in Holland fen. The pasture-lands in these marshes, though not quite so rich as some others in this part of the county, graze very even and smooth, and are excellently adapted for fattening horses; the sheep fed on them are of large size, and produce fleeces of great weight. The grazing lands throughout the co. in general are very extensive. Almost all the division of low lands called 'marsh' has been for ages applied to grazing; and some of it is exceedingly rich, carrying great quantities of feeding stock.—The short-horned Lincolnshire, and the long-horned Leicestershire cattle, are bred here to great advantage, chiefly for the butcher. There are no proper dairy farms, except perhaps a few in the vicinity of the larger towns. Oxen are frequently employed in husbandry. The sheep, chiefly of the large Lincoln and Leicestershire breeds, are said to be nearly 2,500,000. Hogs are numerous, and the breed is improving. The horses are remarkably

fine, and are chiefly sold in the markets of Yorkshire. Extensive rabbit-warrens exist. Geese are bred to a large extent, chiefly for the sake of their feathers. Many of the fens, still in a state of waste, serve little other purpose than the breeding and rearing of geese. Wild ducks are numerous, and are taken in decoys from the end of October to Feb. The decoys of L. supply the market of London with wild fowl. It is said that 10 decoys in the West fen during one winter supplied 31,200 birds.—L. is not a manufacturing co. Flax and hemp are dressed and spun at various places, but to no great extent.

*Canals.* Besides the extensive artificial navigation of its rivers above noticed, various canals have been cut, and others are projected. The Fosdyke, cut in the reign of Henry I., but supposed to have originally formed a drain cut by the Romans, joins the Trent at Torksey and the Witham at Lincoln; and thus the whole basin of the Trent and Ouse, and by other canals the manufacturing districts of Lancashire, communicate with Boston, one of the principal ports in Lincolnshire. The Grantham canal runs between Grantham and the Trent at Nottingham, by a very circuitous course, 30 m. in length, with a fall of 148 ft. The Alford canal is a short cut from Alford to Anderby creek on the coast.

*Roads.* The road from London to Hull enters this co. at Market-Deeping, and runs N by Bourne, Folkingham, Sleaford, Lincoln, and Brigg, to the ferry at Barton-on-Humber. From this road, previous to its entering the co., the Louth and Boston mail-road branches off. The Great North road enters the co. at Stamford, and runs NNW by Grantham into Nottinghamshire. Other roads radiate from Lincoln by Newark to Nottingham, by Wragby and Louth to Saltfleet, and by Market-Raisen to Grimsby. The highway returns for 1839 show an expenditure of £80,664 on 4,620 m. of road within the co.

*Railways.* Though for levelness of line and cheapness of construction L. is peculiarly suited for railway intersection, it was among the last to reap the benefits derivable from this new mode of transit. It is now however provided with three great lines of railroad connecting Boston, Lincoln, and Grimsby with each other and with the several great systems of railways to the N, W, and S of the co.

*Geological structure.* The strata run nearly in the line of the length of the co. from N to S, in parallel belts, occupied by different formations succeeding each other from W to E. The W skirts of the co. bordering on the Trent are occupied by the red marl strata, which extend into Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. On the border of the Trent, and in the Isle of Axholme, gypsum is abundant in the red marl. E of the red marl runs a belt of lias subjacent to the oolite, and occupying the valley of the Witham between Newark and Grantham. A narrow strip of oolite divides the lias from the low district of the Oxford clay, from the Humber, as far S as Lincoln, whence it spreads to the NW, W, and S. The Oxford clay forms the valley of the Ancholme S to Market-Raisen, whence it spreads to Lincoln, Horncastle, and Spilsby. This formation also constitutes the extensive central valley, called the Ancholme level, separating the wolds, with the adjacent hills, from the higher grounds of the heath formed on the W by the oolite. Along the foot of the wolds the green sand crops out, and forms a lower terrace nearly parallel to the downs, but in part separated by the valleys of the Steeping and the Bain. The chalk extends beneath the alluvium which occupies the whole of the remainder of the co. to the E and S, forming, in the latter direction, part of the great fen country of England.

*Population.* The pop. of this co. in 1801 was 205,340; in 1811, 233,628; in 1821, 277,514; in 1831, 311,903; in 1841, 356,226; in 1851, 400,266. The increase per cent. in 50 years, from 1801 to 1851, thus appears to have been 94.62; and the annual rate of increase per cent. 1.34.—The changes recently made by the ecclesiastical commissioners on the diocese of Lincoln, have not affected the county itself. In 1833, the total number of Sunday schools in the county was 543, attended by 31,881 children; of daily schools 1,344, attended by 36,353; of infant schools 71, attended by 1,771.—The deposits in savings' banks within the co., 20th November, 1839, were £376,892; average for each depositor £28; on 20th November, 1849, £501,556; number of depositors 20,920; average of deposit £24.—The poor-rate returns for 3 years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £14,790 on the poor of this county. In 1803, the expenditure was £100,896; in 1839, £104,100; in 1847, £130,504. The annual value of property assessed to the income tax in 1815 was £2,061,830; in 1843, £2,868,339.

*Administrative divisions.*] The great civil divisions of the co. are called 'Parts.' The parts of Lindsey extend from the sea to the borders of Nottingham, and from the river Witham to the Humber, comprehending a space nearly equal to half the co. The division of Kesteven forms the SW portion of the co. The parts of Holland are bounded on the N by Lindsey, on the W by Kesteven; and on the S by the cos. of Cambridge and Northampton. The co. is subdivided into 630 parishes, containing, besides the co. of the city of Lincoln, the boroughs of Boston, Grantham, Grimsby, and Stamford, and the market-towns of Alford, Barton-upon-Humber, Boleynbroke, Boston, Bourne, Caistor, Donnington, Epworth, Falkingham, Gainsborough, Glandford-bridge, Grantham, Grimsby, Holbeach, Horncastle, Kirton, Long-Sutton, Louth, Market-Deeping, Market-Raisen, Sleaford, Spalding, Spilsby, Stamford, Swineshead, Tattershall, Wainfleet, and Wragby. The co. is included in the dio. of Lincoln and prov. of Canterbury. Under the reform act this co. returns 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the parts of Lindsey, and 2 for the parts of Kesteven and Holland. The number of electors registered for the county in 1837, was 18,241; in 1848, 20,561, viz. 11,398 for the N, and 9,163 for the S division.—The city of Lincoln, and the boroughs of Grantham, Boston, and Stamford, each also return 2 members, and Grimsby 1.—L. is included in the midland circuit. The assizes for the co. are held at Lincoln.

*History.*] In ancient times this co. formed a portion of the territory of the *Corianni*, and it was included in the Roman prov. *Britannia Prima*. Under the Anglo-Saxon government, it formed a part of the kingdom of Mercia. It suffered much from the inroads of the Danes. It was the scene of the decisive battle in the baronial wars of John and his son. The ecclesiastical edifices in this co. are in general remarkably fine: no co. in the empire contains so large a number of elegant churches.

LINCOLNTON, a village of Lincoln co., in the state of N. Carolina, U. S., 172 m. W by S of Raleigh, on the E side of Little Catawba river. Pop. in 1840, 836.—Also a v. in Lincoln co., in the state of Georgia, 98 m. NE of Milledgeville. Pop. about 75.

LINCOLNVILLE, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 10 m. S of Belfast, bordered on the E by Penobscot river. It has a large pond on its SW border, and in its N part is a fine harbour called Duck Trap. Pop. in 1840, 2,048.

LIND, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Adenau. Pop. 295.

LIND (OBER), a village of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 2 m. S of Sonnenberg, on the Steinach. Pop. 630.

LINDA, a village, or group of 3 villages distinguished as Middle, Upper, and Lower L., of Prussia, in Upper Lusatia, reg. and 45 m. WNW of Liegnitz. Pop. 1,900.

LINDACH, a village of Bavaria, 9 m. SW of Abensberg.

LINDAU, a town of Bavaria, 25 m. E of Constanx, in N lat. 47° 31' 44", built in a superb position on an island in the lake of Constanx, and communicating with the mainland by a wooden bridge 300 ft. in length. Pop. 3,902. It has an active trade in corn, fruit, and cheese.—Also a town in the S of Hanover, on the Rahme, 10 m. NE of Gottingen. Pop. 1,100.—Also a town of the principality of Anhalt-Kothen, 5 m. N of Zerbst, on the l. bank of the Nuth. Pop. 920.

LINDE, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Potsdam, circle of Ruppin. Pop. 194.—Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Greifenhagen. Pop. 369.—Also a village in the reg. of Stettin, circle of Pyritz. Pop. 173.

LINDE, a river of Mozambique, a branch of the

Zambese, which detaches itself from the main stream near Luabo, and flows by a course of about 42 m. into the channel of Mozambique.

LINDE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, 12 m. E of Bergerac, on the r. bank of the Dordogne. Pop. 1,600.

LINDE, or LINDEBERG, a town of Sweden, on the NE shore of a small lake of the same name, 24 m. N of Örebro. Pop. 760.

LINDEBŒUF, a town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. N of Yerville. Pop. 660.

LINDEBY, or LINDBY, a parish of England, in the co. and 7½ m. NNW of Nottingham. Area 1,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 332; in 1851, 310.

LINDEN, a village of Hanover, about 2 m. W of the capital, at the foot of the Linderberg. Pop. 1,300.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Bunzlau. Pop. 207.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Glogau. Pop. 643.

LINDEN (GROSSEN), a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Lower Hesse, 6 m. ESE of Wetzlar. Pop. 889.

LINDENA, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Luckau. Pop. 353.

LINDENAU, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 3 m. WSW of Gabel. Pop. 1,150.—Also a village of Saxe-Meiningen, 2 m. ESE of Heldburg. Pop. 347.—Also a group of 3 villages, distinguished as Great, Little, and New L., in the Prussian reg. of Königsberg, bail. of Tapiau. Conjoined pop. 795.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Oppeln, circle of Grotkau. Pop. 1,036.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Liegnitz, circle of Landshut. Pop. 422.

LINDENDORF, a village of Prussia, in the dep. of Gumbinnen, circle of Niederung. Pop. 167.—Also a village in the reg. of Königsberg, bail. of Tapiau. Pop. 332.

LINDENFELS, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, 22 m. NE of Mannheim. Pop. 792.

LINDENHARD, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. N of Pegnitz. Pop. 370.

LINDERN, a parish and village in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, circle and 12 m. W of Kloppenburg.

LINDESAY, a parish in the co. of Bathurst, in New South Wales, lying between Comboul creek on the W, and the Bellubula river on the E.—Also a river of South Australia, which falls into the Murray in S lat. 33° 58'.

LINDESAY (MOUNT), a mountain of New South Wales, at the head of Tweed river, 55 m. SW of Moreton bay. Alt. 5,700 ft. above sea-level.

LINDESNÆS, or THE NAZE, a cape forming the S extremity of Norway, in N lat. 57° 58', E long. 7° 3'.

LINDFIELD, a parish of Sussex, 3 m. E of Cuckfield. Area 5,776 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,814.

LINDHEIM (GROSS), a village of Hesse-Darmstadt, 4 m. SSW of Giessen. Pop. 602.

LINDLEY, a chapelry in the parish of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, 2 m. NW of Huddersfield. Area 2,210 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,306; in 1851, 3,584.—Also a township in the p. of Otley, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 135.

LINDLEY, a township in Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 25 m. SE of Bath. Pop. 638.

LINDO, an alluvial island formed on the coast of Eastern Africa, at the mouth of the Zambese, by two of its smaller branches.

LINDO, a village on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, 23 m. S of Rhodes. It has a small harbour, and appears to occupy the site of the ancient *Lindos*.

**LINDO** (CAPE), a promontory on the W coast of the island of Cerigo, in N lat. 36° 27', E long. 40° 34'.

**LINDONA**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Luckau. Pop. 353.

**LINDOSO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, confarca of Vianha, on the Lima, 57 m. NNE of Oporto. Pop. 580.

**LINDOW**, a town of the Prussian prov. of Brandenburg, 37 m. NNW of Berlin. Pop. 1,420.

**LINDOW** (OBER and UNTER), two villages of Prussia, in the reg. of Frankfurt, circle of Lebus. Pop. of Ober L. 240; of Unter L. 184.

**LINDRIDGE**, a parish of Worcestershire, 5½ m. E by N of Tenbury. Area 6,252 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,802; in 1851, 1,805.

**LINDSELL**, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. SE of Thaxted, on a branch of the Chelmer. Area 1,959 acres. Pop. in 1821, 381; in 1851, 378.

**LINDSEY**, a parish in Suffolk, 3¼ m. WNW of Hadleigh. Area 1,246 acres. Pop. in 1851, 326.

**LINDY**, a small river of Eastern Africa, with a town of the same name near its mouth, in the state of Quiloa. It falls into the Indian sea, in S lat. 9° 59'.

**LINESIDE**, a township in the parish of Arthuret, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. ESE of Longtown, on the river Line. Pop. in 1831, 137; in 1851, 131.

**LINFORD**, or **LYNFORD**, a parish in Norfolk, 5 m. NNE of Brandon. Area 1,580 acres. Pop. in 1831, 91; in 1851, 89.

**LINFORD** (GREAT), a parish in Bucks, 2½ m. SW of Newport-Pagnell, intersected by a branch of the Grand Junction canal. Area 1,784 acres. Pop. in 1831, 420; in 1851, 486.

**LINFORD** (LITTLE), a parish in Bucks, 2 m. W of Newport-Pagnell, on the river Ouse. Area 550 acres. Pop. in 1831, 55; in 1851, 57.

**LING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-pih, div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 26° 32', and E long. 113° 35'.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Shan-tung, and div. of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 27', and E long. 116° 40'.—Also a town of the Corea, in the prov. of Chu-sin, 45 m. SE of Hai-men.

**LING**, or **LYNE**, a parish in Norfolk, 6 m. NE by E of East Dereham, on the river Wensum. Area 1,899 acres. Pop. in 1831, 645; in 1851, 656.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. SSE of Bridgewater, in the line of the Bridgewater and Taunton canal, and the Bristol and Exeter railway. Area 1,409 acres. Pop. in 1831, 343; in 1851, 393.

**LINGA**, two of the smaller Shetland isles, one lying off the mainland, in N lat. 60° 27', opposite Firths Ness; and the other between Yell and Unst, in N lat. 60° 40'.

**LINGA SOUND**, a bay on the W coast of the island of Stronsa, in N lat. 59°.

**LINGAN**, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 2 m. below Carrick-upon-Suir, after a SE course of 12 m.

**LIN-GAN-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Yun-nan. The div. comprises 8 districts. The town is in N lat. 23° 37' 12", and E long. 103° 4' 30".

**LIN-GAN-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Che-keang, div. of Hang-chu-fu, in N lat. 30° 16', and E long. 119° 42'.

**LINGARTHS**, a township in the parish of Almondbury, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. S of Huddersfield. Pop. in 1831, 758; in 1851, 811.

**LINGAYEN**, a bay on the W coast of the island of Luzon, in the Philippines, in N lat. 16° 4'.

**LING-CHE**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. and 18 m. NNW of Tsing-chu-fu, on the L. bank of the Chi-ho, in N lat. 36° 55', and E long. 118° 32'.

**LING-CHUEN-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Tsih-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 42', and E long. 113° 17'.—Also a district and town, in the prov. of Kwan-se, and div. of Kwei-lin-fu, in N lat. 25° 25', and E long. 110° 20'.

**LINGE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Indre, cant. and 6 m. E of St. Martin-de-Tournon. Pop. 1,700.—Also a river of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, which flows into the Meuse, on the r. bank, near Gorcum, after a course of 40 m.

**LINGEBATE**, a river of Madagascar, which flows into the bay of Antongil, after a SSE course of 102 m.

**LINGEN**, a parish in Hereford, 4 m. NE of Presteigne, on a branch of the Lugg. Area 2,283 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 296.

**LINGEN**, a county of Hanover, in the W part of the gov. of Osnabrück. It is a flat district intersected by the Ems. Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the r. bank of that river. Pop. 2,776. It has manufactories of cottons, gunpowder, and brandy.

**LINGEN**, or **LINGGA**, an island in the Eastern seas, situated off the NE coast of the island of Sumatra, in S lat. 0° 20', E long. 104° 40'. It is about 40 m. in length, and 20 m. in breadth; and is of an irregular figure. It has a remarkable mountain in its centre, terminating in a fork, which seamen have distinguished by the appellation of 'the Ass's ears.' The surface is low.

**LINGENAU**, a town of the Tyrol, in the co. and 9 m. ESE of Bregenz. Pop. 1,700.

**LINGFIELD**, a parish of Surrey, 6 m. SSE of Godstone. Area 9,010 acres. Pop. 2,141.

**LINGHOLM**, a small island of the Orkney group, near the W coast of Stronsa, in N lat. 50° 59'.

**LING-LING-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Yung-chu-fu.

**LING-PAOU-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. and 15 m. WSW of Shen-chu, on the r. bank of the Hoang-ho, in N lat. 34° 42', and E long. 110° 50'.

**LING-PEIH**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-hwuy, div. of Fung-yang-fu, in N lat. 33° 33' 26', and E long. 117° 32' 47'.

**LING-SHAN-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, div. and 60 m. N of Leen-chu-fu, at the foot of a lofty mountain, in N lat. 22° 24', and E long. 109° 0' 10'.

**LING-SHOW**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Ching-ting-fu, in N lat. 38° 18', and E long. 114° 31'.

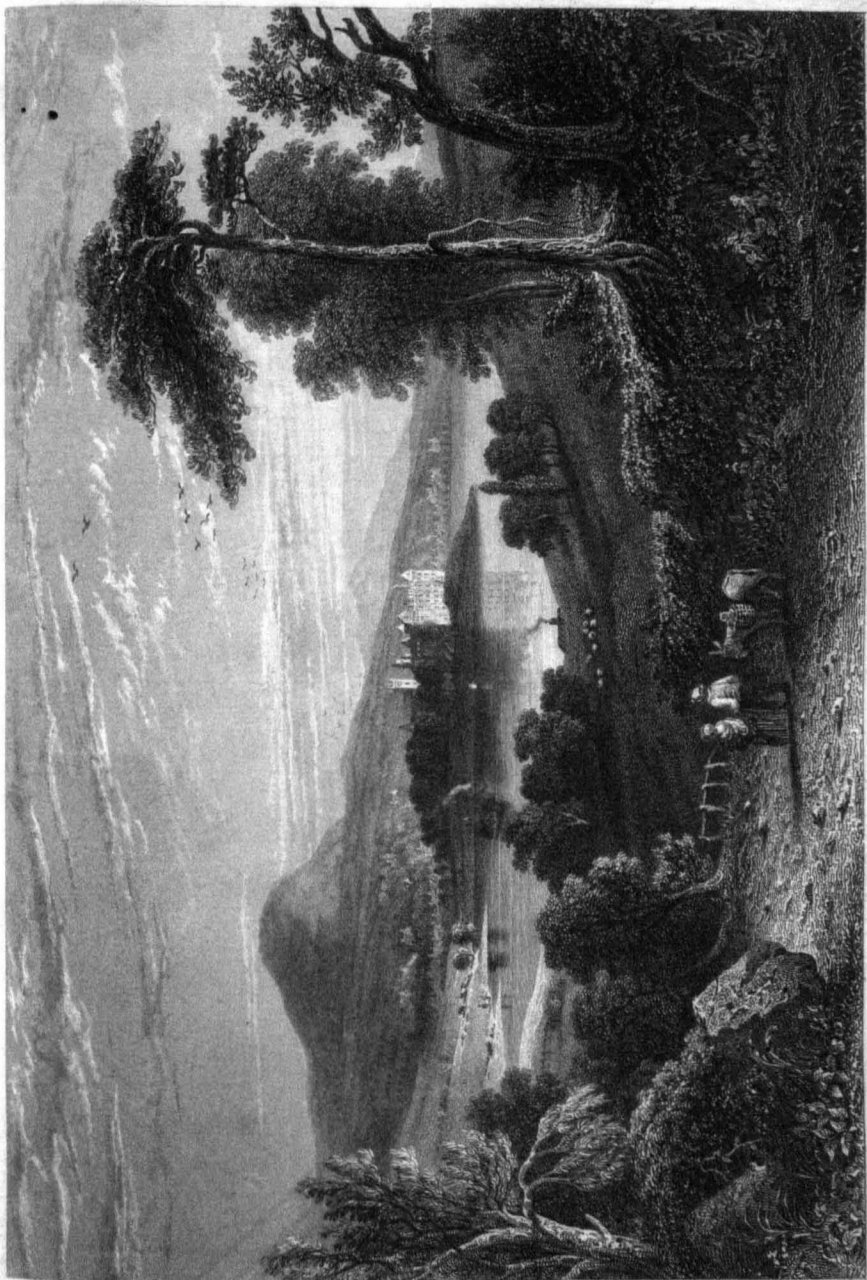
**LING-SHWUY**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, in the SE part of the island of Hai-nan, 108 m. S of Keun-che-fu, on the l. bank of the Ta-ho-choui. Pop. (male) 30,586. It is enclosed by a wall; and contains several temples and a library.—Also a district and town in the prov. of Sze-chuen, div. of Shun-king-fu, in N lat. 30° 23', and E long. 106° 54'.

**LING-TAE**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kan-suh, div. of Ping-leang-fu, in N lat. 34° 59', and E long. 107° 23'.

**LING-TSING-CHU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung. The div. comprises 3 districts. The town is 75 m. WNW of Tse-nan-fu, on the Yu-ho canal, at the junction of the Wei-ho, in N lat. 36° 57' 15", and E long. 115° 55'. It is a large and populous and handsome town, and contains several temples and mosques. Of the former, one dedicated to Fo is an octagon tower, consisting of 9 stories, and rising to the height of 140 ft. The port, which is the entrepot for Pe-king, has an active trade.

**LINGUA GROSSA**, a town of Sicily, in the Val-





LINLITHGOW PALACE.

di-Demona, 9 m. W of Taormina, on the NE flank of Mount Etna. Pop. 2,450.

**LINGUETTA** (CAPE), a cape of Albania, at the entrance of the Adriatic, in N lat. 40° 26' 15", E long. 19° 14' 21".

**LINGWOOD**, a parish of Norfolk, 9 m. E of Norwich. Area 661 acres. Pop. in 1851, 509.

**LINHARES**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Tras-os-Montes, 19 m. S of Mirandella. Pop. 1,000. —Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Porto-Siguro, on the l. bank of Rio Doce. —Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 15 m. WNW of Guarda. Pop. 890.

**LINITAN**, a small island in the Eastern seas, 5 m. N of Serangan, in S lat. 5° 36'.

**LIN-KAOU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung, and W part of the island of Hai-nan, on the l. bank of the Wen-lan-choui, 45 m. SW of Keun-che-fu, in N lat. 19° 46' 48", and E long. 109° 14' 50". To the NW of the town is the mountain of Phi-ye-chan, celebrated for a great battle between the Chinese and Li.

**LINKENHOLT**, a parish of Hants, 8 m. N of Andover. Area 1,074 acres. Pop. in 1851, 90.

**LIN-KEANG-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Keang-se. The div. comprises 4 districts. The town is 54 m. SSW of Nan-chang-fu, on the l. bank of the Yu-ho, in N lat. 27° 57' 36", and E long. 115° 27'. The locality is fertile and salubrious, but scantily populated.

**LIN-KEU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tsing-chu-fu, in N lat. 36° 35', and E long. 118° 50'.

**LIN-KEW**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. and 165 m. NE of Tae-tung-fu, on the l. bank of the Tang-ho, in N lat. 39° 28', and E long. 114° 15'.

**LINKINHORNE**, a parish of Cornwall, 4½ m. NW of Callington. Area 7,894 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,159; in 1851, 2,005.

**LINKIÖPING**, or **LINKÖPING**, a laen of Sweden, nearly corresponding to the ancient prov. of East Gothland, and stretching along the Baltic to the S of Stockholm. Its territorial extent is 4,253 sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 206,625. Its surface is mountainous and thickly studded with lakes. The principal river is the Motala. —Its cap., of the same name, stands on the Stang-aa, near its influx into Lake Roxen, 110 m. SW of Stockholm. It is one of the oldest towns of Sweden; is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, a college, and 3 churches. Pop. 4,000.

**LIN-KWEI-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. of Kwei-lin-fu.

**LINLEY**, a parish in Salop, 4 m. NW by N of Bridgnorth. Area 628 acres. Pop. in 1851, 105.

**LINLITHGOW**, a parish of Linlithgowshire, or West Lothian, extending 4½ m. due S from Bonside; and 6½ m. due E from the most westerly bend of the Avon. Area 7,600 Scottish acres. The Avon, beautiful in the features of the deep and tufted glen along which it flows, runs along the W boundary 5 m. L. loch, immediately N of the burgh, and covering about 80 acres, is a fine sheet of water, well-stored with pike, perch, and eels. A silver mine, in the S extremity, is said to have anciently yielded much wealth to the Haddington family. On a tract of ground E of the town, still called Boroughmuir, Edward I. encamped on the night previous to his defeating the troops of Wallace in the battle of Falkirk. A calico printing establishment, a bleachfield, and several grain mills, are situated on the Avon in this p. At the first of these, about 1 m. W of the town, stands the v. of Linlithgow-bridge, chiefly inhabited by calico-printers. The parish is traversed by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, the Slamannan railway,

and the Union canal. Pop. in 1801, 3,596; in 1831, 4,874; in 1841, 5,950; in 1851, 6,115.

The ancient royal burgh of L., the county-town of West Lothian, stands in N lat. 55° 58' 35", and in W long. 3° 35' 50", 16 m. W of Edinburgh, and 8 m. E of Falkirk. It is pleasantly situated in a hollow along the S side of L. loch; and mainly consists of a single street running E and W, and measuring altogether ¾ m. in length. A slow process of rebuilding has been going on during upwards of half-a-century; and has, to a considerable extent, modernized this street. Yet it continues to bear many marks of ancient grandeur. The church, one of the most entire and beautiful specimens of Gothic architecture in Scotland, is 182 ft. in length from E to W, and 100 ft. in breadth, including the aisles. Only the E end is now used as a place of worship. Immediately N of the church stands the magnificent ruin of the palace. The eminence which bears it aloft advances almost into the middle of the loch. The palace occupies about an acre of ground, and though heavy in appearance from its almost total want of windows, is still a picturesque and beautiful object. The pile, in its quadrangular and final form, was completed by James VI., and continued to be habitable till January 1746. The Union canal is conducted along the rising ground on the S of the town, at the distance from the High-street of from 70 to 450 yds., and has a small basin less than 100 yds. from the High-street, and near the E end of the town. The Edinburgh and Glasgow railway passes along between the town and the canal. The annual revenue of the burgh, for 1832, was £710; for 1849–50, £766. L. unites with Falkirk, Airdrie, Hamilton, and Lanark, in sending a member to parliament. Constituency in 1832, 115; in 1850, 94. Pop. of the burgh in 1811, 2,557; in 1831, 3,187; in 1851, 4,189. —On the 7th December, 1542, Mary, of affecting memory, whose history invokes so many tears for both her crimes and her sufferings, was born in the palace. In 1545 a parliament met at L. on the 1st of October, and again on the 1st and the 19th of December. In 1552 a provincial council of the clergy was held in the town, to attempt measures for appeasing the popular outcry against the Popish establishment. On the 23d of January, 1569–70, the regent Murray, in passing through the town, was shot, in revenge of a private injury, by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. In 1646, when Edinburgh was scourged by the plague, L. afforded refuge to the senatus of the university, and flung open her palace for the session of parliament. L. gave the title of Earl to the family of Livingstone, also earls of Callendar, attainted in 1716.

**LINLITHGOW**, a lake of Australia-Felix, in the district of Portland bay, and NE angle of the co. of Normanby.

**LINLITHGOWSHIRE**, or **WEST LOTHIAN**, a county of Scotland lying along the S side of the frith of Forth, nearly midway between the German ocean and the frith of Clyde. It is bounded on the N by the frith of Forth; on the SE by the river Almond and its tributary the Brieche, which divide it from Edinburghshire; and on the W by Lanarkshire and Stirlingshire. The area, according to Armstrong's map of the Lothians, is only 112 sq. m., or 71,680 statute acres; but, according to Arrowsmith's map of Scotland, it is 121 sq. m., or 77,440 statute acres. The surface, though almost all champaign, nowhere subsides over more than a very small space into flatness. Cairn-maple, the most prominent summit of the line, has an alt. of 1,498 ft. above the level of the sea. Cocklerue attains a height of only 500 ft. The middle and W districts of the county are the most hilly. —The principal streams are the Almond, across

its S division and along its SE boundary, and the Avon 12 m. along its W boundary. Logie-water, a tributary of the Avon, drains much of the W division, through its head-waters, Barbauchlaw-burn and Ballenerieff-water. Brox-burn and several smaller streamlets drain the E division, and run into the Almond. Nether-mill-burn, Dolphinston-burn, and some tiny brooks, run N to the Forth. The only lakes are one on the boundary between Dalmeny and Kirkliston, Lochcoat in Torphichen, Lochend, and chief of all Linlithgow-loch. On the beach at the W extremity of this co., 2,000 acres are left dry at every reflux of the tide, but except at this point, the coast, for the most part, suddenly rises into a ridge adorned by culture and plantations.

*Minerals and soil, &c.]* L. abounds with coal in a workable state. A coal-mine at Borrowstounness was worked beneath the sea half-way across the frith, and had a principal outlet or shaft half-a-mile from the shore at a moat or quay in 12 ft. depth of water. The average annual coal-produce of the co., about 20 years ago, was 44,000 tons; but it has been greatly increased of late years. Limestone everywhere abounds. Freestone seems to stretch beneath the whole co. A basaltic rock, with many of its pillars in the form of well-defined regular prisms, forms an almost perpendicular breastwork 60 or 70 ft. high, and 750 ft. long, on the S side of Dundashill. Ironstone abounds in Borrowstounness, Torphichen, Bathgate, Abercorn, and probably other parishes. Mundie, fullers' earth, potters' clay, brick clay, and red chalk occur.—The co. has all the varieties of soil from bad to the best, which can depress or invigorate husbandry. Of the whole area, according to proximate calculation, 19,900 acres are clay, either of prime carse kind, or otherwise of good quality; 22,700 are clay, on a cold bottom; 9,500 are loam; 9,500 are light gravel and sand; 14,000 are moorland and high rocky ground; 1,500 are moss; and the remaining 460 are occupied by lakes and rivers. Farmsteads are generally in a creditable and neat condition. Farms are, for the most part, from 70 to 200 acres in extent.

Considering its wondrously rich facilities as to coal, useful minerals, and central position, L. is poor in manufactures. A cotton-mill and a flax-mill at Blackburn, some tanneries and shoe-making establishments at Linlithgow, extensive salt-works at Borrowstounness, a soap-making establishment at Queensferry, 520 looms at Bathgate, and 218 at Whitburn, kept in motion by the manufacturers of Glasgow, small ship-building yards, and two or three distilleries and breweries, constitute nearly the whole amount of outward manufacturing display. The traffic in coal is very extensive, and that in freestone and salt is of some importance.—The first turnpike in L. was that from Edinburgh to Queensferry, made in 1751. All the three great roads between Edinburgh and Glasgow, by way respectively of Linlithgow, Bathgate, and Whitburn, and also two other turnpikes, one near the coast and one near the S boundary, run across it from E to W. Both the Union canal and the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway bisect it from E to W.

*Towns, &c.]* Its sea-ports are Queensferry, Blackness, and Borrowstounness; its royal burghs, Linlithgow and Queensferry. Its other towns and considerable villages are Bathgate, Whitburn, Blackburn, Borrowstounness, Broxburn, and Kirkliston.—The co. returns one member to parliament. Constituency in 1839, 702; in 1850, 512. The land-rental in 1808 was £64,518; the annual value of real property, as assessed in 1815, £97,597; in 1843, £104,629.—The pop., owing probably to the want of large or manufacturing towns, has undergone less propor-

tional increase during the last cent. than in most other districts of Scotland. In 1801 it was 17,844; in 1811, 19,451; in 1821, 22,695; in 1831, 23,291; in 1841, 26,872; in 1851, 29,969, being an increase of 68 per cent. in 50 years; that for all Scotland being 70 per cent.—L. is ecclesiastically divided into 13 parishes.—At the Christian epoch, L. was inhabited by the British tribe of the *Gadeni*. It appears on record as a sheriffdom, or shire, in the reign of Malcolm IV. At the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1747, the Earl of Hopetoun claimed compensation for the sheriffdom of L.

*LINN*, the vulgar Scotch for a pool or deep reach in the bed of a river. It is evidently derived from the Gaelic *Linne*, which is the Welsh *Llyn*, and perhaps radically the same with the Greek *λίμνη*.

*LINN*, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 10 m. NNW of Düsseldorf, circle and 3 m. E of Krefelt. Pop. 1,000. It contains the ruins of a fine castle, and has several spinning-mills and manufactories of linen.

*LINN*, a county in the N part of the state of Missouri, U.S., comprising an area of 588 sq. m., drained by Locust and Yellow creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,245; in 1850, 4,060. Its capital is Linneus.—Also a town on the W part of the territory of Iowa, containing a surface gently undulating of 720 sq. m. It is drained by Buffalo creek and Cedar fork, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,373.

*LINN*, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, circle of Brugg. Pop. 171.

*LINNA*, an island of Norway, off the coast of North Trondheim, in N lat. 64° 5'.

*LINNE*, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of Limburg, on the Maas, SW of Roermond. Pop. 590.

*LINNEUS*, a township of Aroostook co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 8 m. SW of Houlton, drained by a branch of Matawamkeag river. Pop. in 1840, 311.

*LINNHE* (Loch), an arm of the sea, stretching between the districts of Appin and Morvern in Argyleshire, in a NE direction, from the sound of Mull, as far as Coran ferry, where it takes a N direction, and acquires the name of Loch-Eil. It gives off, on its E side, first Loch-Etive, then Loch-Creran, and farther inward, on the same side, Loch-Leven. The island of Lismore lies in the mouth of Loch-Linnhe; and there are several smaller islands interspersed through it.

*LINNICH*, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 20 m. NNW of Aix-la-Chapelle, circle and 5 m. NNW of Juliers, on the Roer. Pop. 1,393. It has several spinning-mills and tanneries.

*LINOLA*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 11 m. ENE of Lerida, and partido of Balaguer, on a height, in the plain of Urgel. Pop. 900. It has several manufactories of saltpetre.

*LINOSA*. See *ALGUSA*.

*LIN-SEANG*, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. and 18 m. NE of Yo-chu-fu, on the r. bank of the Yang-tse-keang, in N lat. 29° 34', and E long. 113° 13'.

*LINSELLES*, or *LINCELLE*, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Turcoing, 8 m. N of Lille. Pop. in 1841, 3,592. It has a brewery and several oil-mills. Hops and lint are extensively cultivated in the locality.

*LIN-SHIH-HEEN*, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Ho-chu, in N lat. 36° 53', and E long. 111° 46'.

*LINSMEAU*, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Nodwez-Linsmean. Pop. 428.

*LINTAO*, or *LANTAO*, an island of China, in the Canton river, in N lat. 22° 17', 5 m. S of Chung-saw-wan, and separated from Hong-Kong by the Lamma channel. It is of very irregular outline,



stretching NE and SW. Towards its centre it attains an alt. of 3,050 ft.

LINTH, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Brussegem. Pop. 370.

LINTH, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Limmernbach, Sandbach, and Oberstaffelbach, which descend from the Limmernalp and Mount Toedi, at the Sextremity of the cant. of Glaris. It flows N through that cant.; crosses the Westremity of Lake Wallenstadt; runs thence between the cant. of St. Gall on the NE, and those of Glaris and Schwyz on the SE; and throws itself into the SE extremity of Lake Zurich. Its principal affluents are the Sernft on the r., and on the l. the Löntsch, the outlet of Lake Klön. It has a total course of 36 m., of which 12 m. are navigable. For the distance of about 3 m. from its egress from Lake Wallenstadt to Mollis, it is enclosed by banks. During the melting of the snows, the waters of this river flow with great impetuosity, and are loaded with stones and sand.

LINTHAL, a district of Switzerland, in the S part of the cant. of Glaris, consisting of the fertile and picturesque valley of the Linth. It contains a v. of the same name, and had a total pop. of 1,745 (Protestants) in 1850.

LINTHORPE, a township in the p. of Middlesborough, N. R. of Yorkshire. 3 m. E by S of Stockton-upon-Tees. Pop. in 1831, 229; in 1851, 262.

LINTHORST, or LECTE, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Over-Yssel, cant. and 5 m. SE of Zwolle. Pop. 1,100.

LINTHOUT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, dep. of Brussegem. Pop. 370.

LINTHWATE, a township in the p. of Almond-bury, Yorkshire, 4 m. S of Huddersfield. Area 1,334 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,825; in 1851, 3,802.

LINTON, a parish and market-town in the co. of Cambridge, 10½ m. SE of Cambridge, on the post-road from Cambridge to Colchester. Area 3,775 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,678; in 1851, 2,061. The church is a spacious Gothic structure. The town consists of several irregular streets, the principal one being about a ½ m. in length. Tanning and currying of leather are carried on here, and in the vicinity are extensive nurseries and fruit-gardens.—Also a township in the p. of Church-Gresley, co. of Derby, 4½ m. SSE of Burton-on-Trent. Pop. in 1831, 267; in 1851, 279.—Also a parish in Devonshire, 13 m. E by N of Ilfracombe, at the mouth of the Lyn, comprising the vs. of L. and Lynmouth. Area 7,193 acres. Pop. in 1831, 792; in 1851, 1,059. The v. of L. is much frequented during the summer season, and several good houses have been erected for the accommodation of visitors. About a ½ m. NW of L. is an extraordinary tract of scenery, called the Valley of stones. The bed of this valley, about 1 m. in length, but not above 100 yds. in width, is bounded by fragments of rocks piled one upon another. The heights on each side are of mountainous magnitude, and the masses form here and there rude natural columns fantastically arranged along the summits.—Also a township in the p. of Bromyard, Hereford, 3 m. SE of Bromyard. Area 2,630 acres. Pop. in 1831, 500; in 1851, 587.—Also a parish in the co. of Hereford, 4 m. E by N of Ross. Area 2,775 acres. Pop. in 1831, 635; in 1851, 952.—Also a parish in Kent, 4 m. S of Maidstone. Area 1,383 acres. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1851, 1,082.—Also a township in the p. of Spofford, Yorkshire, 1½ m. SW of Wetherby, on the N bank of the Wharfe. Area 1,214 acres. Pop. in 1831, 166; in 1851, 176.—Also a township in the p. of Newton-upon-Ouse, Yorkshire, 10 m. NW of York. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1831, 258; in 1851, 273.—Also a parish in the W. R. of York-

shire, 7½ m. N of Skipton. The p. comprises the townships of Grassington, Hebden, L., and Threshfield. The town is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Wharfe. The cotton and worsted manufacture is carried on here to some extent. There are also lead-mines in the p. Area of p. 13,142 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,113; in 1851, 2,221.

LINTON, a parish occupying the NW corner of Peebles-shire, and intersected by Lyne-water, which flows 5½ m. SE through the interior of the p. Two-thirds of the entire area are strictly upland and pastoral. The p. is famous for its variety of the Cheviot breed of sheep, and has usually on its pastures about 10,000. The v. of L.—or, as it is sometimes called to distinguish it from a namesake in Haddingtonshire, West L.—stands on the l. bank of the Lyne, on the road from the metropolis to Moffat, 16½ m. from Edinburgh. Its pop. is about 400, of whom a large proportion are cotton-weavers. The v. has long been celebrated for its sheep-markets. It gives the title of Baron to the earl of Traquair. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 1,064; in 1831, 1,577; in 1851, 1,630.—Also a parish in the NE of Roxburghshire. Area 6,500 acres. The proportions of arable and of waste grounds are to each other as 19 to 7. Pop. 630.

LINTON, a township of Coshocton co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 1,196.

LINTON (EAST), a large village of East Lothian, in the p. of Prestonkirk, 5½ m. E of Haddington, stretching on the l. bank of the river Tyne, at a fine large bend made by the stream. The mail-road between Edinburgh and London, and the North British railway, pass close to the v. During harvest it has a large weekly market, on Monday, for hiring reapers. Pop. 720. The river Tyne, while sweeping round the S side of the v., falls into a deep linn.

LINTON ISLAND, an island of China, in the Canton river, in N lat. 22° 24' 30", 9 m. ENE of Cun-sing-man harbour, and 4½ m. W of Chung-saw-wan. It is 2½ m. long from E to W, and about 1½ m. broad. Fresh water is found on its S side.

LINTRATHEN, or GLENTATHEN, a parish in the Grampian district of Forfarshire. It is for the most part a sea of heights from 500 to 1,000 ft. above the level of Strathmore. The river Isla flows for 5½ m. along the W and S boundaries. Pop. 926.

LIN-TSIN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-se, div. of Pn-chu-fu, in N lat. 35° 10', E long. 110° 36'.

LIN-TUNG, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 18 m. ENE of Se-gan-fu, in N lat. 34° 20', E long. 109°.

LINTZ, or LINZ, the capital of Upper Austria, situated at the influx of the Traun into the Danube, 98 m. WSW of Vienna, at an alt. of 732 ft. above sea-level. It is a well-built town. The part called the old town consists of only one long street. There are 3 large suburbs, one of which lies on the other side of the Danube, communicating with the rest by a wooden bridge. The houses are in general covered with dark brown shingles, but have in other respects a good appearance. It is a bishop's see, and has a lyceum of 3 faculties, and a gymnasium, with a public library of 44,000 vols., and another library of 10,000 vols. in the Carmelite convent. The church of St. Ignatius is a large and fine building, as is the landhaus or meeting-place of the states, and the theatre. In the great square is a column called the pillar of the Trinity. Pop. in 1845, 31,000. Here is a great woollen manufactory, established by the emperor Joseph, which at one time gave employment, directly or indirectly, to nearly 23,000 individuals in the town and country. It has, however, greatly declined since the commencement of the present cent., with the exception of carpet-weaving. The printing

of woollen table-covers is also a flourishing branch of manufacture. The other manufactures are of gunpowder, leather, and looking-glasses. The navigation of the Danube furnishes employment to a number of people, L. being the place of shipment for the wood, salt, and other products of Upper Austria intended for Vienna; while the Budweis railway will ultimately connect it with Prague, and by means of the Moldau, with the Elbe. The town has 2 annual fairs. In 1800, the castle and many other buildings were destroyed by fire. The environs are fertile, and finely diversified with hill and dale, and the high road runs parallel to the Danube, the banks of which are steep on both sides. The Budweis, L., and Gmunden railway is 4½ m. in length.

**LINTZ GREEN**, a township in the p. of Chester-le-Street, co.-palatine of Durham, 8 m. SW of Gateshead. Pop. 904.

**LINWOOD**, a village of Renfrewshire, ¾ m. W of Paisley, built to accommodate the workmen at an extensive cotton-mill erected in the vicinity. Pop. 1,126.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 2 m. SSE of Market-Raisen. Area 2,316 acres. Pop. 232.

**LIN-WU-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Hu-nan, div. of Kwei-yang-chu, in N lat. 25° 22', E long. 112° 14'.

**LINXE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Landes, cant. of Castels. Pop. 1,020.

**LIN-YEW**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shen-se, div. and 30 m. NE of Fung-seang-fu, in N lat. 34° 40', E long. 107° 45'.

**LIN-YIH**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung, div. of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat. 37° 19', E long. 117° 14'.

**LING-YING-HEEN**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Ho-nan, div. of Heu-chu, in N lat. 33° 51', E long. 114° 13'.

**LIN-YU**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Chih-le, div. of Yung-ping-fu, in N lat. 40° 8', E long. 119° 10'.

**LINZ**, a town of Prussia, on the Rhine, 23 m. SSE of Cologne. Pop. 2,620. It has manufactories of vitriol, and some trade in wine, iron, copper, lead, and potash.

**LION COVE**, a small bay in the straits of Magellan, so named by Wallis, and probably identical with Posadas bay.

**LION (GULF OF)**, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the SE coast of France, and NE coast of Spain, lying between the parallels of 42° 20' and 43° 35' N, and between 3° and 6° 20' E long. Its entrance is marked by the isles of Hyères on the NE, and Cape Creux on the SW. The Orb, the Herault, and the Rhone have their embouchures in this gulf. Its principal ports are Toulon, Marseilles, Cette, Agde, and Collioure. It is the *Sinus Gallicus* or *Mare Leonis* of early geographers.

**LIONI**, a town of Naples, in the Principato-Ultra. Pop. 4,100.

**LION MARIN (BAYE DE)**, a bay on the S coast of Kerguelen's land, so called by Alouarn. Kerguelen called it Baye de Gros Ventre.

**LIONNE**, a river of France, in the dep. of Drome, rising to the S of Bouvente, and flowing N to the Bourne, which it joins after a course of 18 m.

**LIONS-D'ANGERS (LE)**, a town of France, dep. of Maine-et-Loire, on the Oudon, 10 m. NNW of Angers. Pop. 2,750. It has a trade in cattle, wine, and cyder.

**LION'S HEAD, LION MOUNTAIN, or LEEUWENBERG**, a mountain of S. Africa, rising almost immediately behind Cape Town. Its summit is a solid mass of stone rounded and fashioned like a work of art, and resembling from some points of view the dome of St. Paul's. It is 2,160 ft. in height, and

has a signal post on the top. It forms part of the Table mountain, from which its upper part is separated by a deep ravine produced by the action of torrents.

**LIONS-LA-FORET**, a town of France, in the dep. of Eure, 12 m. NNE of Grand-Andelys. Pop. 1,700.

**LIPARI ISLANDS**, a group of volcanic islands in the Tuscan sea, belonging to Sicily, and situated between the N coast of that island and the Italian continent. They extend from 13° 15' to 15° 39' of E long. and from 38° 20' to 38° 55' of N lat. The principal are Lipari, Stromboli, Vulcano, Salina, Filicudi, Alicudi, Panaria, Volcanello, Lisca, and Dattolo. Besides these, there are a number of rocks and reefs which cannot properly be called islands, and to which no specific name has been given. The whole group bears evident marks of a volcanic origin; and in several of the islands subterranean fires are still in a state of activity, especially in the islands of Vulcano and Stromboli. Their W coasts are steep and craggy; and nearly all of them have a high isolated rock off their N extremity. The basis of the whole group is hornstone. Four only are inhabited. The collective pop. somewhat exceeds 20,000. Their principal exports are alum, sulphur, nitre, bitumen, and other volcanic products such as pumice-stone, besides oil, and dried fish. Lipari and the larger of the islands are well-cultivated, and produce figs, wine, olives, corn, and fruit, particularly currants and figs. The inhabitants are remarkable for their industry, and for their intrepidity as fishermen, deriving from this source an important part of their subsistence, and even exporting large quantities of fish. They keep up a regular intercourse with Palermo, Messina, and other towns of Sicily. These islands were known to the ancients under the names of *Plotæ*, *Hephestiades*, *Æolia*, *Volcaniæ*, and *Insulæ Liparæorum*.

**LIPARI**, the largest of the group to which it gives name, is situated in N lat. 38° 28', E long. 15° 15', 20 m. from Melazzo in Sicily, and 40 m. from Cape Vaticano on the Italian continent. It has a superficial extent of about 28 sq. m., and a pop. of 18,000. Almost all parts of the island are in a high state of cultivation; and it produces large quantities of good wine of the kind called *malmsay*. The other productions are alum, sulphur, pumice-stone, boracic acid, saltpetre, and cinnabar.—Lipari, the chief town of the island, containing two-thirds of the whole pop., is situated on the E side, in N lat. 38° 27' 56", E long. 14° 57' 50", on a bay which affords tolerably good anchorage. The town is indifferently built, but has a cathedral and a good castle. It is the see of a bishop.

**LIPAU**, a town of Moravia, 10 m. ENE of Stragnitz, on the l. bank of the Wieliczka. Pop. 800.

**LIPCSE (NEMETH)**, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Liptau, 8 m. ENE of Rosenberg. Pop. 3,216.

**LIPENTZA**, a river of Servia, which rises 12 m. S of Istrina; runs N; and falls into the Toplitza on the r. bank, after a course of 60 m.

**LIPES**, a province of Bolivia, to the W of Atacama, watered by the San Juan. It is 60 leagues in length from NW to SE, and 20 m. broad. It is generally of a cold temperature, and is, with the exception of particular parts, unfruitful. It has mines of gold, silver and copper; and contains also mines of red and white copper, the strata of which are intermixed with gold and silver, iron, and loadstone.—The capital of the district, of the same name, and formerly a large and rich town, as its church and other ruins indicate, but now reduced to a miserable state, is situated in S lat. 21° 40' W long. 68° 16'.

**LIPETZK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tambov, on the r. bank of the Woronez. It has a water communication with the Euxine. It has woollen manufactories; but its chief establishment is a foundry of cannon for the navy; it has also some other iron works. Pop. 650.

**LIPHARD (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. S of Herbignac. Pop. 1,160.

**LI-PING-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Kwei-chu. The div. comprises 5 dist. —The town is in N lat. 26° 10', E long. 109°. The surrounding locality produces excellent quinquina, and a species of hemp named ko.

**LIPLIAVO**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Poltava, 24 m. WNW of Zolotonocha.

**LIPNITZ**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. S of Czeslau. Pop. 600.

**LIPNITZA**, a small town, or two conjoined villages, of Hungary, in the com. of Arva, 47 m. WNW of Keszmark, on the Schwarz.

**LIPNO**, a town of Poland, in the prov. and 32 m. NW of Plock, on the Meinen. Pop. 3,600.

**LIPOUREC**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 96 m. SW of Kiev.

**LIPPA**, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania, on the l. bank of the Maros, 84 m. N by E of Belgrade. Pop. in 1845, 2,500.

**LIPPE**, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the SW of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, 3 m. NE of Lippspung; enters Westphalia; and falls into the Rhine above Wesel, after a course of 110 m.

**LIPPE-DETMOLD**, a principality of Germany, bounded on the NE by Electoral-Hesse; on the NW, W, and S by Prussian Westphalia; and on the E by the kingdom of Hanover. The bail. of Lipperode, separated from the rest, and adjoining the town of Lippstadt, has by treaty of 17th May 1850 been resigned to Prussia in consideration of an annual payment of 9,000 dollars. The area of the whole is 438 sq. m. Pop. in 1828, 76,718; in 1849, 104,674, chiefly Calvinists, except at Lemgo and Lippstadt, where the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is a hilly district almost throughout, especially on the SW, and contains large forests of oak and beech. It is watered by the Ems, the Werra, the Bega, and the Exter. The Weser forms its N boundary, and gives it a facility in the export and import of goods. The principal branches of manufacture are linen and yarn; the exports consist of wool, cattle, thread, and linen. The principality is divided into 7 towns and 11 bailiwicks. Its chief towns are Detmold, Luno, and Horn. Its government is monarchical and representative, having a diet composed of 7 deputies of the nobles, 7 of the towns, and 7 of the villages, which forms one chamber, and deliberates on legislation and taxation. Its revenue is 490,000 florins.

**LIPPEHNE**, a town of Prussia, in the reg. and 48 m. NNE of Frankfort. Pop. 2,750.

**LIPPENHICZEN**, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Friesland, 17 m. SE of Leeuwarden.

**LIPPERODE**, a town formerly of Lippe-Detmold, now belonging to Prussia, 2 m. ENE of Lippstadt, on the r. bank of the Lippe. Pop. 600.

**LIPPODSBERG**, a town of Electoral-Hesse, in the circle and 9 m. NE of Hofgeismar, on the r. bank of the Weser.

**LIPSPRING**, a town of Prussian Westphalia, on the l. bank of the Lippe, 4 m. N of Paderborn. Pop. 1,521.

**LIPSTADT**, a town of Germany, on the river Lippe, 23 m. NNE of Arnsberg. Pop. 4,335. It is regularly built and fortified, and has some manufactories of woollen and linen. Till May 1850, one-

half of this town belonged to Lippe-Detmold: the whole is now in the possession of Prussia.

**LIPSK**, a small town of Russian Lithuania, in the gov. of Minsk, on the r. bank of the Bober, 28 m. WSW of Sluck.—Also a town in the gov. of Grodno, 52 m. SE of Slonim.

**LIPSKO**, a town of Poland, in the obwod and 27 m. NNE of Opatow.

**LIPSO**, a small island off the coast of Asia Minor, 6 m. SE of Patmos, in N lat. 37° 18'.

**LIPTAU**, or **LIPTO-Varmegye**, a palatinate in the N of Hungary, comprising the upper part of the valley of the Waag, bounded by those of Arva, Zyps, Sohl, and Thurutz. It has an area of 42 German sq. m.; and is very mountainous, being traversed by part of the Carpathian chain, and is consequently cold and not very fertile; but it has large forests, and numerous flocks of sheep are reared upon its pastures. It has some gold mines, and abounds in antimony, as well as silver, iron, and precious stones. The pop. in 1837 was 92,880, of whom about one-half were Protestants. The chief town is Szent-Miklos.

**LIPTINGEN**, a town of Baden, 9 m. NNW of Stockach. Pop. 750.

**LIPTRAP (CAPE)**, a promontory on the coast of Van-Diemen's Land, in S lat. 38° 55', E long. 145° 57', 24 m. NW by W of Wilson's promontory. It is the extreme of a table-land 350 ft.

**LIRE'**, a town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, 12 m. NW of Beaupreau. Pop. 2,030.

**LIRE' (VIEILLE and NOUVELLE)**, two small towns of France, in the dep. of the Eure, about 14 m. NW of Verneuil.

**LIRI (CAPE)**, a cape on the W coast of Sardinia, 3 m. E of Cape Caccia.

**LIRIA**, a considerable town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NW of Valencia. It stands between two small hills, and has 2 convents and 3 churches; but the only edifice worthy of notice is the principal church, which is built in a good style of architecture. Pop. in 1845, 8,524, who manufacture linens, soap, and earthenware. This town is of great antiquity, having been known to the Carthaginians and Romans by the name of *Edeta*, when it was the capital of the *Edetani*.

**LIS**, a small river of Asiatic Russia, which rises in a lake of the same name, and falls into the Yenisei, in N lat. 62° 20'.

**LISAS (PUNTA DE)**, a cape on the W coast of America, in the bay of Panama, in N lat. 8° 10'.

**LISBELLAW**, a village in the p. of Cleenish, co. Fermanagh, 4 m. SE of Enniskillen. Area 15 acres. Pop. in 1831, 242; in 1851, 334.

**LISBON** [PORTUGUESE *Lisboa*; FRENCH *Lisbonne*; GERM. *Lissabon*], the capital of Portugal, situated in N lat. 38° 42' 4", W long. 9° 6' 0", 172 m. N of Oporto, and 320 m. WSW of Madrid, on the N or r. bank of the Tagus, which here expands into a fine body of water 9 m. in breadth, and about 9 m. from its mouth. Its appearance at a distance, particularly in crossing the river from the SE, is extremely beautiful and majestic. The great body of water,—the number of ships at anchor in the noble stream,—the city extending in the form of an amphitheatre, along successive elevations, and generally basking in a glowing and pure atmosphere,—the hills in the back-ground, covered with villas, churches, and olive-plantations,—all concur to form a picture perhaps equalled only by the view of Constantinople. But here too, as in the metropolis of Turkey, the *prestige* of the scene vanishes at once on landing, for the interior of the city ill corresponds to its external beauty. Some parts indeed, particularly those lately built, do not disappoint the impression excited at a



distance; but the great majority of the streets are narrow, lined with irregular and ill built houses, and swarming with "dogs of every mongrel breed, lank, lean, and voracious."

*General description.*] L. lies along the river, in the form of a half-moon, 4 m. in length, and from 1 m. to 1½ m. in breadth. Much of this space, however, is covered with gardens; and much occupied by mere ruins and rubbish. The city is divided into three parts, called Alfama, Bairro-Alto, and Melo; it has also three suburbs, Junqueira, Alcantara, and Campo-Grande, to which may be added Belem, a pleasant town immediately adjoining on the W. The city stands on three, or as some count them, seven hills, the most westerly of which begins at a small river flowing between the city and Belem. Previous to the great earthquake, this part of L. consisted almost entirely of gardens and corn-fields; but the shocks having been less violent here than in the other parts of the town, it has been much resorted to for building, and is now covered with houses. Yet the streets even in this quarter are narrow, irregular, and ill-paved. The second hill, reckoning from the W, is a continuation of the first, being separated from it only by a narrow valley. The prospect from its summit is very fine; but the streets, with the exception of a few of the principal, are here also crowded, narrow, and built without the slightest attention to order. The slope of this hill on the E side brings us to the centre of the city, where the earthquake of 1755 caused a general overthrow, and where a number of good streets have since risen from the ruins. The ground is here level for a considerable extent; and in this quarter are the principal squares, the public walks, and the best edifices. On the bank of the Tagus is a square called Praça-do-Commercio, from its being the residence of a number of merchants, and containing on its E side, the exchange, the custom-house, and the India-house. In front it has the principal quays, which excel in beauty every thing of the kind in London or Paris. This square is 200 yds. long, and 180 yds. broad, and has in its centre a colossal bronze statue of Joseph I. on horseback. The national library is on the W side of this square. Three streets leading from it to the N, join the Praça Rocio, a square of much larger dimensions, being 600 yds. in length, and nearly 500 yds. in breadth, in which the infamous *autos da fé* of the inquisition were celebrated. The third hill on which L. stands begins with the eminence containing the small fort or castle, and extends, with some interruptions, to the E limits of the town. This quarter is very old, and consists of narrow, crowded, irregular, and ill paved streets. The castle occupies the highest ground in the whole city, but is of no importance in a military view. The Salitre leading from the Passeio Publico to the Praça-do-Rato forms a cool and shady promenade in the N part of the city. The streets of L., though less dirty than in former times, have still much to offend an English traveller. They are imperfectly lighted at night; and the police-regulations though good, are very ill executed. There are numerous fountains, but water is not used to clean the streets, and the only scavengers are the dogs! Even in the day, the appearance of L. is cheerless, the Portuguese having little turn for activity either in business or amusement. "Yet without any very visible progress," says a recent writer, "L. is decidedly advancing in comfort and even in luxury. New shops of a more pretending and expensive style are opened at no long intervals, and of confectioners' shops alone there are altogether upwards of 400." No models of architecture are to be found among the private houses or public buildings, though there are many which may be accounted

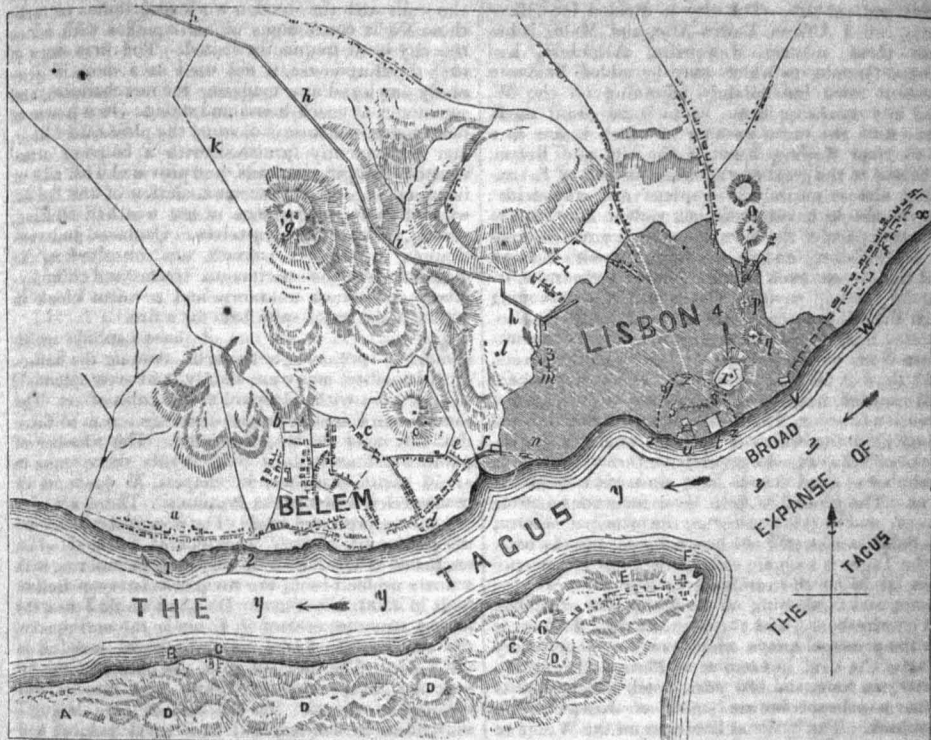
handsome; nor is the interior disposition of the apartments, or even the entrances, deserving of any commendation. The houses are lofty, uniform, and strongly built, in a manner rather singular. The carpenter first raises the skeleton of frame-work, and the mason then fills up the interstices with rubble-stone and brick. The advantage of this mode of procedure is supposed to be that the connection of the walls with the wooden work contributes to resist those slight concussions of earthquakes with which the city is so frequently visited. The first story of each dwelling-house, if not used as a shop, is generally employed as a magazine for merchandise, and sometimes as coach-house and stable. In a house of four stories, the attic is counted the pleasantest floor, and is frequently furnished with a balcony ornamented with gilt iron rails, and provided with silk or linen awnings for the accommodation of the ladies, who sit there on cushions in hot weather, reading, sewing, or amusing themselves. Coolness and ventilation, rather than warmth, are consulted in the distribution of the apartments. Grates and chimney-pieces are almost unknown, and a warm cloak in winter is the usual substitute for a fire.

*Edifices.*] L. is not one of those capitals which abound in specimens of the arts. Among the houses of the nobility, many are stately, and even splendid; but are built without regard to the rules of art. The same remark applies to the churches, even to those that are most richly ornamented. The number of public buildings in L. is considerable, there being in all 40 parish churches, 99 chapels, 75 convents or monasteries, and various hospitals. There are also 13 squares, great and small. The principal edifices are the patriarchal church or cathedral, situated on an eminence in the NE. of the city, a large building with a finely groined roof; the royal monastery of Belem, built in 1500; the convent Do Coração de Jesus, the largest structure erected in L. since the earthquake, the convent Da Graça, and the royal hospital in the Rocio. The last vestige of the palace of the inquisition disappeared in 1842. The fate of this building is curious. To the end of Don Miguel's usurpation it was retained as a royal palace; and here occurred the celebrated remonstrance of the European ambassadors, headed by the French envoy, Hyde de Neuville, when Miguel first sprouted forth as a rebel. Shortly after the queen's arrival in Lisbon, in 1833, it was converted into the National treasury; and three years after, about a couple of months before the revolution of September 1836, it was burnt down by fire. It was subsequently sold to the municipality of the city, for the purpose of converting it into an hotel-de-ville; but, owing to a deficiency of money, that design was abandoned; and it was resold for a sixth part of the sum which the sage civic worthies originally paid for it. The government has since erected the National theatre on the spot. The exterior aspect of the building was handsome and modern, being one of the marquis of Pombal's edifices re-constructed in the middle of the last cent. after the earthquake; and exhibiting immense blocks of the splendid freestone which abounds in the public works of L. The English have a Protestant chapel adjacent to their cemetery. Of all the architectural works of L. the greatest is the aqueduct to the NW of the city, partly of Roman, partly of Gothic architecture, and of such solidity, that at the great earthquake it withstood the shock, though the key-stone sunk several inches. See ALCANTARA.

In the subjoined sketch of the Tagus and the environs of the city, the site of Belem castle is marked 1.; the fort of Torre Vilha, B; the convent of San Geronymo, 2; the palace of Nossa Senhora d'Ajuda, b; the heights of Alameda, D D D; the royal park, c c

the suburb of Junqueira, *d*; the suburb of Alcantara, *e*; the old palace of Necessidades, *f*; Monsanto, one of the highest points near L., *g*; the line of the great aqueduct, *h h*; the point where the aqueduct passes the valley of Alcantara, *i*; the Signal station, *G*; the Carmelite convent, *j*; the Campo d'Ourique, *l*; the church of the heart of Jesus or the Estrella, *m*; the

suburb of Buenos Ayres, *n*; the convent De Graca, *q*; the castle of St. George, *r*; the cathedral, *s*; the Praça-do-Commercio, *t*; the naval arsenal, *u*; the anchorage, F, F, F; Point Cassilhas, F. The part within the line *z* was wholly destroyed by the great earthquake of 1755.



*Public institutions.*] Of the public institutions of L., one of the principal is the academy of sciences, founded in 1779 by the duke of Lafoens, and subsequently extended by aid from government. It has an observatory, situated a little to the W of the city, in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 42' 4''$ , W long.  $9^{\circ} 8' 2''$ , and a mathematical library. A geographical academy was founded in 1799, and was long employed in preparing a complete map of Portugal. The college of nobles, founded in 1761,—the royal marine academy, in 1779,—the Academia real da Marinha, in 1782,—the royal academy of fortification, in 1790,—are all institutions for education, and have sometimes had professors of merit. There are in L. some public libraries, which contain the standard works in Spanish and Portuguese literature, but are deficient in foreign books. The same remark applies to the booksellers' shops. The National library, formed in 1835 from the libraries of the suppressed convents, is said to possess 300,000 vols. The library of the theological seminary of San Vicente has 18,000 vols. The state calendar enumerates, as belonging to L., several collections of natural history, chemical laboratories, and botanical gardens; but these are of very little importance. L. is the seat of the public offices, not only of the government, but of the church. It is well-provided with public charities, and in particular with hospitals. The royal hospital of San Joseph is an excellent institution, in which the sick are carefully attended, without regard to their nation or reli-

gion. It is capable of containing upwards of 1,500 patients; and the number of patients admitted in a year amounts frequently to 12,000 or 15,000. The foundling hospital is also on a very large scale.

*Population, &c.*] Russel estimated the pop. of the city of L. at 230,000, including a great number of foreigners, and 30,000 Galicians; Balbi states it at 260,000 in 1826. The pop. of the city of L. was returned, in 1841, at 241,500. There are more black people seen in L. than in any other city of Europe. The *agadeiras*, or water-carriers, amount to about 7,000, and are chiefly Galicians. The dress of the middle and higher classes differs little from that of England. The markets of L., particularly those for fruit and fish, are well-supplied. The inhabitants subsist chiefly on butcher-meat, olive oil, goat-cheese, and fish, particularly pilchards, without making much use of vegetables. The bread is generally bad; and in place of it, the common people eat lupins, or rice. Small beans, brocoli, cauliflower, lettuce, and gourds, oranges, grapes, melons, figs, and chestnuts, constitute their vegetable diet.

*Trade, manufactures, &c.*] Portugal is backward in manufactures; and its cap. makes in this respect no better figure than the provincial towns. L. has, however, manufactories of gold, silver, and brass articles; of cotton, woollen, linen, and silk, thread, stockings, lace, hats, soap, leather, tobacco, and earthenware; but all are on a small scale, and the fabrics in general of indifferent quality. On the other hand,

the commerce of L. is very considerable, comprising all the colonial, and perhaps three-fourths of the foreign trade of the kingdom at large. The harbour is capacious and safe, and capable of accommodating a far greater number of vessels than it receives. Its quays extend nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. along the river; and there is 20 fath. water in mid-channel of the river. With Spain a great deal of smuggling-trade takes place in sugar, tobacco, and spices. To England the exports are wines known by the names of Lisbon and Carcavellos, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, cork, wood, and some silk and wool; the returns are calicoes, woollens, stockings, watches, trinkets, hardware, copper, lead, and coals. From Ireland the imports are corn, flour, and salted provisions. To the N of Europe L. exports wines, salt, fruits, and some colonial produce; the imports being hemp, flax, iron, timber, deals, stock-fish, pitch, tar, Russian and German linens, and above all, corn.—The port of L. is free to the merchant-ships of every country. Goods and merchandise, of whatever nature and kind, and under whatsoever flag imported, are admitted to be warehoused, paying, if re-exported, a duty of 1 per cent. All goods and merchandise, whatever may be their nature and origin, or the flag under which they shall be imported, are admitted to entry in the custom-houses of L. and Oporto for home-consumption, except live pigs, powder, olive and turnip-seed oil. There are also prohibitions as to flour, and restrictions as to rice, but these do not belong to a navigation law: they are simply protective duties on particular Portuguese colonial and home-productions. The commerce and navigation treaty of 1642, reviewed in 1810, declares "that the most renowned king of Portugal will grant to no nation more ample rights, immunities, and privileges, than he will grant unto the subjects of the king of Great Britain." The following is a return of the revenue of Sete Casas, or Board-of-Excise, of Lisbon, for the year 1850-51:

	Reis.
Duties from wine, . . . . .	261,778,435
" spirits, . . . . .	15,365,255
" oil, . . . . .	44,601,010
" vinegar, . . . . .	1,985,460
" couraine, . . . . .	278,300
" meat, . . . . .	294,863,135
" wood and charcoal, . . . . .	15,639,170
" fruits and vegetables, . . . . .	38,634,545
Excise on beasts of burden, . . . . .	2,730,090
Excise on inheritances, . . . . .	48,365,225
Eight per cent. additional, . . . . .	58,494,655
Five per cent. ditto, . . . . .	39,580,280
Seizures and transfers, . . . . .	2,516,425
Amortisation of notes, . . . . .	75,904,400
Decima on emoluments, . . . . .	1,590,983
Reposition, . . . . .	10,560
Total, . . . . .	902,077,928

Being less By 9,066,834 reis than the receipts of 1849-1850. Of the duties upon wine and spirits, only 8,277,845 reis was upon what was exported, the remainder was the duty levied upon consumption within the city and boundary.

The following is a return of the revenue of the custom-house of L. for the year 1850-51:

	Reis.
1850, . . . . .	180,301,927
July, . . . . .	184,762,277
August, . . . . .	215,805,906
September, . . . . .	186,591,522
October, . . . . .	160,516,319
November, . . . . .	144,594,600
December, . . . . .	142,474,890
1851, . . . . .	139,702,288
January, . . . . .	180,801,320
February, . . . . .	170,038,950
March, . . . . .	170,060,653
April, . . . . .	146,400,779
May, . . . . .	
June, . . . . .	
Total, . . . . .	2,022,049,481
Impost for the amortisation of notes, . . . . .	196,547,694
General total, . . . . .	2,218,597,125

Being less by 121,369,318 reis than the customs' revenue for 1849-1850, and less by 234,905,299 reis as compared with the receipt of 1848-49. The general total of receipts in the custom-house of Oporto, for the year 1850-1851, including the impost for the amortisation of notes, was 1,815,766,999 reis. There being a diminution in the custom-house of L. of 63,401,335 reis, which ought to have augmented the receipts of Oporto to that amount, by virtue of a decree of August 17, 1849.—The exchange transactions of L. are on a large scale. Accounts are kept in reis and milreis. The milrei is 1,000 reis; and 65 milreis are equal to a pound sterling. The bank of L., founded in 1822, has a capital of about £1,000,000.

*Projected railways.* The commissioners appointed to examine the question of railways in Portugal, reported in October 1851, that a railway connecting the S with the N of Europe, Lisbon with Madrid, Paris, and Brussels, "is a line loudly called for by the state of progress, and would act like an electric chain in galvanizing the inanimate body of old Portugal. L., situated between Europe and the New World, as if expressly designed by nature for the emporium of the trade of Europe with India and America, would then," say the commissioners, "behold a great part of the travellers and merchandise, which come from the Pacific, the distant shores of the Atlantic, and the Indian seas, flocking into its magnificent harbour. This great line would bring L. within 16 hours of Madrid, 43 of Paris, and 53 of Brussels. To travel 500 leagues would require little more than two days, or about the same time that is now spent between L. and Coimbra. It would take 57 hours to reach London,—about one-third of the time taken at present by the packet." The commissioners think that there are two lines which would meet these views—one which may be called the northern, the other the eastern. The N line would commence from L. to Porto, through Santarem, and thence to Braganca, traversing Spain by Valladolid, until it joined the line from Madrid and Irun. The E would be commenced from L. along the r. bank of the Tagus, which it would cross between Santarem and Abrantes; and then be continued to the neighbourhood of Badajoz, when it would join the line from Madrid to the frontier. Besides these two lines there is an intermediate one which would have in common with the others the part of the road from L. to Santarem, beyond which it would be carried through Thomar to Coimbra, and thence by the valley of the Mondego through Vizen, until it entered Spain to the N of Almeida. See article PORTUGAL.

*Climate.* The climate of L. is very salubrious, and sufficiently pleasant to those who are accustomed to it. In January cold and clear weather often prevails; but in February the temp. becomes mild and pleasant. Snow is extremely rare, and scarcely known to the inhabitants. Ice occasionally appears in the fountains before sunrise, but is quickly thawed by the heat of the day. In consequence of the increasing heat of the sun in February, and the consequent chills of the evening, severe catarrhs are common in that month. After the equinox, heavy rains take place, accompanied with violent storms; and from this period to June is the most changeable season of the year, the weather being alternately rainy and cool, or hot and dry. From mid-summer to the middle of September, rain is extremely uncommon, and every vegetable production becomes completely parched. The heat, which during this period is incessant, though much moderated by the sea-breezes, very commonly rises to 96°, and has been known to reach 104°. About the end of September the first rains arrive; and in October, which may be counted the spring in point of vegetation, the young grass and new leaves appear. In November and December heavy rains, with frequent storms, are experienced; and the little streams are everywhere converted into dangerous torrents. Earthquakes occur only between October and April, and are generally observed to accompany the first rains which follow a tract of dry, sultry weather. The grain is usually in ear in the month of March, and the harvest takes place in May.

*Environs and river-approach.* The environs of L., particularly on the E and N sides, to a considerable distance from the town, are covered with large gardens surrounded with very high walls, between which the road leads sometimes for leagues without any



other object being visible. These enclosures are called *quintas*; and are as much parks as gardens, containing generally plantations of cypresses, judas trees, orange and olive trees, sometimes even corn-fields and vineyards, with a considerable villa or summer-house. Towards the W the country is not so well cultivated, and there are several naked rocky hills; but in some spots these are extremely fertile, affording the best pastures to the city, and a great variety of natural plants for the botanist.—The mouth of the river from Belem up to L. is little more than 1 m.; but opposite the centre of L. it widens considerably by its L. bank suddenly trending S near the town of Acanada, and forming a bay or reach of about 5 m. in breadth. The mouth of the Tagus is guarded by Fort St. Julian on the N, and Fort Bugio on the S of the bar, or rather in the middle of the entrance into the river, about 4 leagues below L. The sand is so much accumulated to the S of Bugio, that the bar is nearly dry at low water, and at no time of the tide can any but boats and small craft enter the Tagus on that side: the only passage up the river, therefore, lies between the two forts, towards the middle of the channel. Bugio at a distance has the appearance of the English martello-towers. It has bomb-proof quarters, and is constructed in the most solid manner; but the defence of this part of the river would mainly depend upon Fort St. Julian. In every case, a hostile fleet must enter the Tagus within the destructive range of its guns. It is founded on an elevated projecting rock, and has 5 irregular bulwarks, with a ravelin towards the land-side. At present it mounts 86 pieces of artillery, with space for working many more; and it is said to be capable of accommodating 3,000 men in bomb-proof quarters. Unfortunately, it has within its circuit no spring of water, and depends for its supply on the rain collected in tanks. Around the coast, at the entry of the Tagus, and on its N bank, a Portuguese writer enumerates no less than 57 batteries. The chief, beside the two above described, are those of Peniche, Cascaes, Belem, and L. The banks of the river, from the cap. to Fort St. Julian, are high or sloping; and along the whole of the line of road, are studded with towns, villages, and villas. About 1 m. from the latter fort is the town of Oeyras, from which the celebrated marquis of Pombal took his title of count. A little to the W is the town of Carcavellos, which is said to produce the wine that goes by that name in London. All along the coast towards the ridge of Cintra, the country seems, both from its exposure and the nature of the soil, to be well-adapted for vineyards and orchards, though the land is not so fertile as on the other side of the ridge, where water is more abundant, and the vegetable mould deeper. The ridge itself is about 10 m. from the fort; but it rises so abruptly, and displays so bold an outline, that it appears much nearer, and forms a striking object in the landscape. Its numerous bare sharp summits are distinctly traced,—its towering pinnacles, composed of loose blocks of granite, apparently thrown together at different periods, and carelessly piled on each other like the tumulus of some giant, are seen as if within reach,—and the eye surveys at one glance, leaning against the western sky, the whole rugged outline of the mountain, from its commencement in the precipitous eminence crowned with the Convento-da-Penha, till it descends into the sea by the rounder and tamer promontory called by sailors 'the Rock of Lisbon.'

*History.* The origin of this city is involved in more than usual obscurity, and has been ascribed by some fond antiquaries to the Grecian Ulysses, from whom its name Oisipia, or Oisipona, is imagined to have been derived. The first inhabitants, according to Pliny, were the ancient Tartuleans, who are supposed to

have fallen under the power of Rome after the destruction of Carthage. From inscriptions found in the city, it appears to have been taken possession of by Julius Caesar, and to have been called by him *Felicitas Juliana*. By the Moors, into whose hands it fell with the rest of the peninsula in 716, its name was changed into Lisiboa, as a sound more congenial to their language than its former appellation. In 798 it was reduced by Alphonso the Chaste, king of Galicia and Asturia; but it passed alternately from the Moors to the Christians, till the former became tributary to Alphonso VI. of Castile, in 1093. Having revolted under Alphonso Henrique, the first Christian king of Portugal, that prince, after many fruitless attempts to reduce the city, received an unexpected reinforcement by the landing of about 14,000 English, French, and Flemish crusaders, under William Long Espe (who had entered the Tagus for supplies to their fleet), and with their assistance he succeeded, after a long and bloody siege of 5 months, in gaining possession of the capital. Its history becomes henceforward involved in that of Portugal; and the only memorable event which requires to be specified in its separate annals as a city, is its almost entire destruction by an earthquake, on the 1st of November 1755. At that period it was about 6 m. in length, surrounded by a single wall, on which were 77 antique towers of inconsiderable strength, 26 gates on the side towards the river, and 17 towards the land. This great convulsion took place on the 1st November, and the shock, though it continued for a short time, was so violent, that almost all the public buildings, and 6,000 of the dwelling-houses, were overturned. The loss of lives was computed at more than 30,000. Nor did the destruction end there; a conflagration kindled by the tapers in the churches, and the fires in private dwellings coming in contact with curtains, timber, and other combustible materials, spread over the city, and destroyed a still greater number of houses than the earthquake. Many years elapsed before L. recovered from this calamity, and the traces of it are yet visible in many parts. In 1807 L. was occupied by a French army. It was afterwards the scene of important operations between the British and French armies, until the latter were finally driven from the Portuguese capital.

**LISBON**, a township of Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 33 m. SSW of Augusta, bordered on the SW by Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 1,532.—Also a township of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 89 m. NNW of Concord, watered by Great Ammonoosic river and its branches. Pop. 1,682. The soil on the streams possesses considerable fertility.—Also a township of New London co., in the state of Connecticut, 7 m. N of Norwich, watered by Quinnebaug and Shetucket rivers. The surface is hilly, and the soil generally gravelly loam.—Also a township of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 10 m. W of Canton. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Grass river. The soil consists of fertile loam. Pop. 3,508.—Also a village of Calcasien p., in the state of Louisiana, on the E side of Calcasien river.

**LISBOURG**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 4 m. NW of Heuchin, at the source of the Lys. Pop. 1,137.

**LISBUNNY**, or **LISBONEY**, a parish in co. Tipperary, 1½ m. E of Nenagh. Area 4,393 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,442; in 1851, 773.

**LISBURN**, a market and post-town and a parliamentary borough, in cos. Down and Antrim, on the river Lagan, 3½ m. NNE of Hillsborough, 6½ m. SSW of Belfast. The country immediately around L. is one of the most lovely districts in the N of Ireland. The plan or street-arrangement of both the body of the town and its outskirts is unfavourable to pleasing effect; yet L. is often pronounced one of the most handsome towns in Ireland. It owes its effect, however, to cleanliness, to evidences of comfort, to a rapidly sloping site, to the grouping which the buildings in and around the market area present to the main thoroughfares, and to the fine features and happy situation of the public promenade. The parish-church is the cathedral of the dio. of Connor, but is conspicuous chiefly for its spaciousness. The market-house is a large and handsome edifice, with a cupola. The linen-hall, for the sale of brown linen, is a good building. On an island in the Lagan, within the borough limits, are extensive vitriol-works. The linen manufacture appears to have been very early introduced to L. It received a strong impulse at the settlement of immigrants from France, on oc

casion of the repeal of the edict of Nantes; and it was established in a now celebrated form,—that of damask linen, and the finer kinds of diapers,—about 75 years ago. The bleachyards in the vicinity of L. are among the most extensive in Ireland; there are also large flour-mills. Large quantities of agricultural produce, provisions, and manufactured goods, are sold at the weekly markets; and the general retail trade is very extensive. The Lagan navigation and the Ulster railroad from Belfast to Armagh, afford admirable facilities of communication to L. The borough sends 1 member to the imperial parliament. Number of voters in 1834, 91; in 1849, 164. Area of the co. Antrim section of the town, 204 acres; of the co. Down section, 27 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 5,218; in 1851, 6,932. L. was originally called Linsley-Garvin, probably from its founder, and continued to bear that name, in the corrupted form of Lisnegarvey, till 1641. In consequence of its geographical position, on an important pass of the Lagan, it was regarded as a valuable station between the native Irish and the English of the Pale.

**LISBURN**, a village of Cumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 9 m. SW of Harrisburg, on Yellow Breeches creek.

**LISBURN**, or **BLARIS**, a parish partly in co. Antrim, partly in co. Down. Area 2,827 acres. Pop. in 1831, 13,249; in 1851, 15,127.

**LISBURNE (CAPE)**, a headland of Russian America, on the NW coast, in N lat. 69° 5', E long. 169° 58'. It rises to the height of 849 ft. above sea-level.

**LISCA-BIANCA**, an islet of the Lipari group, in the Mediterranean, 5 m. E of the island of Panaria. It is of volcanic origin, and is uninhabited.

**LISCA-NERA**, an uninhabited islet of the Lipari group, in the Mediterranean, near the island of Basiluzzo, and NE of that of Panaria. In the channel which separates Lisca-Bianca and Lisca-Nera, are two submarine orifices, which constantly discharge streams of heated and inflammable gas.

**LISCANOR**, a village in co. Clare, 2½ m. WNW of Lelinch, and 4½ m. W of Ennistymon. Area 24 acres. Pop. in 1831, 506; in 1851, 429.

**LISCARD**, a township in the p. of Wallasey, Cheshire, 10 m. N of Great Neston, at the mouth of the Mersey. Area 4,236 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,100.

**LISCARROL**, a parish and village in co. Cork. Area 4,028 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,135; in 1851, 1,525. The v. is 4½ m. NW of Buttevant, and 6½ m. SW of Charleville. Area 36 acres. Pop. 531.

**LISCARTON**, a parish in co. Meath, 2 m. NW of Navan. Area 1,303 acres. Pop. in 1851, 262.

**LISCHAU**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. ENE of Budweis, and 29 m. S of Tabor. Pop. 2,283. It has a military school, and several military stores.

**LISCHER**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, dep. of Thiaumont. Pop. 225.

**LISCIA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 12 m. SW of Il Vasto, cant. and 2 m. SW of S. Buono. Pop. 1,073.—Also a port on the N coast of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo Sassari, and prov. of Oziere, 8 m. SE of Port Longo-Sardo, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is safe and commodious. The river has a course, in a generally NNE direction, of 24 m.

**LISCOLMAN**, a parish in co. Wicklow, 3½ m. NE of Tullow. Area 2,483 acres. Pop. in 1851, 497.

**LISCOMBE**, a hamlet in the p. of Soulbury, Buckinghamshire, 3 m. W by N of Leighton-Buzard.

**LISDOWNY**, a village in the p. of Aharney, co. Kilkenny, 2½ m. W of Ballyragget. Pop. 140.

**LISEC**, a headland of Russia in Europe, on the

gulf of Finland, in the gov. of St. Petersburg, NE of Cronstadt.

**LISGENAN**, **LISSQUINAN**, or **GRANGE**, a parish in co. Waterford, 4½ m. NE by E of Youghal. Area 5,709 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,195; in 1851, 1,623.

**LISGOOLD**, a parish in co. Cork, 5½ m. NNW of Middleton. Area 3,154 acres. Pop. in 1851, 699.

**LISIANKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 90 m. SSE of Kiev, district and 13 m. NNW of Zvenigorodka. Pop. 2,500, chiefly Jews.

**LISIENSKOI**, an island of the North Pacific, WNW of the Sandwich islands, in N lat. 26° 41', E long. 188° 38'. It is sandy, and is surrounded by reefs.

**LISIEUX**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados. The arrond. comprises an area of 90,127 hectares, and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 68,716; in 1836, 69,844; in 1841, 68,313.—The cant. comprises 32 com. Pop. in 1831, 27,197; in 1841, 28,116.—The town is 29 m. E of Caen, and 20 m. S of Harfleur, in a fertile valley, on the r. bank of the Touques, near the confluence of that river with the Orbec, in N lat. 49° 8' 50". Pop. in 1789, 8,988; in 1821, 10,118; in 1831, 10,257; in 1841, 11,378; in 1846, 11,345. It is enclosed by walls; and possesses an ancient cathedral, an episcopal palace, a college, a seminary, a large hospital, a theatre, and 2 printing establishments. The houses are old, and chiefly built of wood, and the streets gloomy. It has manufactories of various kinds of woollen and cotton fabrics, woollen coverlets, cotton lace, horse-cloths, and leather, several spinning and saw-mills, bleacheries and dye-works, extensive potteries, and several distilleries of brandy. The trade—especially in linen, cloth, leather, grain, cattle, fruit, cider, and lint—is considerable. L., the *Civitas Lexoviorum* of the Romans, is of great antiquity, and previous to the introduction of cannon it was considered a place of great strength. It was pillaged in 877 by the Normans, and in 1130 was to a great extent destroyed by the Bretons. In 1203 it was taken by Philip Augustus; in 1415 by the English; again in 1448 by Charles VII.; again by the Protestants in 1571; and lastly in 1589 by Henry IV.

**LISIL**. See **FOX-ISLANDS**.

**LISKEARD**, or **LESKEARD**, a parish and borough in Cornwall, 17 m. NW by W of Plymouth, on the river Looe. Area of p. 8,129 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,708; in 1831, 4,042; in 1851, 6,128. Part of the town is situated on rocky eminences, and the rest on the plain at their base. The houses in general are indifferently built, and the streets, from the singular situation of the town, have an appearance of great irregularity, the foundations of some houses being on a level with the chimneys of others. The chief public building besides the church, a spacious Gothic structure, is the town-hall, erected in 1707. The town has been considerably improved of late years, and many handsome houses of recent erection adorn the environs. Serges and blankets are made here to a limited extent, and there are several tanneries and rope-works, besides a paper-mill. The principal business arises from the produce of the tin, copper, and lead mines of the surrounding district. The town has also the advantage of being the market for an extensive agricultural district. The income of the borough in 1839 amounted to £307. Previous to 1831 L. returned 2 members to parliament. The borough, the parl. boundaries of which include the p. of Liskeard, and such parts of the old borough as are without the parish, comprising a total pop. of 6,204 in 1851, now returns one member. Electors registered in 1837, 271; in 1848, 812. L. is one of the polling places for the co. members.

**LISKEEVY**, a parish 6 m. NNW of Tuam, co. Galway. Area 7,206 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,711.

**LISKO**, a town of Galicia, in the ldgb. of Lemberg, circle and 9 m. ESE of Sanok, on the r. bank of the San. Pop. 2,329.

**LISLE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne and cant. of Brantome, 11 m. NW of Périgueux, on the l. bank of the Bronne. Pop. 1,272. See also **LILLE** and **LIE** (L').

**LISLE**, a township of Broome co., in the state of New York, U. S., 133 m. WSW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Toughnioga river and its tributaries. The soil consists of clay and sandy loam. Pop. in 1840, 1,560.

**LISLEE**, a parish in co. Cork, 6½ m. ESE of Cloughnakilty, co. Cork, containing the towns of Courtmacsherry, Butlerstown, and Meelmane. Area 6,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,939; in 1851, 3,423.

**LISLIVANE**, a village in the p. of Abbeymahon, co. Cork. Pop. in 1851, 147.

**LISMAKEERY**, a parish in co. Limerick, 1½ m. SSW of Askeaton. Area 3,032 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,268; in 1851, 569. The surface is part of the valley of the Deel.

**LISMALIN**, or **LISMULLEN**, a parish on the E border of Tipperary, 5 m. NNE of Clonkeen. Area 4,241 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,392; in 1851, 1,106.

**LISMATEIGUE**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 4½ m. S by W of Knocktopher. Area 1,643 acres. Pop. 403.

**LISMORE**, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, situated at the mouth of Loch-Linnhe, about 8 m. from Oban. It is a narrow uneven rocky ridge, about 9 m. long, and from 1 to 2 m. broad, containing about 8,000 acres, and lies entirely upon a limestone rock. The surface is rugged and sprinkled with abrupt projecting rocks; but the soil is a rich black loam, formed from limestone, and extremely fertile. It was anciently the seat of the Bishop of Argyre, who was frequently named *Episcopus Lismoriensis*; and a great part of the cathedral remains, the chancel of which is used as the parish church. There was formerly a Roman Catholic college on this island, but it has been recently removed to Aberdeenshire. L. contained, in 1801, 1,329 inhabitants; in 1831, 1,790; in 1841, 1,399.

**LISMORE-AND-APPIN**, a united parish in Argyleshire, extending from the SW end of Lismore to the extreme part of Ceannlochbeg 63 m. in length, by 10 m. and in some places 16 m. in breadth. It is intersected by several considerable arms of the sea, and comprehends the districts of Airds, Appin, Daror, Glencreran, Glencoe, and the island of Lismore, besides the district of Kingairloch, which stretches for about 12 m. along the N side of the Linnhe-loch. The extent of sea-coast belonging to the united parishes is not less than 90 m. Pop. of the united parish in 1831, 5,365; in 1851, 4,097.

**LISMORE-AND-MOCOLLOP**, a united parish partly in co. Cork, but chiefly in co. Waterford. The Waterford section contains the towns of Lismore and Cappoquin, and the villages of Ballyduff and Tallow-bridge. Area of the Cork section, 1,293 acres; of the Waterford section, 62,743 acres. Pop. of the whole in 1831, 18,441; in 1851, 16,449. The summit-line of the Knockmeledown mountains constitutes the N boundary: the river Bride, over all the lower part of its course to its confluence with the Blackwater, traces the S boundary. The principal summits on or closely adjoining the N boundary line have altitudes of 2,069, 2,084, 2,609, 2,149, 2,199, and 1,591 ft.

**LISMORE**, in the above parish, the seat of a diocese, an ancient city, and formerly a parl. borough, stands on the mail-road from Cork to Waterford, 3½ m. W by S of Cappoquin, and 111 m. SW by S of

Dublin. Its site is a natural platform or terrace upon the steep and rocky banks of the Blackwater, at the point of confluence with that river of the Owenshad, a rapid stream from the Knockmeledown mountains. It was at one time a celebrated city, thickly studded with ecclesiastical structures; it afterwards became a neglected village, with no other traces of its ancient magnificence than the ruins of its cathedral and its castle; and it continued to consist principally of a few hovels till the middle of last cent.; but since that date it has been gradually improved and beautified by its proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire, till it has acquired a tidy, airy, comfortable, and decidedly urban character. L. castle is one of the most magnificent and best preserved of the ancient baronial residences of Ireland; and is seen to great advantage in consequence of its occupying a very elevated site on the verge of a hill, immediately overhanging the Blackwater. In July 1643 it was besieged by a force of upwards of 7,000 foot and 900 horse under General Parcell; but even against this great force it made a successful resistance. In 1645, however, it was taken by Lord Castlehaven. In 1753, at the death of Richard, third earl of Burlington, and fourth earl of Cork, it passed to his daughter, the Lady Charlotte Boyle, who in 1748 had been married to William Cavendish, fourth duke of Devonshire. — The cathedral of L., after having sunk into dilapidation, was about 40 years ago reconstructed from the foundation. The plan of the structure is cruciform; but the present pile consists as yet of only one transept, the exterior entrance, and a very beautiful spire. The ruins or vestiges of 7 ancient churches existed in L. at a comparatively recent date; and other churches besides these are usually alleged to have stood in the city,—making a total, according to some writers, of not fewer than 20 churches.—The retail trade of the town necessarily competes with that of Tallow and Cappoquin, and is of inconsiderable extent. Area of the town, 99 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,894; in 1851, 2,319. L. gives the title of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland, and that of Baron in the peerage of Great Britain, to the ancient Irish family of O'Callaghan of Shanbally castle in co. Tipperary.

*The Diocese.* Soon after the Anglo-Norman conquest, the alleged ancient sees of L. and Ardmore—the latter located near the mouth of the Blackwater—are usually said to have been consolidated under the name of Lismore. The recent Church temporalities act consolidated under one bishop the four dioceses of Lismore, Waterford, Cashel, and Emly, and placed them within the ecclesiastical prov. of Dublin. The episcopal revenues of L. cannot be distinguished from those of Waterford; and those of the two sees amounted in 1891 to £4,323. The dio. comprehends a considerable part of co. Tipperary, and the greater part of co. Waterford. Its area is 451,771 acres. Pop. in 1831, 186,265. Number of parishes, 74. In 1834, the pop. consisted of 5,970 Churchmen, 164 Presbyterians, 382 other Protestant Dissenters, and 209,720 Roman Catholics.—The Roman Catholic dio. of L. is consolidated with that of Waterford.

**LISMULLEN**, a parish in co. Meath, 1½ m. NW of the village of Skreen. Area 938 acres. Pop. 219.

**LISNADILL**, a parish in co. Armagh, 2½ m. S by E of the city of Armagh. Area 18,556 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,699; in 1851, 7,799.

**LISON**, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Jura, to the SE of Salins; flows thence into the dep. of the Doubs; and, after a course, in a generally N direction, of about 24 m., joins the Loire, on the l. bank, 8 m. ESE of Quingey.

**LISONE**, a river of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, which flows through the Val-d'Agno into Lake Lugano.

**LISOWICH**, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, sanj. and SE of Srebrenik.

**LISNAKILL**, a parish in co. Waterford, 4 m. SW of Waterford. Area 2,534 acres. Pop. in 1831, 667; in 1851, 574.



**LISNARRICK**, a village in the p. of Derryvullen, co. Fermanagh,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Lowtherstown. Pop. in 1851, 137.

**LISNASKEA**, a town in the p. of Aghalurcher, co. Fermanagh, 3 m. S by E of Maguire's Bridge. Pop. in 1831, 430; in 1851, 882.

**LISPIDA**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Padua, district and 3 m. N of Monselice, at the foot of the Euganean mountains, and near the W bank of a canal of the same name.

**LISPITZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Znaim.

**LISRONAGH**, a parish in co. Tipperary,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  m. S of Ferhard. Area 3,046 acres. Pop. in 1851, 707.

**LISSA**, or **LISA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 17 m. SSW of Jung-Bunzlau, and 22 m. ENE of Prague. Pop. 2,714. It has 2 churches, 2 hospitals, and a public library. In the environs is the chapel of St. Wenzel.—Also a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 9 m. W of Breslau, circle and 13 m. E of Neumark. Pop. 430. A signal victory was here gained over the Austrians by Frederick II., king of Prussia, on the 22d Nov., 1757.

**LISSA**, or **ISSA**, an island of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, in the circle and 48 m. SW of Spalatro, and 21 m. W of Lesina. Its highest summit is in N lat.  $43^{\circ} 10'$ , and E long.  $16^{\circ} 11'$ . Pop. in 1843, 3,702. It is 11 m. in length, and 6 m. in breadth, and is generally mountainous. Its principal productions are wine, oil, almonds, and figs. Bees, sheep, and goats are reared in great numbers by its inhabitants, and near its coasts are productive sardine fisheries. The chief town, named Lissa or San Giorgio, is situated on the NE coast, on a gulf which forms one of the best harbours in the Adriatic, and which is defended by several forts. The island was held by the English from 1807 to 1810, and formed one of the principal stations of their cruisers. During this period its pop. rose from 4,000 to 12,000. The government was conducted by an English officer as civil and military governor, with a legislative and judicial council of 12 natives. The harbour, with all the anchorages and roadsteads of the island, is now a declared military harbour, and as such no foreign vessel of war is allowed to enter except under stress of weather.

**LISSA**, **POLNISCH-LISSA**, or **LESZNO**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and regency and 44 m. SSW of Posen, circle and 12 m. ENE of Fraustadt. Pop. in 1846, 8,730, of whom 4,000 were Jews. It is chiefly built of wood, and possesses a fine ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Leszczinsky family, and now to the princes of Sulkowsky; 4 churches, a Catholic, a Lutheran, and 2 Calvinist; a gymnasium, and a synagogue. It carries on an active trade in woollen fabrics, leather, furs, iron-ware, tobacco, and wine.

**LISABALLA**, a town on the N coast of the island of Ceram, in the Asiatic archipelago.

**LISSAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 3 m. SE of Larche, and 6 m. SW of Brives. Pop. 625.—Also a village in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 3 m. WNW of Figeac, on the r. bank of the Droussu. Pop. 1,240. It has a Benedictine abbey.

**LISSAN**, a parish, partly in co. Tyrone, and partly in co. Londonderry, 2 m. SW of Moneymore. Area 34,683 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,163; in 1851, 5,312. Nearly two-thirds of the surface are mountainous ground; and the chief summits are Fir mountain, 1,188 ft., in the Tyrone section, and Slievegallion, 1,750 ft. in the Londonderry section.

**LISSBERG**, a town of the duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, district and 5 m.

SSE of Nidda, and 17 m. NE of Hanau, on the r. bank of the Nidder, and at the foot of the Vogelsberg. Pop. 1,500. It has an ancient castle.

**LISSE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 4 m. N of Mezin.—Also a village of Holland, in the prov. of Holland, cant. and 8 m. NNE of Leiden, and 11 m. SSE of Harlem, and near the lake of that name. Pop. 1,190. Flowers and legumes are extensively cultivated in the environs.

**LISSELTIN**, or **LISLAGHTIN**, a parish in co. Kerry,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Listowel. Area 6,882 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,158; in 1851, 1,740.

**LISSEROEUL**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Faurœulx. Pop. 124.

**LISSES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Corbeil. Pop. 622.

**LISSET**, a chapelry in the p. of Beeford, E. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SSW of Bridlington. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1851, 123.

**LISSEWEGE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. of Bruges. Pop. of dep. 1,413. The village is situated on a canal of the same name, 7 m. N of Bruges. It has a large brewery.

**LISSEY-SUR-VINGEANNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 3 m. S of Fontaine-Française, on the r. bank of the Vingeanne. Pop. 140. It has several iron-works.

**LISSINGTON**, a parish in Lincolnshire,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Lincoln. Area 1,526 acres. Pop. in 1831, 182; in 1851, 224.

**LISSTITZ**, or **LISYCE**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 20 m. NNW of Brünn. It has a manufactory of earthenware, alum, and vitriol. Pop. 1,370.

**LISSONE**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Milan, district and 3 m. N of Monza. Pop. 1,730.

**LISSONUFFY**, a parish in co. Roscommon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Strokestown. Area 11,665 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,599; in 1851, 2,977.

**LISSOWICE**, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Stry. It has a saline spring.

**LISTER**, a village of Norway, in the bail of Mandal, on the coast, to the W of Cape Lindenaes.

**LISTERLING**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 5 m. S of Innistigue. Area 5,431 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,551; in 1851, 1,031.

**LISTER'S PEAK**, a summit of New Holland, in the district of Moreton, near the E coast, at the head of the Brisbane river.

**LISTON**, a parish in Essex, 3 m. NNW of Sudbury. Area 631 acres. Pop. in 1851, 80.

**LISTOWEL**, a parish and town in co. Kerry. Area of p. 8,302 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,977; in 1851, 8,994. The surface is watered by the river Feale, and traversed by the road from Tralee to Limerick by way of Tarbert.—The town stands on the r. bank of the Feale,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Ballylongford. It was long a very poor little place, but has of late been much improved; and now enjoys considerable trade and thoroughfare in consequence of the formation of new roads through the N of Kerry, and of the transit of public conveyances between Tralee and Limerick by way of Tarbert. A fine bridge, with spacious approaches, here spans the Feale. The ruins of L. castle surmount a steep bank of the Feale, and have a very imposing effect. This castle was the last which held out for Lord Kerry against Queen Elizabeth.

**LISTRAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 4 m. N of Castelman-de-Medoc. Pop. 1,803.

**LISTVENICHNA**, or **MARTEHINOSELO**, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, district and 180 m. ENE of Nertchinsk, on the r. bank of the Argun.

**LISY-SUR-OURCQ**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, arrond. and 6 m. NE of Meaux, between the canal of Ourcq and river of that name, and near the junction of the latter with the Marne. Pop. 1,120. It is well-built, and contains the remains of an old castle. It has an oil-mill.

**LISZKA** (**OLASZE**), a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 24 m. SW of Zemplin, on the r. bank of the Bodróg.

**LISZKOWO**, a town of Poland, in the wojwodie of Augustowo and obwod of Scyny, 48 m. E of Suwalki, on the l. bank of the Niemen. Pop. 250.

**LISZNOWKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 36 m. NE of Kowel.

**LITAKIA**, a village of the island of Zante, near the shore of the gulf of Kieri.

**LITAKOO**. See **LATTAKU**.

**LITCHAM**, a parish and market-town of Norfolk,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Swaffham. Area 1,932 acres. Pop. in 1831, 771; in 1851, 855.

**LITCHBOROUGH**. See **LICHBOROUGH**.

**LITCHFIELD**. See **LICHFIELD**.

**LITCHFIELD**, a county in the NW part of the state of Connecticut, U. S., comprising an area of 885 sq. m. It is generally hilly, and is watered by Housatonic river and its branches, and by branches of Naugatuck and Farmington rivers. The soil, consisting of gravelly loam, possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 40,448; in 1850, 45,288.—Also a township in the above co., 100 m. NNE of New York, watered by head-branches of Shepang and Naugatuck rivers, and by a large pond. Pop. in 1840, 4,038. The village is pleasantly situated on a hill, and contains 900 inhabitants.—Also a township of Kennebec co., in the state of Maine, 11 m. SSW of Augusta, watered by branches of Cobbescoue river. Pop. 2,293.—Also a township of Hillsboro' co., in the state of New Hampshire, 30 m. S by E of Concord, on the E side of Merrimac river. Pop. 480.—Also a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, 8 m. WNW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and is watered by the head-branches of Unadilla river and other streams. Pop. 1,672.—Also a township of Bradford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 156 m. N of Harrisburg. The surface is hilly, and is watered by branches of Wepassing creek. The soil consists of gravelly loam. Pop. 817.—Also a township of Medina co., in the state of Ohio, 113 m. NE by N of Columbus. Pop. 787.—Also a township of Hillsdale co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 691.—Also a village of Grayson co., in the state of Kentucky.

**LITHADA** (**CAPE**), a headland of Greece, in Livadia, at the NW extremity of the island of Negropont, 6 m. W of a mountain of the same name, in N lat.  $38^{\circ} 52' 30''$ , and E long.  $22^{\circ} 55'$ , and on the NE side of the channel of Talanta. It is the *Cenaeum promontorium* of the ancients. Between this cape and Mount Lithada is a village of the same name.—Also a group of islands at the NW entrance of the channel of Talanta, from which the cape is supposed to have derived its name.

**LITHAIRE**, or **LITCHAIRE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 2 m. ESE of La Haye-du-Puits. Pop. 2,003.

**LI-THANG**, a town of Tibet, in the prov. of Kham, 60 m. NE of Ba-thing. It consists of about 200 houses enclosed by a rampart of earth, and is inhabited partly by Tibetians, and partly by Chinese.

**LITHERLAND**, a township in the p. of Sefton,

Lancashire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Liverpool, crossed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal. Area 1,914 acres. Pop. in 1831, 780; in 1851, 2,252.

**LITHOPOLIS**, a village of Bloom township, Fairfield co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 17 m. SE of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 250.

**LITHUANIA**, in German **LITTauen**, an ancient division of Europe, lying between Courland on the N; Russia on the E; Poland on the S; and Prussia on the W. In the 11th cent. this country was tributary to Russia; in the 13th it became a grand-duchy under Ringold. The grand-duke Jagellon having married the Polish princess Hedwig, united his duchy to the crown of Poland about the year 1386. At the first partition of Poland in 1773, a considerable portion of L. was assigned to Russia, and the governments of Mohilev and Polozk or Vitebsk were formed out of the newly acquired territory; while the remainder of L. forming the wojwodies of Vilna, Troki, Polozk, Novogrodek, Brzesc, and Minsk, remained attached to the Polish monarchy. By the partition of 1793, and 1795, Russia further acquired those portions of L. which now form her govts. of Vilna, Grodno, and Minsk; while Prussia acquired that portion now forming her regency of Gumbinnen. The surface of the country is very flat, generally sandy, intersected by vast marshes and bogs, and covered with immense forests abounding in bears, wolves, wild boars, and other animals. Among these the urus or wild ox occurs, but is becoming rare, and seems to diminish both in size and strength. The most common trees are the pine, the oak, and the elm. An immense quantity of pot-ash and pearl-ash is annually drawn from the woods; honey also is collected in great abundance. The pasturage in many parts is excellent; and the cattle is generally of a better breed than in other parts of Russia. There is a good deal of land fit for the culture of wheat; but buck-wheat is raised in preference. Such are the natural riches of Lithuania; but the indolence of the inhabitants prevents them from reaping this abundant harvest. The best lands lie fallow; the hay is allowed to rot on the meadows; and whole forests are at times destroyed by fire.—The Lithuanians seem to be of the same race with the Samogitians, and resemble the Poles and Russians. Their appearance announces extreme poverty. Their usual dress is a coarse shirt, covered by a woollen cloak and drawers, sometimes by merely a sheepskin. Their shoes are made of bark. Their carts are entirely of wood, without a single piece of iron; and even the harness of their horses is often made of the more flexible branches of trees. In Russian L., the landed proprietors of the class of nobility are falling rapidly into poverty. Almost every number of the official journals of the district contains announcements of the sale of the estates of insolvent proprietors. There are many noble families who own only half a dessatine of land or about 2 acres English, without serfs attached to it. To assist these impoverished families as far as possible, the government has resolved to settle them on the crown-lands of the govts. of Simbirsk and Tobolsk. On account of their inability to educate their children, one son from each family is entered in the battalions of the military colonies.

**LITHZOV**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 54 m. NW of Chavli, and 33 m. N of Telsze, on the r. bank of the Windawa.

**LITIA**, or **LITEX**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 14 m. ENE of Laybach, circle and 18 m. NNW of Neustäd, on the r. bank of the Save. It has several large tanneries.

**LITIZ**, a village of Warwick township, Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 45 m. E

by S. of Harrisburg, consisting in 1840 of about 80 dwellings.

**LITNIEWCE**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, district and 17 m. N of Uszyca, and 30 m. ENE of Kamenetz. Pop. 400.

**LITRY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 4 m. NW of Balleroy, and 10 m. WSW of Bayeux. Pop. 1,550. In the environs are extensive coal-mines.

**LITSCHAU**, a frontier town of the archd. of Austria, in the circle and 47 m. NNW of Krems, on the Launetz. Pop. 657. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics.

**LITTAU**, or **LITTOWLE**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. NNE of Olmutz, between two arms of the March, and on the railway to Prague. Pop. 2,280. It has fortified and extensive suburbs. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics and hosiery, and a paper-mill.

**LITTER**, or **CASTLE-HYDE**, a parish in co. Cork, 2 m. W by N of Fermoy. Area 5,405 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,926; in 1851, 1,071.

**LITTERAGH**. See **CORKAGUINEY**.

**LITTERMORE**. See **LETTERMORE**.

**LITTLE**, a river of the United States, which forms part of the boundary between North and South Carolina, and falls into the Pedee.—Also a river of the state of Georgia, which flows into the Savannah, 30 m. above Augusta.—Also a river in the state of Kentucky, an affluent of Cumberland river.—Also a river in the state of Indiana, which flows into the Wabash, above Vincennes.

**LITTLE**, a river of Australia Felix, which falls into the harbour of Port Phillip, to the S of the Werribee river.

**LITTLE-BEAVER**, a township of Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by a branch of Little Beaver river. Its surface is undulating, and its soil consisting of calcareous loam generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,254.

**LITTLEBOROUGH**, a chapelry in the p. and 3½ m. ENE of Rochdale, at the foot of Blackstone Edge, and on the Manchester and Leeds railway.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 7½ m. E by N of East Retford, on the Trent. Area 290 acres. Pop. in 1831, 82; in 1851, 84.

**LITTLEBOURNE**, a parish in Kent, 4 m. E by S of Canterbury, on a branch of the Stour. Area 2,102 acres. Pop. in 1831, 733; in 1851, 745.

**LITTLE-BRITAIN**, a township of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 20 m. SE of Lancaster, watered by Octarara creek and its branches, and by Conewingo creek. Pop. in 1840, 3,042.

**LITTLEBURY**, a parish in Essex, 2 m. WNW of Saffron-Walden, intersected by the London and Cambridge railway. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1831, 875; in 1851, 934.

**LITTLE-COMPTON**, a township of Newport co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 38 m. SSE of Providence, at the E entrance of Narraganset Bay. Its surface is diversified, and its soil generally fertile.

**LITTLECOT**, a chapelry in the p. of Chilton-Folliat, Wilts, 4 m. NW of Hungerford.

**LITTLE-CREEK**, a hundred of Kent-co., in the state of Delaware, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 2,050.—Also a hundred of Sussex co., in the same state. Pop. 2,973.

**LITTLEDAL**, a chapelry in the p. and co. of Lancaster, 6 m. E by N of Lancaster, on the Lune.

**LITTLE-FALLS**, a township of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, U. S., 91 m. WNW of Albany. It has a hilly surface, watered by Mohawk river, and intersected by the Utica and Schenectady railroad. Pop. in 1840, 3,881. The village lies on

the Mohawk river.—Also a village of Passaic co., in the state of New Jersey, 79 m. NE by N of Trenton, consisting in 1840, of about 50 dwellings.

**LITTLEFURZE**, a village in the p. of Athlumney, co. Meath, ¾ of a mile E of Navan. Area 8 acres.

**LITTLEHAM**, a parish in Devonshire, 2 m. S of Bideford, in the vale of the Yeo. Area 1,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 424; in 1851, 413.

**LITTLEHAM-WITH-EXMOUTH**, a parish in Devonshire, 9 m. SW by W of Sidmouth, at the mouth of the Axe. Area 3,651 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,189; in 1851, 4,150.

**LITTLE-HAMPTON**, a parish of Tasmania, in the co. of Westmoreland, bounded on the W by the Liffey or Pennyroyal creek.

**LITTLE-ISLAND**, an island in the p. of Ballinakill, co. Waterford, in the Suir, 2½ m. below the city of Waterford. It comprises an area of 180 Irish acres.—Also a parish in the co. and 4 m. E of Cork, insulated by the Lee. Area 1,692 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,103; in 1851, 912.

**LITTLE-MAHANOVY**, a township of Northumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 213.

**LITTLE-OSAGE**, a village of Bates co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 158 m. WSW of Jefferson city, at the junction of Little Osage and Marmaton rivers.

**LITTLE-OVER**, a township in the p. of Mickleover, Derbyshire, 2 m. SW by S of Derby. Pop. in 1831, 412; in 1851, 551.

**LITTLE-PINEY**, a village of Pulaski co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 90 m. S of Jefferson city, at the junction of Little Piney and Gasconade rivers.

**LITTLE-PLYMOUTH**, a village of King and Queen co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 60 m. E by N of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, about 60.

**LITTLEPORT**, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 4½ m. NNE of Ely, on the East Anglian railway. Area 16,136 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,644; in 1851, 3,832.

**LITTLE-PRAIRIE**, a township of New Madrid co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 436.

**LITTLE-ROCK**, a town in the state of Arkansas, cap. of the co. of Pulaski, 1,065 m. from Washington, on the S bank of Arkansas river, and on a bank 200 ft. above its level, and 300 m. above its mouth. Pop. in 1840, 2,500.

**LITTLE-SWAN-PORT**, a river of Tasmania, which divides the cos. of Glamorgan and Pembroke, and falls into Oyster bay, by an estuary which forms a beautiful port.

**LITTLETON**, a parish in Middlesex, 3 m. SE by E of Staines. Area 1,060 acres. Pop. in 1831, 134; in 1851, 106.—Also a parish in Southamptonshire, 3½ m. NW by N of Winchester. Area 1,292 acres. Pop. in 1831, 120; in 1851, 122.

**LITTLETON (DREW)**, a parish and village in Wilts, 7½ m. NW of Chippenham. Area 971 acres. Pop. in 1831, 177; in 1851, 237.

**LITTLETON (HIGH)**, a parish in Somersetshire, 8½ m. SW by W of Bath. Area 1,273 acres. Pop. in 1831, 911; in 1851, 951.

**LITTLETON (NORTH)**, a parish in Worcester-shire, 2½ m. NE by N of Evesham. Area 1,610 acres. Pop. in 1831, 360; in 1851, 314.

**LITTLETON-PANNELL**, a tything in the p. of West Lavington, Wilts, 5 m. SSW of Devizes. Pop. in 1831, 532; in 1851, 572.

**LITTLETON-UPON-SEVERN**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. SE by E of Chepstow, on the E bank of the Severn. Area 1,665 acres. Pop. 190.

**LITTLETON (SOUTH)**, a parish in Worcester-shire, 3 m. NE of Evesham. Area 841 acres. Pop. in 1831, 110; in 1851, 212.



**LITTLETON (WEST)**, a parish in Gloucestershire,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by N of Bath. Area 1,009 acres. Pop. in 1831, 128; in 1851, 161.

**LITTLINGTON**, a parish and village of Cambridgeshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Royston. Area 2,098 acres. Pop. in 1831, 622; in 1851, 790.—Also a p. in Sussex,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Halesham, on the river Cuckmere. Area 893 acres. Pop. in 1851, 105.

**LITTON**, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. NNE of Wells. Area 1,171 acres. Pop. in 1831, 414; in 1851, 421.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Tideswell, Derbyshire, 5 m. NW by N of Bakewell. Pop. in 1831, 366; in 1851, 945.—Also a township in the p. of Armcliffe, Yorkshire,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNE of Settle. Area 4,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 102; in 1851, 114.

**LITTON (CHENEY)**, a parish in Dorset,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Bridport. Area 3,817 acres. Pop. 570.

**LITTORAL**. See **VIAREGGIO**.

**LITTORAL (HUNGARIAN)**, a district, formerly administratively annexed to Hungary, stretching along the Adriatic, to the E of the gulf of Quarnero, and N of the canal of Morlacca; bounded on the NW by Illyria; on the N by Civil Croatia, from which it is separated by a ridge of the Julian Alps; on the E by Military Croatia. Its principal towns and ports are Fiume and Porto-Re. On the formation of the kingdom of Illyria, in 1815, this district was administratively annexed to it under the name of the circle of Fiume.

**LITTORI**, a town of Indo-China, in Assam, on an island of the Brahmaputra, 45 m. NE of Guahatti.

**LITTRY**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Balleroy, 10 m. WSW of Bayeux. Pop. 2,128. It contains extensive coal-fields.

**LITVINOVO**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 26 m. ENE of Starobiel'sk, and 9 m. NNW of Bielovodsk.

**LITYN**, or **LITYN**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia. The district is in the N part of the gov., and is traversed by the Bug. It produces corn, timber, and tobacco, in great abundance, and contains large herds of cattle. The town is 13 m. WNW of Winnica, and 90 m. NE of Kameletz, in a fertile plain. Pop. 3,500.

**LITZERSDORF**, or **LODOS**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, 23 m. SW of Guns. Pop. 851.

**LIU-CHU-FU**, a division and town of China, in the prov. of Gan-huwy. The div. comprises 5 districts. The town is 120 m. N of Nan-king, in N lat.  $31^{\circ} 56' 57''$ , E long.  $117^{\circ} 15' 20''$ . It has a suburb, from which it is separated by a river. It has manufactures of paper. The environs are noted for their fruit, and produce also considerable quantities of tea.

**LIUSNE**, a river of Sweden, which issues from a small lake of the same name, in the W part of the prefecture of Jamtland, and of the haerad of Herjeadalen, in N lat.  $62^{\circ} 45'$ , E long.  $12^{\circ} 1'$ ; runs SE into the prefecture of Gefleborg; and, after a course of about 240 m., falls into the gulf of Bothnia, 36 m. N of Gefle. It forms in the latter part of its course several lakes, of which Bergviken and Marman are the principal.

**LIUSNEDAL**, a parish of Sweden, in the prefecture of Jamtland, and haerad of Herjeadalen, 90 m. SW of Oestersund, and 180 m. NNW of Falun, on the l. bank of the Liusne. Pop. 135. It has large iron-works.

**LIVADIA**, a river of Greece, in Livadia, formed by the junction of the Lethe and Mnemosyne, which unite a little to the S of Lebedaea; runs N past that town; and, after a course of about 18 m., throws itself into Lake Topolias. It is the *Hercyna* of the ancients.

**LIVADIA**, the modern name of that portion of Greece which lies between Mount Olympus on the N, separating it from Romelia; the Archipelago on the E; the gulfs of Patros and Lepanto on the S; and the Aspro-Potamos, separating it from Albania, on the W. It corresponds to GREECE PROPER or HELLAS; and anciently comprised Thessaly, Acarnania, Etolia, Phocis, Boeotia, and Attica. Under Turkish sway it was divided into the sanjaks of Trikala, Karleha, Lepanto, and Negroponto.

**LIVADIA**, or **LEBADEA**, a considerable inland town of Greece, the capital of the foregoing prov., situated to the E of Mount Helicon, on a steep declivity divided by a rugged chasm, 50 m. NW of Athens, and 85 m. SSE of Larissa. Before the town lies a beautiful valley watered by the Hercyna or Ercyne; and behind on a lofty and precipitous corner of the mountain, stand the towers and pinnacles of a castle in ruins. The town itself, though of considerable size, and containing 10,000 inhabitants, has a decayed appearance. Its streets are narrow and ill-paved, and its houses meanly built. It was considerably injured by an inundation of the Hercyna in 1848.

**LIVADOSTRO**, a village of Greece, on an arm of a bay of the same name, 17 m. NW of Megara, and 24 m. SSE of Lebedaea. The bay of L. forms the E part of the gulf of Lepanto. It is 12 m. in breadth at its entrance, and 18 m. in depth. It is the *Alegonium mare* of the ancients.

**LIVAROT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, and arrond. of Lisieux. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,240; in 1841, 9,696. The town is 11 m. SSW of Lisieux, and 28 m. SE of Caen, on the r. bank of the Vie. Pop. 1,162. It has a spinning-mill and several tanneries, and carries on an active trade in butter and cheese.

**LIVE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Live-et-Brumagne. Pop. 102.

**LIVE-ET-BRUMAGNE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur, on the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 294. It has a church and a castle.

**LIVENS-ESSCHE (SAINT)**, or **ESSCHE-SAINT-LIEVIN**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. of Audenarde. Pop. of dep. 2,699. The com. is 14 m. ESE of Audenarde.

**LIVENSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 105 m. SSW of Voronej, district and 18 m. SSW of Birioutch, on the r. bank of the Valoni. Pop. 500.

**LIVENZA**, a river of Austria, in Lombardy, which has its source near Polcenigo, in the deleg. of Udine, in the district of Sacile; runs SSE into the deleg. of Venice; and, after a rapid and tortuous course of about 51 m., throws itself by several arms into the Adriatic, at Porto-Santo-Margherita, and 30 m. ENE of Venice. This river is navigable to Tremeacque, and about midway in its course has a breadth of 120 ft. It is connected with the Piave by a canal.

**LIVERDUN**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 8 m. NE of Domevre-en-Haye, on the l. bank of the Moselle. It was formerly a fortress belonging to the bishops of Toul.

**LIVERI**, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 3 m. SE of Nola, cant. and 4 m. W of Saviano. Pop. 1,155.

**LIVERMERE (GREAT)**, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. NNE of St. Edmund's-Bury. Area 1,549 acres. Pop. in 1831, 336; in 1851, 301.

**LIVERMERE (LITTLE)**, a parish in Suffolk,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  m. NNE of St. Edmund's-Bury. Area 1,433 acres. Pop. in 1831, 185; in 1851, 174.

**LIVERMORE**, a township of Oxford co., in the

state of Maine, U. S., 30 m. W of Augusta, on both sides of Androscoggin river. Pop. in 1840, 2,745.

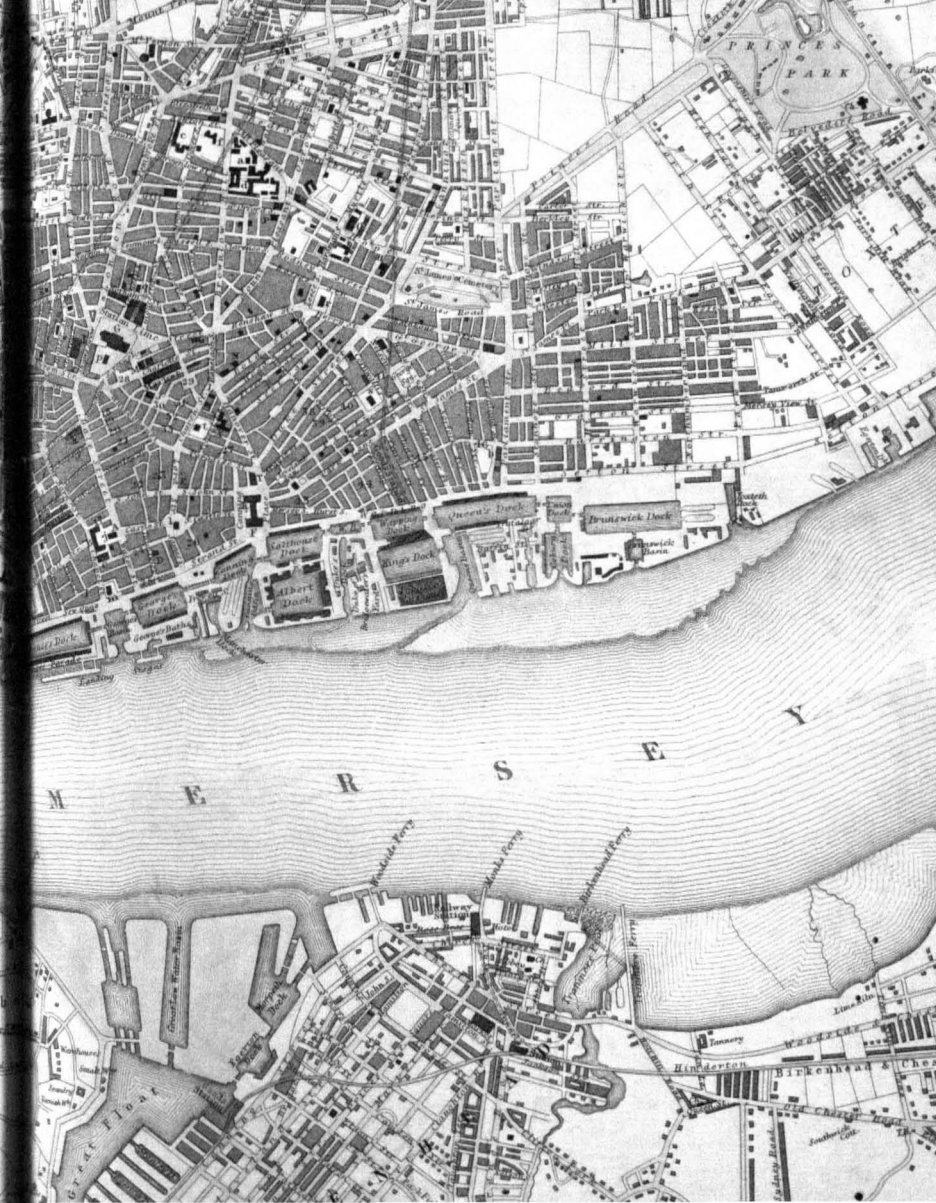
**LIVERNON**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, arrond. of Figeac. The cant. comprises 17 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,989; in 1841, 8,986. The v. is 11 m. WNW of Figeac, and 27 m. NE of Cahors. In the environs are quarries of freestone and of alabaster.

**LIVERPOOL**, a parish, parliamentary borough, and seaport, in the hund. of W. Derby, co.-palatine of Lancashire, situated on the E side of the estuary of the Mersey, in N lat.  $53^{\circ} 24'$ , W long.  $2^{\circ} 58'$ , distant by railway from Aylesbury 176 m.; Birmingham 90 m.; Bolton 28½ m.; Bristol 188 m.; Cheltenham 134 m.; Edinburgh 197½ m.; Fleetwood 40 m.; Glasgow 201 m.; Halifax 60½ m.; Hull 130 m.; Lancaster 49 m.; Leeds 75 m.; Lincoln 122½ m.; London 201 m.; Manchester 31½ m.; Wakefield 78½ m.; Wolverhampton 83 m.; York 104 m.—The limits of the p. and borough previous to the passing of the parliamentary and municipal reform acts, were co-extensive, and their area amounted to 1,560 acres. The town however reaching far beyond the borough boundaries on every side except the W, the townships of Kirkdale and Everton, part of the township of West Derby, and of the township or extra-parochial district of Toxteth-park, all of them very populous, were added to the parl. borough by the new boundary act. Pop. of borough in 1851, 375,955.

*Sit.* The borough of L. occupies the slopes of a series of small hills on the E bank of the Mersey. At the S extremity is Park-hill, the summit of which is about 1,200 yds. E from the line of the docks, and about 188 ft. high above the old dock sill, to which datum all the heights mentioned here have reference. Nearly N from Park-hill, and about 3,000 yds. E of the line of docks, is the summit of another hill, at the junction of Smithdown lane and Parliament-street. The height is 192 ft., and the lowest point of the valley between the two summits occurs at the crossing of Princes' Park-road, at the height of about 152 ft. Proceeding N from Smithdown-lane, on a line nearly parallel with the river, we arrive at Edge-hill, the summit of which is near to St. Mary's church, and is 228 ft. high. From Edge-hill the ground slopes gently N to Kensington, where there is an extensive flat at the height of about 208 ft. It rises slightly at Low-hill, and proceeds in an irregular rise interrupted by gentle knolls to the summit of Everton, in the neighbourhood of the church. This summit is the highest point in L.; it is nearly N from Edge-hill, and is 248 ft. high above the datum. From Everton the ground falls rapidly to the E in the direction of the Brook, and to the N into the valley between Everton and Walton-hill. To the W it also falls, until at the height of 104 ft. it meets the head of a valley formed between Everton and a lower ridge, which, commencing at Kirkdale at about 112 ft. high, and 1,000 yds. E from the river, returns in a S direction with an irregular fall, interrupted by two knolls, the first at Bevington-hill, and the other at the crossing of Plumber-street and Prussia-street, to the site of the old castle of L. in Castle-street, where it terminates at the height of about 50 ft. above the datum. The valley enclosed between the ridges formed by the succession of hills first named, stretching N from Smithdown lane to Everton, and the return ridge which extends from Kirkdale to Castle-street, terminates in a long level tract in Paradise-street, the site of the old pool of L., and receives the drainage of the W slopes of the first ridge and the E slopes of the other. The rise from the valley to Everton is very rapid; but as the valley expands the slopes become less steep, and at about half-way between the bottom of the valley and the summit at Edge-hill, a slight intermediate hill, Brownlow-hill, occurs, between which and the slope of Edge-hill a long flat tract which is the site of the old Moss-lake is included. On the W and S sides of Park-hill, the water flows directly into the river; on the E side, the natural outlets are the Dingles. The E slopes of Edge-hill drain into a brook which runs from the S of Kensington-road by the Botanic gardens to Otterspool. The E slopes of Everton drain into the Brook, and its N slopes into the valley between Everton and Walton.

*Origin and increase of the town.* The origin of the name Liverpool is involved in obscurity. Some have derived it from a species of liver-wort found on the sea-shore. With perhaps more probability, the entire name is by others supposed to have been derived from the Welsh words *Llŷr-pwll*, signifying 'the place on the pool.' The pool, on the borders of which the original town or village stood, occupied the site of the new custom-house. Baxter supposes this to have been the port of the *Sestuntii*, mentioned

by Ptolemy,—a notion, however, which has generally been rejected. The existence of L. even at the Conquest is doubtful. The conquest of Ireland gave the first stimulus to L. In the beginning of the 16th cent., Leland gives the following description of it:—"Lyrrpole, alias Lyverpoole, a paved towne, hath but a chapel. Walton, at 4 miles off, not far from the sea, is parochie church." Subsequently to this date the town declined, containing in 1565 only 138 houses; and in 1571, is mentioned in a petition to Queen Elizabeth as "her majesty's poor decayed town of L." In this reign, however, a mole was formed to lay up the vessels in during winter; and a quay for the advantageous shipping and unshipping of their cargoes. In 1636 L. was rated at no more than £25, while Chester was charged £26, and Bristol £1,000. In consequence of the increase of the town, in the reign of William III., it was found necessary to make Liverpool a distinct parish from that of Walton-on-the-Hill. In 1709 an act of parliament was obtained for the formation of a wet-dock, which was formed in 1719 on the site of the old pool or haven, and was latterly known as 'the Old dock,' till filled up in 1831. Another act was obtained in 1736 for the enlargement of the old dock, the formation of another called Salthouse dock, and for rendering the harbour more secure. Under a third act, obtained in 1761, a third dock called the St. George's dock was formed, and piers were built to secure the outer harbour. From that period down to the present time the town has been increasing in magnitude, pop., and commercial importance with a rapidity unexampled in the old world. Till within the last half-century, however, the streets were generally narrow and inconvenient, and the buildings totally devoid of architectural beauty; but since that period, no town in this country has received greater improvement, and not one possesses at once so much elegance and commercial accommodation so extensive. Amongst the causes through the instrumentality of which "this quondam village, now fit to be a proud capital for any empire in the world, has started up, like an enchanted palace, even in the memory of living men," in the foremost rank stand the natural conveniences of its harbour. These have been enhanced to an immense extent by the never-ending increase of the docks; by the connection of the port, by means of canals and railways, with every part of the empire; and by the introduction of steam-power in aid of navigation. The natural and superinduced advantages of the surrounding district are next in importance: an extensive field of the most valuable coal, quarries of iron and freestone, mines of salt, and equally inexhaustible mines of British manufacture, on the one hand; on the other, the rich products of Ireland and the Manx fisheries. These have led to their necessary results among a free and industrious people, in the establishment of extensive commercial enterprise and various manufactures. The establishment of steam-vessels induced the Glasgow and Irish merchants to send large quantities of manufactured goods to L. for shipment to all parts of the globe; the Americans for many years carried on a large trade in British goods with China through the port of L.; and the Liverpool merchants have been enabled so effectually to compete with the metropolis in the Birmingham and other markets as to have induced leading firms in London to establish branches at L. At a dinner given by the mayor of L. to Sir R. Peel in 1847, the progress of the town during the last 16 years was thus illustrated by one of its parliamentary representatives: The pop. in 1831 was 205,964; in 1846 it had nearly doubled, being 358,655. The revenue produced by the corporation property in 1831 was £45,968; in 1847,





£59,336. The town dues were in 1831, £49,332; in 1847 they were nearly double, the amount being £97,219. The dock revenue in 1831 was £183,455; and although the rates were reduced 38½ per cent. in 1836, they produced in 1847, £244,435. In 1831, the docks had 111 acres of water-space; in 1847, 186 a., with 14 m. of lineal quay space. The shipping of the port was in 1831, 12,537 vessels; in 1847, 20,889. The tonnage of the port was in 1831, 1,592,436 tons; in 1847, 3,351,539. The cotton imported was in 1831, 793,463 bales; in 1846, 1,134,081 bales. The increase in the number of houses built in L. is great beyond all precedent, to say nothing of the hundreds built beyond the boundaries, and the still greater number built on the Cheshire side of the river. To some extent this extraordinary increase in the number of houses has been the result of the excellent regulation which forbids living in cellars, and so far it is a proof of an improved mode of living rather than of an increase of the pop.; but even after every allowance has been made for that circumstance, the increase is surprising. The following table exhibits the increase of houses from 1838 to 1845:

In 1838	1,052 houses.
1839	997
1840	1,577
1841	1,761
1842	2,027
1843	1,390
1844	2,450
1845	3,728
Total,	14,982

At the period of the parliamentary survey in 1831, the increase of houses in the circuit of the townships adjoining the town was estimated at 700 per annum, while the price of land for building was very high, both in the town and on the outskirts. "As much as 10 guineas a sq. yard," say the commissioners, "has been given in the middle of the town; and the price of building ground in the different directions immediately surrounding the town is from 5s. to 15s. the sq. yard, or from £1,000 to £3,000 per acre. Even as far as ¼ m. from L., in very favourable situations, £500 per statute acre is not, we are told, an unfrequent price."

*Churches and chapels.* L. in the time of Leland, was a chapelry to Walton, as already noticed. On its erection, in 1699, into a parish, the old parochial chapel was called the church of St. Nicholas, and a new church dedicated to St. Peter was erected. St. Peter's church is a plain but well-built structure, with a tower 108 ft. high, and a peal of ten well-toned bells. St. Nicholas' church was erected in 1774, on the base of the ancient structure. It is a neat Gothic edifice. There are 20 perpetual curacies in the parish; 2 floating-chapels for seamen; 9 Independent and 9 Baptist places of worship; 4 Welsh Calvinist, 1 Society of Friends, 12 Methodist, 1 Sandemanian, 1 Swedenborgian, 1 Universalist, and 2 Unitarian chapels. There are also 2 Scottish kirks, 2 Secession, and 7 Roman Catholic chapels; a Jews' synagogue, and a Hebrew church. The Roman Catholic pop. of L. is now rated at 100,000, and is yearly on the increase. Amongst the churches and chapels, besides those of St. Peter and St. Nicholas, there are many more elegant and highly finished edifices in every style and order of architecture.

*Public edifices connected with trade.* The custom-house, erected on the site of the old dock, is an extensive and superb structure in the Ionic style. Three foot-walks for public convenience, connecting the bottom of South Castle street with Park-lane, are carried through the centre. To the right and left of these, short flights of steps lead up to the passages, and four grand staircases leading to the long room, which has a segment ceiling supported by columns and pilasters and surmounted by a beautiful dome 50 ft. in height. This room is 146 ft. in length, and 70 ft. in width. The E wing of this noble edifice is occupied as the general post-office, excise-office, dock-offices, and stamp-office. The basement is vaulted for bonded or other goods. The extreme length of the building from E to W is 466 ft. 8 in.; width 95 ft.; height 66 ft. 10 in. Government agreed to add in the expense of erecting this edifice, by annual payments of £25,000, to the amount of £150,000, or condition that it should be ceded to them in 20 years. The site, corporate property, was valued at £90,000, and the whole expense estimated at £300,000.—The Exchange is a noble range of buildings, founded in 1833. The expense was defrayed by subscription, and amounted to £110,000. The buildings form three sides of a square, the fourth of which is occupied by the N side

of the town-hall. The area extends from N to S 197 ft., and from E to W 178 ft. The three interior fronts have each a fine piazza, 15 ft. wide, intended for shelter to the merchants during bad weather. The E wing contains a news-room, 94 ft. in length, by 51 ft. in width. Immediately over this is the underwriters' room, which is 72 ft. by 36 ft. In the area formed by the exchange buildings and the town hall, the merchants daily congregate for the transaction of business. The tobacco-warehouse, a large plain range of brick building, stands on the W side of King's dock, extending the whole length of the quay, and occupying an area of 64 acres.—The L. and Manchester railway station, in Lime-street, is an elaborate and imposing edifice occupying the whole of the extensive area between Gloucester-street and Nelson-street, in front of the Lime-street tunnel. The elevation to Lime-street presents a facade of 330 ft. in length, relieved from monotony by rich and varied decorations, consisting chiefly of 36 three-quarter Corinthian columns on rustic pedestals, surmounted by a beautiful entablature. Four large arched gates form a leading feature in the front elevation. The L. and Manchester, and the North-Western railway companies, have all necessary accommodation in the area behind this handsome facade.—The Corn-exchange, in Brunswick-street, (rebuilt 1852) covers 1,133 sq. yds., having a cast-iron roof and lantern centre, and the front occupied by offices.—St. John's market is a series of market ranges of extraordinary extent, in the centre of the town, erected, in 1820-22, by the corporation, at an expense of £236,813. The length of the range is 183 yds.; breadth 45 yds.; area 8,235 yds., or nearly 2 acres. It is roofed throughout in 5 ranges. The interior displays a hall of immense size, lofty, lighted, and well-ventilated, and divided into 5 avenues by rows of cast-iron pillars 25 ft. high, supporting the conjoined abutments of the roofs. At night the whole interior is brilliantly illuminated.—St. Martin's market, in the vicinity of Maddox-street, and Scotland-road, is also a covered market, handsomer than St. John's, though not so spacious. The dimensions are 213 ft. by 135 ft. The interior is divided into 5 avenues.—St. James's market, at the S end of the town, is a fine brick building, with an area of about 3,000 sq. yds. It fronts Great George-street, and is covered with a lighted and ventilated roof, supported by rows of cast-iron pillars.—There are other markets in various parts of the city. In Murray-street is a new fish hall; there are also markets in Pownall and Cleveland squares, a hay-market at Lime-street, and a pig-market in Great Howard-street. The market-days are Wednesday and Saturday, but markets for provisions are held every lawful day.—St. George's Hall, which is said to be, with the exception of the new houses of parliament, the largest public building in the kingdom, was commenced in 1841, from designs by the late Mr. H. L. Elmes, architect, and does credit to the munificence of the corporation of L., from whose funds the cost of its erection—about £200,000.—is defrayed. It is a magnificent example of columnar architecture of the Roman style "carried out,"—to use the words of a professional man—"with Greek purity." The vastness of the building may be judged of when we mention that it not only includes a hall exceeding in size that of Westminster, but also two spacious assize-courts, a concert-room capable of accommodating 1,400 persons, a sheriff's court, jury-rooms, and many smaller apartments for public use, besides kitchens and numerous rooms for officers and servants. The extreme length of the edifice is 600 ft., and the E portion, composed of 16 fluted Corinthian columns, 41 ft. in height by 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, is approached by a flight of steps 200 ft. in length. The S portion, which is intended to be the principal entrance, is composed of 8 Corinthian columns, supporting an entablature filled with emblematic sculpture. The northern entrance leads to the Nisi Prius court, a beautifully proportioned hall of 60 ft. by 50 ft., with a highly enriched arched paneled ceiling, supported by 22 Aberdeen granite columns, with bronze Corinthian capitals. It is now connected with the great hall by an open colonnade, to be filled in with glazed bronze gates ornamented with heraldic devices.—St. George's hall, which forms the centre of the building, is about 180 ft. in length; the extreme width is 100 ft.; and the height from the floor to the crown of the ceiling will be 84 ft. The great vaulted ceiling, of 63 ft. span, which is highly enriched with decorated paneling, is executed with perforated bricks, which are used on account of their lightness as compared with the common brick, and in consequence of their advantages in point of ventilation. If ordinary bricks had been used, the weight of the ceiling would have been 1,000 tons, but its actual weight is only 600. The ceiling is supported by 24 red granite pillars, 31 ft. high, with bronze Corinthian capitals, resting on a stylobate of granite 5 ft. 6 in. in height. The hall is lighted by a great semicircular window at each end, and by five lateral windows, and is intended to be used for musical festivals, concerts, public meetings, dinners, &c. There are 5 noble arched recesses on each side, intended as galleries for the accommodation of spectators when requisite. The Crown court, which is at the southern extremity of the building, is nearly similar in form and architecture to the Nisi Prius court. The concert-room, over the N entrance, is of semicircular form.

*Port limits, estuary, and lights.* In an official document, dated 28th November, 1723, the port of L. is stated to extend "from the Redstones in Holyake, at the point of Wirral, southerly, to the foot of the river called Ribble water, in a direct line N; and so upon the S side of the said river to Hesketh bank, easterly, and to the rivers Asland and Douglas there; and so all along the sea-coasts of Meols and Formby, unto the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver." In 1839-40, the limits of the port of Fleetwood were appointed to extend from near

Hesketh bank northwards. In 1850, Rancorn was declared to be no longer a port; and the limits of the port of L. were declared to commence at the termination of the port of Chester, being a place called the Red Stones, in Hoylake, on the Point Wirral, and so along the coast of Cheshire into the river Mersey, and all over the rivers Mersey, Irwell, and Weaver, and thence returning along the coast of Lancashire till it meets the termination of the port of Fleetwood, at a place called the Hundred-End water." The 'Red Stones' are some rocks lying between Hilbre Island and the extreme point of Wirral, at the mouth of the Dee. 'Hundred-End water' is a stream emptying itself into the Ribble, on its S side, a few miles higher up than Southport. Here, then, we have a port, which, two centuries ago, was described as "the little fishing creek of L." being then, with Beaumaris, and Caernarvon, a mere dependency of the port of Chester, now stretching along the sea-coast from the estuary of the Dee to that of the Ribble, and including within its jurisdiction the whole of three navigable rivers, each the channel for a considerable amount of traffic peculiarly its own.—This highly important port has been ever in great danger of having its navigation seriously injured by the accumulation of silt, forming shifting sandbanks at the mouth of the Mersey; and Captain Denham infers from his observations for 14 years, that a time will arrive when no access to it can exist, unless man set bounds by his ingenuity to the operation of tidal action. It appears from Captain Denham's observations, that the proportion of insoluble matter contained in the Mersey, amounts to 29 cubic inches in the flood, and 33 inches in the ebb, in each cubic yard of water; evincing a preponderance of 1 in 8 in the matter of the ebb, or 48·065 cubic yds. of silt, &c., which is detained by the banks outside the Rock Narrows each tide, with the exception of what the succeeding ebb disturbs, at the exhausted stage of the former ebb. Thus, the ebb of to-day ranges over 64 sq. m., and the next ebb over 44 sq. m.; reducing, by one-third, the first day's layer,—that being the relative proportion of silt held in solution, and deposited over the outer area, at the northern margin of which the cross-set of the Irish channel ebbs, and limits the deposit by sweeping into broad water what may extend so far. Now, the excess of silt on the 730 refluxes of tide that occur in a year, amounts to 35,087,450 cubic yds., capable of spreading a layer, if equally disseminated, of 21 inches thick over the first tide area: one-third, however, is disturbed, and carried over the second tide area; or there is an uniform increase of the banks, and decrease of water in the channels of the estuary of the Mersey, amounting to 7 inches per annum. This deposition of matter is however very unequal, some parts of the coast and banks receiving great accumulation, while others are often taken away. The principal of the numerous and extensive sand-banks which stretch to the N and E of the Mersey and the Dee, and render the entrances to Liverpool difficult and intricate, are the Hoyle and the Burbo sands and flats on the S, and the Jordan flats and Formby bank on the N. The channels are all well-buoyed, and, to assist the mariner in his approaches to this much-frequented place, there are various lighthouses stationed on the shores, and floating light-vessels in the offing and channels. Formby lighthouse was erected, in 1834, on Formby-point, in N lat. 53° 32' 21", and W long. 3° 3' 54", but the light has been discontinued. Crosby lighthouse has been recently erected about 1½ m. SSW of Formby lighthouse, towards Crosby-point. The light in this tower is elevated 96 ft. above half-tide level. Crosby floating-light is situated S of the limits of Formby shore-light. The Rock lighthouse is situated to the E of the Crosby-floating-light, on the shore, at the S side of the entrance to the narrow gut of the Mersey. Leasowe lighthouse is situated on the shore between the Mersey and the Dee in N lat. 53° 24' 49", and W long. 3° 7' 27". Bidston lighthouse on Bidston-hill, NE and inland from Leasowe lighthouse, is in N lat. 53° 24', and W long. 3° 4'. The lantern is 300 ft. above high water, and the light is seen at a distance of 20 m. in clear weather. The Liverpool light-vessel is moored in 7 faths. at the entrance to the Horse and Helbre channels, in N lat. 53° 28', and W long. 3° 17'.

*The docks.]* The L. docks, from their number, magnitude, and importance, are entitled to special and prominent notice. The principal are the wet docks, designed chiefly for ships in the foreign trade, with large and heavy cargoes to receive and discharge: in these the ships are afloat at all times of tide, the water being retained by water-gates. The next are the dry docks, or basins, so called because they are left dry at ebb tide: these generally receive vessels employed coastwise. The others are the graving-docks, which admit or exclude the water at pleasure, and in which the ships are laid dry for the purposes of caulking and repair. The docks of L. may be divided into three classes: First, those which are enclosed with walls; second, those which are unenclosed; and third, those which are enclosed with walls and warehouses. The first comprise the Sandon and Wellington docks, not yet completed at the extreme N of the line; the Bramley-Moore, the Nelson, the Stanley, the Collingwood, the Salisbury,

the Clarence, the Trafalgar, the Victoria, the Waterloo, and the Prince's docks. The second class runs from the Prince's dock southward, and comprises the older docks of the town,—namely, George's, Canning, Salthouse, King's, Queen's, Union, Coburg, and Brunswick docks. The third class numbers as yet but one specimen. The Albert dock, situated in the district between the Salthouse and King's dock, is the sole dock in the port, constructed upon the model of those in London—surrounded by its own warehouses, worked by its own porters, and denying access within its gate to all who can give no account of their business. At the S end of the town, 3 new docks have been constructed without warehouses. These are the Toxteth, the Harrington, and the Herculanum docks. In the heart of the town, amid the unenclosed docks, are also the private docks constructed by the late duke of Bridgewater, now the property of the earl of Ellesmere, and called 'the Duke's docks.' There are also 2 small docks, called 'Corporation docks,'—one the Manchester dock, and the other the River-craft dock.—The total water-area of the docks now in existence, (including the Albert dock,) is 120 acres 4,270 yds. The water-space of the intended new docks at the N will be about 64 acres, and at the S 13 acres, making the entire water-space of the docks at L., when the whole shall have been completed, about 198 acres, with an actual working quay-space of more than 13 m., and a grand total of quay-space of 15 m. 784 yds. Fire-proof warehouses are now in the course of erection round the Albert dock; and space has also been left on the quays of the new N docks for the erection of warehouses. It is also intended to have a line of railway running along the docks, and communicating with the L. and Manchester, and North Western railways. Another important feature is the communication about to be formed with the Leeds and L. canal.—The following table will show the water-area of the various docks and basins, including the locks and passages:

	Acres.	Yards.
Prince's basin,	4	1,549
Seacombe basin,	6	1,805
George's basin,	3	1,852
George's ferry basin,	0	1,344
Queen's basin,	5	191
South ferry basin,	0	2,927
Prince's dock,	11	3,889
George's dock,	5	2,593
Canning dock,	4	576
Salthouse dock,	4	5,493
King's dock,	7	2,896
Queen's dock,	10	3,101
Union dock,	2	3,505
Coburg dock,	4	2,198
Clarence dock,	6	273
Clarence half-tide dock,	3	4,500
Clarence graving-dock basin,	0	4,072
Trafalgar dock,	6	2,643
Victoria dock,	5	4,159
Waterloo dock,	6	1,153
Brunswick dock,	12	2,744
Brunswick half-tide basin,	1	3,388
Toxteth dock,	1	467
Albert dock,	7	3,542
Canning half-tide basin,	2	2,688
Intended North docks,	64	
Intended South docks,	13	
Total,	197	4,270

In addition to these, there are the Clarence, Canning, Queen's, and Brunswick graving-docks, the total length at bottom of which is 1,330½ yds. When the docks on both sides the river are completed, the total dock-accommodation of the port of L. will be 402 acres!! The length of quay afforded by these capacious basins surpasses the most famous of the river or shore-quays of any other sea-port; and, though their magnificence of prospect is diminished, their utility is increased by their being accumulated

within a moderate compass of ground, rather than extended in one long line. The whole length of the river wall, inclusive of the new N and S works, and exclusive of the openings, by entrances to the docks, &c., is 5 m. 20 yds. The dock-gates are constructed, not only for retaining water in the docks when the tide is out, but also for regulating the depth of water according to the height of the tide, by means of openings and sluices. These gates are managed by 4 men to each pair. As the docks are subject to accumulate the mud brought in with the tide, a dredging-machine, worked by a steam-engine of 10 horse-power, is used to cleanse them. \*It raises 50 tons of mud per hour, which is carried out into the current of the tide in the river by mud-barges built for that purpose. This method of cleansing docks is of modern invention, and is found to be preferable to any before practised, in point both of cheapness and expedition.—The accommodation is still insufficient for the increasing trade of the town, and the consent of parliament has been obtained for the construction of another dock, to be called the Wapping dock, in the older or S part of the town, in the neighbourhood of the Union and Coburg docks. The docks of L. are estimated in round numbers to have cost £9,067,000 sterling, exclusive of interest upon borrowed money. With interest paid, the cost of the docks to the present time would amount to £13,637,000. The bond debt of the estate in 1850 was £4,410,605. Of the bonds and assignments then outstanding the amount redeemable on demand was £439,993.

Redeemable in 1851	£585,393
" 1852	585,146
" 1853	743,568
" 1854	835,176
" 1855	722,800
" 1856	326,408
" 1857	100,431
" 1867	only 200

\*Of the bond debt, the sum of £1,212,712 has been borrowed at 5 per cent., £1,098,257, at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; £477,928, at  $4\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.; £904,687, at 4 per cent.; £55,630, at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; and £590,840, at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. When the first L. dock act was applied for, in the year 1709, the income which the dock was expected to yield, on an average of the trade of the port for the three years preceding, was £600. By the year 1760, the income of the docks had reached £2,333 a-year; and in 1800 it had still further increased to £23,379 a-year. Between the years 1801 and 1805, both inclusive, the amount of shipping on which dues were paid was 2,377,174 tons. Between 1806 and 1810 the amount had increased to 3,015,062 tons, showing an increase on the 5 years of about 690,000 tons. Between the years 1811 and 1815 the amount decreased to 2,864,210, chiefly owing to the war with America. Between the years 1816 and 1820 it had again increased to 3,854,709, showing an increase of upwards of 900,000 tons. Between 1821 and 1825 the amount of tonnage had increased to 5,148,303 tons, being an increase of 1,300,000 tons. Between 1826 and 1830 it had increased to 6,564,663, being an increase of about 1,400,000 tons. Between 1831 and 1835 it had increased to 8,184,250 tons, being an increase of nearly 1,800,000 tons. Between 1836 and 1840 it had increased to 10,587,202, being an increase of 2,400,000 tons. Between 1841 and 1845 it had increased to 12,945,301, being an increase of 2,400,000; and between 1846 and 1850 it had increased to 16,908,429 tons, being an increase of 3,900,000 tons, or, in round numbers, of 4,000,000 tons! In 1851-2 the amount of tonnage which paid dock-dues was 3,912,506 tons, showing an increase of 1,487,187 tons in 10 years. The mere increase of the tonnage of L. between 1846-50, when com-

pared with that of 1841-45, is greater than the whole tonnage of the port in the 5 years ending in 1820. Between 1820 and 1850 the tonnage of the port had increased from 805,033 tons to 3,536,337 tons, or, taking it at periods of five years, so as to compensate for temporary disturbances, from 3,854,709 tons to 16,908,429. It has been remarked that though the tonnage of the port is four times as great in 1850 as it was in 1820, the income of the dock estate has not increased in proportion. But the reason is, that the dock committee have voluntarily remitted a large portion of the dues which they collected in 1820; and which they have full legal authority to collect again, if it should become needful. In 1848 reductions to the extent of £40,000 a-year were made in the amount of dock dues; in 1844 a reduction of 33 per cent. was made in the tonnage on East India vessels, and of 18 per cent. on the aggregate foreign dues; and in 1836 of about 38 per cent. on the whole dock rates.

It appears from official returns, that the income of the dock estate, in 1852, amounted to £282,912, whilst it amounted to only £269,020 in 1851. This is an increase of £13,891 in 1852 compared with the income of 1851; of £49,922 compared with that of 1850; of £26,986 compared with that of 1849; of £69,488 compared with that of 1846, the year in which the corn-laws were repealed; and of £105,680 compared with that of 1842, the year in which Sir Robert Peel began his improvements of the old system of monopoly and exclusion. The increase of dock income, from 1842 to 1852, is thus £105,680, independent of about £40,000 a-year of duties remitted in 1848. If this sum is added to the £105,680 of actual increase, it gives the interest of upwards of £3,500,000,—an amount equal to the construction even of the magnificent works formed at L. during the last 10 years. Without the rapid increase of dock revenue which has taken place during the last ten years, the new docks either could not have been constructed, or not have been paid for. Should the increase of the dock revenue, between 1852 and 1862, be in the same ratio as the increase between 1842 and 1852, other new works, rivaling those recently formed, might be constructed, or reductions of rates might be made which would render L. the cheapest of ports, or the debt of the dock estate might be greatly reduced.

This vast estate is governed wholly by local agency. The members of the L. town council form two separate and distinct corporations—the one elected under the provisions of the municipal reform act, by the title of 'the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of L.;' and the other, constituted under the various dock acts, by the title of 'the trustees of the L. docks.' Although the individuals forming these two corporations are the same, their powers and authorities are entirely distinct. The corporation of L. are the legal depositaries of the property of the trust; but the entire management and control of that property, and of all dock affairs, are vested in a body called the dock committee, composed of 13 members, elected by the town-council out of their own body, and of 8 members elected by the merchants and shipowners of the town, being payers of dock rates.

*Shipping and Commerce.*] The first event which secured to L. any permanent commercial advantages was the conquest of Ireland in 1172, which brought it immediately into use in the transport of troops, military stores, &c., and the interchange of commodities. Leland states, that at the period of his visit, it was much resorted to by Irish merchants, &c., and that its small port-dues were then deemed attractions to traders. In 1650 only 15 vessels belonged



to the port: in 1710, when the first dock was formed, the number had increased to 84, averaging 70 tons each, and employing 924 seamen. The principal trade of the port of L. at this period was with Ireland, the isle of Man, and the northern states of Europe, independent of the coasting-trade. At this period the extent of tonnage cleared out from L. in British ships, was only 1-42 of that from all the ports in the kingdom. The West Indian and American trade gave a powerful stimulus to L.; and in 1716, the number of ships belonging to its port had increased to 113, navigated by 1,376 seamen. The trade with Scotland for coarse cloths for the West India market was now interrupted by the competition of the Manchester manufacturers, who thus threw into the hands of B. the monopoly of the supply of such goods to the W. Indies. The trade of L. appears to have risen rapidly from 1722 to 1740, by means of the contraband trade with S. America. This was chiefly carried on by supplying Spanish smugglers with goods in Jamaica, where payment was made in specie. This branch of illicit commerce was ultimately checked by the vigilance of the Spanish government, and at length wholly abolished by act of parliament; but the African trade was now partly in the hands of L., so that the suspension of the smuggling was not so severely felt as it might have been. In 1750, 15 ships from L. were employed in the slave-trade; and in 1760, the trade of this port with Guinea and the W. Indies is stated to have exceeded that of London. The exports were chiefly woollen and worsted goods from Manchester and Yorkshire, with Sheffield and Birmingham wares. These were bartered on the coast of Africa for slaves, to be again exchanged in the W. Indies for rum and sugar. In 1764, L. cleared out 74 ships for the coast of Africa, while Bristol cleared out only 32. Since the beginning of the present cent., the port of L. may be considered as perfectly free, for the purposes of commerce, to all the world. To furnish a detailed account of the commerce of L. during the 19th cent., would be to trace the progress of perhaps the most flourishing and certainly one of the most important sea-ports in the world. The changes effected by the opening of communication by railway with Manchester, Glasgow, Leeds, Birmingham, London, and all the important districts of England and Scotland, would demand a long disquisition. The progress of the port, so far as regards its foreign trade, from the first half of the 18th cent. down to 1840, may be traced at a glance from the following account of the annual receipts of customs' duties during that period:—

Years.	Customs.	Years.	Customs.	Years.	Customs.
1733	£92,466.	1805	£1,766,370	1832	£3,925,062
1750	215,961	1810	2,675,766	1833	3,733,132
1755	202,367	1815	2,360,967	1834	3,846,306
1760	248,312	1820	1,488,072	1835	4,272,847
1765	269,455	1824	1,984,522	1836	4,450,426
1770	231,994	1826	3,087,651	1837	4,351,496
1775	274,653	1827	3,308,804	1838	4,458,021
1780	188,850	1828	3,180,503	1839	4,234,118
1785	680,928	1829	3,315,041	1840	4,607,326
1795	469,438	1830	3,563,114	1847	3,230,921
1800	1,058,578	1831	3,599,295	1848	3,481,796

The customs duties collected at L. now comprise nearly a fifth—exclusive of London, more than a third—of those collected throughout all England, Ireland, and Scotland. They amount to nearly £1,000,000 more than all Scotland and Ireland; and nearly £1,000,000 more than all the outports of England, excluding London. The following approximation to the supposed annual amount of the commerce of the port of L. in its various branches was presented to the municipal commissioner in 1835:

Total exports of manufactures,	£20,000,000
Viz.—Woollicus,	£4,000,000

Cotton goods and yarn,	12,000,000
Linens,	4,000,000
Hardware,	1,200,000
Earthenware,	350,000
Silk,	150,000
Salt and other articles,	1,000,000

Total imports estimated roughly:

Irish trade,	5,000,000
Raw cotton,	5,000,000
All other articles,	5,000,000

Total exports and imports, £35,000,000

A return has just been made, by order of parliament, which shows that L. is now the greatest port in the British empire in the value of its exports and the extent of its foreign commerce. Being the first port in the British empire, it is the first port in the world. New York is the only place out of Great Britain which can at all compare with the extent of its commerce. New York is the Liverpool of America, as L. is the New York of Europe. The trade of those two ports is reciprocal. The raw produce of America, shipped in New York, forms the mass of the imports of L.; the manufactures of England, shipped at L., form the mass of the imports of New York. The two ports are, together, the gates or doors of entry between the Old World and the New. On examining the return just made, it appears that the value of the exports of L. in 1850 amounted to nearly £35,000,000 sterling (£34,891,847), or considerably more than one-half of the total value of the exports of the three kingdoms for that year. This wonderful export-trade of L. is partly the result of the great mineral riches of Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and the W. Riding of Yorkshire; partly of the matchless ingenuity and untiring industry of the populations of those cos.; partly of a multitude of canals and railways, spreading from L. to all parts of England and the richest parts of Wales; partly to L. being the commercial centre of the three kingdoms; and partly to the fact that very nearly £12,000,000 have been expended in L., and more than £12,000,000 in the river Mersey, in converting a stormy estuary and an unsafe anchorage into the most perfect port ever formed by the skill of man. On comparing the respective amounts of the tonnage of L. and London, it appears at first impossible to account for the fact that the shipping of L. is rather less than that of London, while its export-trade is much more than twice as great. The explanation of this fact is, that the vessels employed in carrying the 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 of tons of coal used in London, appear in the London return; while the canal and river-flats, to say nothing of the railway trains, employed in carrying the 1,250,000 of tons of coal used or employed in L., do not. State the case fairly, and the maritime superiority of L. will be found to be as decided as is its commercial. We ought also to add, that while the custom-house returns for 1850 give L. only 3,262,253 tons of shipping, the payment of rates to the L. dock estate in the 12 months ending June 25, 1851, gives 3,737,666 tons, or nearly 500,000 tons more. Comparing the rate of increase of the exports of L. with that of other ports, it appears that L. is not only the first port in the kingdom, but that it is becoming more decidedly the first every year. During the last 5 years the increase of the exports of L. has been from £26,000,000 to nearly £35,000,000, while that of London has been from little less than £11,000,000 to rather more than £14,000,000. The exports of Hull—which is undoubtedly the third port of the kingdom—though still very large, have rather declined, having been £10,875,870 in 1846, and not more than £10,366,610 in 1850. The exports of Glasgow, now the fourth port of the empire, show a fair increase, from

£3,024,343 to £3,768,646. No other port now sends out exports of the value of £2,000,000 a-year, though Southampton comes near to £2,000,000, and Cork passes £1,000,000. [*Liverpool Times*.] The account of entries of shipping into London and L. stands thus for 1850:

	Ships.	Tonnage.
LONDON—British,	6,499	1,376,714
Foreign,	3,415	528,234
Total,	9,914	1,904,948
LIVERPOOL—British,	2,944	954,101
Foreign,	1,587	651,214
Total,	4,531	1,605,315

In the same period the coasting-trade of London amounted in entries to 21,755 vessels, the aggregate tonnage of which was 3,250,908. The L. account for the same time gives 9,873 vessels, the average tonnage of which was 1,404,487.

The imports from the United States are chiefly cotton. The trade of L. in this article is equal to six times the aggregate quantity imported into all other ports in the empire, and is ten times greater than that of London. It is also the mart for the exportation of the same material after having passed through the hands of the manufacturers of Lancashire and the west of Scotland. The total import of cotton into L. during the year 1851-52 was 1,748,899 bales; being an increase of 176,444 bales as compared with 1850-51; and of 16,660 bales as compared with 1849-50. The total export of cotton was 210,978 bales in 1851-52; 199,987 in 1850-51; and 184,050 in 1849-50.—The imports of wool in 1849 were 81,251 bales; in 1850, 79,959 bales; in 1851, 92,529 bales, of which 75,695 were foreign.—A great quantity of American flour is imported.—From the E. Indies there are considerable imports of cotton, sugar, indigo, and spices; and from the W. Indies extensive imports of sugar, rum, coffee, tobacco, &c. L. is the emporium of the mahogany trade, and has always been the great American timber depot. The trade with British N. America, and the various British ports, the Mediterranean, and the Baltic, is of great value and extent. The imports from Petersburg are various, and exceeded by no other port unless it be London. The trade with Ireland is immense, being nearly equal in tonnage to that kept up with every port in Great Britain. The exports to Ireland are chiefly British manufactures, salt, and coal. Amongst the imports are immense quantities of live stock and animal produce; and a very large proportion of the imports of grain from Ireland to Great Britain centres in L. In 1850-51, nearly 300,000 tons of coal were shipped at L. for the United States, Brazil, France, Chili, India, the W. Indies, Spain, Turkey, and many other quarters.

*Steam navigation.* L. maintains extensive communication by steam with Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and various parts of the coast; besides a constant traffic with the numerous ferries on the Cheshire shore and elsewhere within the Mersey estuary. The first steamer ever seen in the Mersey was started in 1815. In 1830, 16 steamers were plying to the ferries on the Mersey, 2 to the Isle of Man, 3 to ports in the N. of England, 6 to Wales, 7 to Scotland, and 36 to Ireland; and since that period the number has been at least doubled, while the number of voyages has been probably quadrupled. Daily intercourse is held with Dublin by mail steam-packets and numerous other steamers; others run to Cork, Belfast, Waterford, Londonderry, Drogheda, Newry, &c., to the Isle of Man, Port-Patrick, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Annan, Wigton, Ardrossan, and Glasgow; to Beaumaris, Bangor, Menai-bridge, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Cowes, and London.—Regular

intercourse by steam-packets, as well as sailing vessels, is kept up with all the principal points both of the New and the Old world. The outward passages to New York by what was called the Black bull line of sailing vessels, averaged in 1833 22½ days; the homeward passages, 33 days 17 hours. The voyage between L. and New York was made by the steamer Baltic, in August 1851, in 9 days, 19 hours, and 40 minutes. The average passage of the British mail steamers from L. to New York is 13 days 16 hours; to Boston, 12 days 22 hours.—Two additional lines of steamers are about to be established from L. to Australia, the one by way of New York, Chagres, Panama, and the Pacific ocean; the other by the route of the S. Atlantic and the Indian ocean. These two enterprises will form a complete line of British steam navigation round the globe; and joined to an enterprise already announced, make a treble line of steamers from L. to Australia. The British and N. American royal mail steam company have also a great enterprise in hand. The establishment of steamers from Panama to Australia having created a necessity for a connecting link between Panama and New York, the Cunard company have decided upon running a branch-line of first class steam-ships on that station, in conjunction with the mail steamers from the United States to L. The distance from L. to Chagres, by way of New York, is about 5,300 m.; the railway trip across the isthmus which separates the gulf of Mexico from the Pacific ocean is from 40 to 50 m.; the distance from Panama to Sydney is about 7,000 m.; and the island of Tahiti, in the Pacific, forms a well-situated coaling-place, about half-way from Panama to Australia.—The following are the relative distances from the port of Southampton and that of L. to the principal centres of trade and commerce within the United kingdom:

	From Southampton.	From Liverpool.
To Dundee,	553	272
Glasgow,	482	201
Greenock,	504	223
Dublin,	406	163
Manchester,	268	31
Liverpool,	281	
Leeds,	204	74
Birmingham,	192	98
Bristol,	198	188
Newcastle,	387	194
London,	80	201
Plymouth,	326	316
Sheffield,	172	72

*Manufactures.* The manufactures of L. are chiefly connected with ships, ship-stores, and machinery of various kinds. Though situated in the most extensive manufacturing district in the world, L. is not properly speaking a seat of manufactures. Perhaps one chief reason of this is the decided preference, as well as ample opportunity, which the labouring classes have in L. for, other than the sedentary and confined employments of factories. There are, however, several extensive sugar refineries, and snuff and tobacco manufactories; with various wind and steam-mills for grinding corn, colours, dyer's wood, &c.; an extensive pottery, glass-staining works, roperies, and iron chain, cable, and anchor manufactories; ship-building yards where steamers and other vessels are built, steam-engine manufactories, iron and brass foundries, breweries, soap manufactories, &c. The Mersey is not noted for ship-building, but L. is one of the greatest ports in the world for their repair. The quantity of soap made in L. is immense. Exclusive of London and L., the whole quantity made in England in 1839 was 104,192,878 lbs. The quantity made in London was 38,865,058 lbs.; that made in L., 49,927,039 lbs. The gross amount of excise duty collected at Liver-

pool in 1839 was £622,935, or fully one-sixteenth of the whole excise-revenue of England, exclusive of that of London; and far beyond that of any other town in the empire: that of Edinburgh, the highest, being only £517,231; Glasgow, £507,399; Bristol, £379,970; Dublin, £354,866. L. is celebrated for the manufacture of watches and time-pieces, and supplies more than any town in the empire except London.

**Municipal government.]** Under the new municipal act, the borough of L. is divided into 16 wards, and governed by 16 aldermen and 48 councillors, under the usual corporate style. The revenue of the corporation is one of the most opulent in the empire. On an average of 7 years to 1834, the income of the corporation exclusive of the dock estate was £96,308. The amount of corporation debt in November, 1833, amounted to £792,009, much of which bore interest at 4 per cent., and part at 5, and even 6 per cent. The income of the borough for 1840 was £291,974; the expenditure, £291,974. In 1851, the ordinary revenue was £166,704; in 1850, £139,152. The extraordinary income in 1851 was £156,347, of which £66,569 was received on bond; in 1850, £239,148, of which £148,117 was received on bond. The ordinary expenditure in 1851 was £70,495; the extraordinary, £166,704, including £50,311 of surplus income.

**Police.]** The two forces of the town and dock police have been united in one body under the management of the watch committee; and the extent and resources of this establishment may be estimated from the fact, that it is now upheld at an annual cost of not much less than £40,000.

**Court-house, jails, town-hall, &c.]** The old assize-court and session-house, used for the business of the borough until the removal of the assizes for W. Derby to L. is a plain stone edifice in the Grecian style of architecture, 174 ft. in length. New assize courts were recently erected near to and at right angles with St. George's hall. They occupy an area of 220 ft. by 100 ft.—The bridewell, situated near the exchange, is a substantial building, with basement and first and second floor.—The borough jail and house-of-correction, built under the personal inspection of Howard, is detached from other buildings, and enclosed with a boundary wall of freestone. It comprises a central building, containing a house for the keeper with a chapel, and 6 detached wings for prisoners. This building is now quite insufficient for the average number of prisoners, and a new prison is being built at Walton.—The town-hall, an elegant structure at the N end of Castle-street, was founded in 1749. It has a well proportioned rustic basement, surmounted by a range of columns and pilasters in the Corinthian style. The whole interior was destroyed by fire in 1796, and was renewed on an improved plan at an expense of £60,000. A colossal sitting figure of Britannia crowns the dome; and below is a circular gallery, affording a fine view of the town.

**Franchise.]** Liverpool has regularly returned 2 members to parliament since the reign of Edward VI. The right of election, previous to the passing of the reform act, was in the freemen by birth, servitude, or gift. The greatest number polled for 30 years previous to 1831 was 4,401. The following table will show the progress of the constituency from 1822, when the Reform bill came into operation, to the present time:

Year.	Borough voters.	Freemen.	Total.
1832	7,655	3,628	11,283
1835	9,458	3,523	12,981
1838	10,591	3,149	13,740
1841	11,544	4,059	15,603
1844	12,128	3,795	15,923
1847	14,249	3,071	17,320
1850	14,861	3,014	17,875
1851	15,820	2,961	18,781

It will be seen from the above table that the number of household voters has about doubled itself in L. in 20 years, but that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of freemen. In point of political rights there is no difference between the £10 householder and the freeman; and the exemption from town-dues has no influence except with

the higher class of freemen. The total number of assessments of all kinds in the borough of Liverpool is 43,525. Of these assessments, 28,629 are on houses of £10 or upwards; but not much more than half the persons rated at those amounts can be induced to qualify themselves as voters by paying their rates.

**State of education.]** In 1836, a report of the state of education in L., presented by the Manchester Statistical society to the British Association, created no little excitement in L., and led to a vindication of the character of a town which has acquired some reputation for a certain degree of intellectual superiority amongst commercial cities, while the report in question presented, on the contrary, a rather degrading estimate of the progress of civilization amongst the lower order of the pop. The report assumes the pop. of the borough to be 230,000; but it could not be more than 185,000 for the ancient borough, and 220,000 for the new. It states that one-fourth, or 57,500, consist of children between the ages of 5 and 15 who ought to be under education, but that only 27,200 are really under this process; and that therefore 30,300, or more than half of the whole, attend no schools whatever. To this representation of matters it was replied that the children between the ages of 5 and 15 in L. at the period in question could not be estimated at more than 48,000. The Prussian writers on education concur generally that one-sixth of the pop. of a country under the process of education is not too high a proportion. On this principle we have a right to expect that a number not less than 36,660 children should possess the permanent means of a competent education; and the report subsequently admits that 33,183 children are really receiving some sort of instruction. More than 11-16ths, or nearly 3-4ths of the entire British pop. earn their bread by manual labour. The remainder, consisting chiefly of gentry, clergy, professional persons, merchants, and traders, may be safely estimated in L. at 57,200; and we may safely assume that one-fifth of this class—namely 11,440—are constantly to be found at the better order of schools and seminaries. Adding together 9,357 taught in the schools of the Established church, 6,500 in those of the dissenters, and 11,440 in the better order of private seminaries, we have a total of 27,297 confessedly in the progress of a respectable education. Deducting this from 33,183, we have a remainder of 5,886. It is to this number alone that the disgusting details and humiliating descriptions of the Manchester report can be in any way applicable. Since 1836, much activity and energy have been displayed in improving the state of education in L. The new collegiate schools in connection with the church of England are conducted on an important scale; and the excellent schools of the Mechanics' institute also, conducted on a similar comprehensive system, may be said to constitute the collegiate schools instituted, patronized by, and connected with the Dissenting churches. The representations of the Manchester statist, however, are borne out by the investigations of the *Morning Chronicle's* commissioner, who, in August 1850, reported that, "besides the schools in connection with the church of England and with the various dissenting bodies, there are 5 Roman Catholic schools, which, according to the statements of their patrons and managers, educate among them 3,070 children. There are also the Corporation schools, educating upwards of 1,200 children; the workhouse schools of the parish of L., and the extra-parochial district of Toxteth park; and the Liverpool Industrial schools, established at Kirkdale, to aid the parish in the work of education, and affording food, lodging, clothing, and instruction in various trades, besides in the elements of a plain education, to an average of 1,150 children. There is also the Royal Hibernian school, which educates 400 children both Catholic and Protestant; the schools for girls and boys in connection with the Liverpool Mechanics' institution; and the Collegiate school,—all of which are establishments of a very superior class, and not confined to the children of mechanics. Adding the whole of these together, and including day-schools and Sunday schools in one total, the educational statistics of L., as accurately as I can make them, will be—

Established Sunday and Day schools,	14,000
Dissenters' ditto,	12,270
Roman Catholic schools,	3,070
Corporation schools,	1,200
Kirkdale ditto,	1,150
Hibernian school,	400
Schools omitted or not otherwise included,	1,000

33,180

To this total should be added the children of the rich, receiving their education either at home or in private seminaries. That there are more than 5,000 of such children in the private boarding and day schools of the town is not probable. But taking them in round numbers at 5,000, and supposing generally that these figures are correct, and that the children 'due to the school' in L., with a pop. of 350,000, is as one in six, it would follow that upwards of 20,000 children receive no education whatever. This calculation would also presume that the children attending these various schools were all above 4 years of age.

**Literary and Scientific institutions.]** The L. Royal institution in Colquitt street, formed in 1814, was incorporated by royal charter in 1822. Its object is the promotion of literature, science, and



arts, by the institution of academical schools and public lectures. The building of this institution is a spacious edifice with a neat stone portico. The interior contains numerous apartments, adapted to the various purposes of the institution. The museum occupies the whole of the second and third stories, and contains one of the finest collections out of the metropolis. The Literary, Scientific, and Commercial institution in Anne street was founded in 1835, for the purpose of promoting the instruction and mental recreation of young men engaged in commercial and professional pursuits.—The Medical institution, situated at Mount Pleasant, possesses a lecture-room, library, and museum, &c. The edifice is of an unusual form, constituting one-fourth of the circumference of a circle 140 ft. in diameter. The order is plain Grecian Ionic.—The Liverpool Mechanics' Institute was founded in 1825. In 1835, the foundation-stone of a new building was laid by Lord Brougham. The edifice, in the Ionic style, consists of two wings and a central building, and is of immense size and imposing appearance, occupying, with its area and courts, nearly a statute acre of land. It contains a theatre for public lectures, which will accommodate upwards of 1,500 auditors, a sculpture-gallery, a museum, a reading-room, and a library containing 10,000 vols. The lower Day-school contains at present 470 pupils under the care of 12 masters. The terms for sons of members are £1 15s. per annum; for others, £2 5s. Excepting classics, there are taught in this school all the branches of a good English education. The High school contains 356 pupils, under the care of 18 masters; terms, 10 guineas per annum. The evening classes, conducted by 26 masters, contain about 650 pupils, to whom instruction is afforded in English grammar, composition, geography, history, writing, arithmetic, the various branches of pure mathematics, navigation, nautical and popular astronomy, mechanical science and its application to the arts, mechanical drawing, architectural drawing, landscape-drawing and practical perspective, ornamental figure drawing and modelling, naval architecture, painting, natural philosophy, the French and German languages, classics, rhetorical delivery, and vocal music. In addition to these, there are public lectures twice a-week, the audiences varying in number from 800 to 1,000.

**Libraries, news-rooms, &c.]** The Liverpool Athenæum, opened in 1799, was the first institution of the kind in this country, and gave rise to those of London, Bristol, Bath, Manchester, &c. It is a neat stone-building in Church-street, erected at an expense of £4,000, and consisting of a library and news-room. The latter is handsome and commodious, and is well-supplied with periodicals, and the former contains upwards of 20,000 vols. The income of this institution is derived from 500 proprietors who pay annual subscriptions of £2 12s. 6d. each.—The Lyceum, in Bold-street, is a handsome structure, erected in 1802, by public subscription, at an expense of £11,000. The coffee room is very spacious, and is furnished, like the Athenæum news-room, with a large collection of London, provincial, and Irish newspapers, magazines, reviews, maps, &c. In the library, a handsome room of a circular form, there are at least 35,000 vols. Other news-rooms are the Union and the Exchange news-rooms, the Underwriters-room, &c.; and besides the extensive libraries already noticed, and numerous circulating and other libraries, there is a law library in South John-street, containing an extensive collection of books belonging to the legal profession.—Several newspapers are published at L.

**Recreative and remedial institutions.]** The Theatre, on the E side of Williamson-square, was erected in 1772, at an expense of £6,000, since which time it has been enlarged.—The Liver theatre, a minor establishment in Church-street, is tastefully fitted up, and open during winter.—The Royal amphitheatre and circus for equestrian exhibitions, is a spacious and handsome building in Great Charlotte-street, also open during winter.—The Wellington-rooms, in that quarter of the town called Mount Pleasant, were founded in 1815. The stone-front is in the Corinthian style of architecture. The interior consists of an extensive suite of assembly-rooms, with the usual accommodations of card-room, supper-room, &c.—The new Philharmonic hall is perhaps the finest building in the world, devoted exclusively to music; it is situated on Mount Pleasant. The lighting of this hall is unique; within its walls frequent concerts and oratorios take place, and the first performers in the empire are engaged. Lancashire is celebrated for its chorus singers.—Races take place in July at Aintree, about 6 m. NE of L. The new baths, on the W side of George's dock, consist of a handsome range of stone buildings, erected for the corporation at the expense of £32,859, exclusive of the cost of complicated machinery for the raising and filtration of the water: the interior accommodations are of first-rate class. To the corporation of L. belongs the honour of being the first corporate founders of public baths and washhouses for the poor. The idea was suggested to them by the humble efforts of a poor woman, who observing, during a time of fever, the discomfort caused by the washing and drying of clothes in the miserable rooms in which sick people lay, offered the use of her back kitchen to her neighbours. They gladly availed themselves of the facilities afforded; and in the course of a few months it was regularly used by about 85 families. These operations excited the attention of some benevolent ladies who passed their time in visiting and relieving the poor; and through the aid afforded by them this exemplary woman was enabled to keep up her little establishment; and the women who made use of her back kitchen gladly paid a penny each for the privilege of doing their washing out of their own homes. The corporation of L. took the hint, and in 1842 erected, in Frederick-street, at the S part of the

town, at a cost of £3,341, the first baths and washhouses for the poor. The good woman with whom the idea originated was appointed its keeper and superintendent. This experiment having answered the expectations of its founders, a second establishment was projected for the benefit of the poor in the populous districts of the N of Liverpool. This edifice was erected in Paul-street, Liverpool, at a cost of £8,534. Four other washhouses have since been erected. The Zoological and Botanical gardens, in a certain sense also recreative institutions, have been already noticed.—The Infirmary, an elegant and spacious three-storied edifice, with wings and a portico, with massive columns of the Ionic order, and numerous windows, situated in Brownlow-street, was opened in 1824. It is perhaps the most noble edifice in Liverpool. The expense, which was defrayed by public subscription, amounted to £27,800, exclusive of the ground. There are 20 wards, 5 of which, containing 104 beds, are appropriated to surgical cases. The Northern hospital in Leeds-street, for the accommodation of 60 in-patients, is an infirmary on a small scale, in aid of the principal one.—The Lunatic asylum, on the N side of Brownlow hill, erected in 1830, is a neat and appropriate structure. The centre of the buildings retreats from the sides, thus forming them into wings. The expense of erection amounted to £11,000. Amongst other remedial institutions are the S and N dispensaries, the Lock-hospital, the Ophthalmic infirmary, the Apothecaries' hall, the House-of-recovery for fever and other contagious diseases, and the Humane society's institution.—The L. merchant seamen's hospital, a charity intended for the support of decayed seamen of the port, and of their widows and children, is supported partly by the monthly contribution of 6d., which every seaman, sailing from the port, is obliged by act of parliament to pay out of his wages. It has likewise a capital stock of about £37,000 unclaimed prize-money. About 700 persons receive aid from this institution.

**Sanitary condition.]** Until recently L. possessed the unenviable distinction of being the most unhealthy town in England. Out of her estimated pop. of 280,000, not less than 50,000 inhabited cellars, dark, damp, ill-ventilated and dirty—one-third of them from 5 to 6 ft. below the level of the soil, with no under-drainage, and no place of deposit for filth and offal. Fever is never absent from L. The excess in the number of deaths in L. above the average rate of the country was in one year 10,000. The excess of mortality in that town, in a particular year when Dr. Playfair examined it, above the mortality at Ulverston in the same co., was 3,611. Besides the obvious causes of insufficient sewerage and drainage, the great mischief of L. is the influx of poor Irish. "It is they," says Dr. Duncan, in a report of 1842, "who inhabit the filthiest and worst ventilated courts and cellars, who congregate the most numerous in dirty lodging-houses, who are the least cleanly in their habits, and the most apathetic about everything that befalls them. It is among the Irish that fever especially commits its ravages, and it is they who object most strongly to be removed to the hospital from their miserable abodes. Nor does the evil stop with themselves. By their example and intercourse with others, they are rapidly lowering the standard of comfort among their English neighbours, communicating their own vicious and apathetic habits, and fast extinguishing all sense of moral dignity, independence, and self-respect." In 1846, the corporation applied for a sanitary act of their own, based on the provisions of Lord Lincoln's bill, and with such alterations only as made their act better adapted to the peculiar requirements of L., especially with regard to the equitable arrangement of local taxation in the several amalgamated townships. Another great distinction made by this bill had reference to the cellars of the town. The bill provided that no cellars should be allowed to be separately occupied if the floor was more than 4 ft. below the level of the adjoining street, if the roofs were less than 3 ft. above the same, and if they were not also provided with sufficient windows, flues, &c. This bill, after considerable opposition, at length passed into a law, and the local powers of the various commissioners merged into the corporation. The act came into operation on the 1st of January, 1847. The providing of public parks and places of recreation for the inhabitants, has also been considered as a matter of duty by the authorities of L. In this respect they have received important aid from Mr. R. V. Yates, a philanthropic Liverpool merchant, who, at great individual expense, has purchased a beautiful park of about 80 acres for the free use of the public, and has drained and laid it out with taste and skill. The corporation followed Mr. Yates in this important movement by purchasing and throwing open to the public the Botanic gardens. They have likewise purchased, for upwards of £80,000, the extensive estate of Newsham-house, on the confines of the borough, which they are about to convert into public pleasure-grounds.

**LIVERPOOL**, a district and town of New South Wales, in Cumberland co. The district comprises an area of 103,980 acres. The town is 20 m. WSW of Sydney, on the l. bank of St. George's river, and only 26 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 601. It is neatly built, and contains a church and an hospital. With Richmond, Windsor, and Campbelltown, it returns a member to the legislative council.—Also a river of North Australia, in Arnheim Land, which falls into the sea between Junction bay and Cape Stewart, in

S lat. 12°, and E long. 134° 15'. It is 4 m. wide at its mouth, and so far as it has been traced appears to have a tortuous and shallow channel. Its source is still unknown.

**LIVERPOOL**, a town of Nova Scotia, capital of Queen's co., on the Mersey, at its entrance into the harbour of the same name. Pop. 4,342. It is well and regularly built, and has a court-house, a jail, 3 churches, an Episcopalian, Congregational, and Methodist, a school, and a black-house. It possesses a flourishing trade in lumber and fish. The harbour is accessible at all seasons, but is barred across its entrance with a depth at high tide of only 15 ft.

**LIVERPOOL**, a village of Salina township, Onondaga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 136 m. W by N of Albany, on Onondaga lake, and intersected by the Oswego canal. Pop. in 1840, 1,000.—Also a township of Perry co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 29 m. N by W of Liverpool. It has a hilly surface, and is bounded on the E by the Susquehanna. The soil in the valleys consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 763. The village is on the W bank of the Susquehanna. Pop. 451.—Also a township of Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,096.—Also a township of Medina co., in the same state, 125 m. NE by N of Columbus. It is watered by Rocky river and its branches, and has a fertile soil. It contains iron-ore and several mineral springs. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village of Lake co., in the state of Indiana, 162 m. NNW of Indianapolis, on the S side of Deep river, a branch of Calumet river.

**LIVERPOOL PLAINS**, or **CORBORN COMLER**, a district of New South Wales, bounded on the E and S by the Liverpool range. It has an area of about 10,000,000 acres; and contains the greatest extent of pastoral country in any of the districts of the colony. Its surface is that of an elevated tableland.

**LIVERPOOL RANGE**, a mountain-range of New South Wales, running E and W between the parallels of 31° 20' and 32° S, and stretching from the meridian of 149° to that of 152° 20'. It forms the water-shed between the basins of the Hunter and the Manning rivers flowing SE, and that of the Namoi or Peel flowing NW. It attains an alt. of 2,000 ft. above sea-level between the meridians of 150° and 151°.

**LIVERSEDEGE**, a chapelry in the p. of Birstall, W. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. NNE of Huddersfield. Area 2,144 acres. Pop. in 1851, 6,974.

**LIVERTON**, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6½ m. E by N of Guisborough. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1831, 239; in 1851, 201.

**LIVESEY**, a township in the p. of Blackburn, Lancashire, 8½ m. SE by E of Preston. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,787; in 1851, 2,649.

**LIVET**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. of Bourg-d'Oisans. Pop. 1,214. It has several forges and blast furnaces.

**LIVINGSTON**, a central county in the state of New York, U. S., comprising an area of 509 sq. m., drained by Genesee river and Canaseraga creek. It has a fertile soil, and contains beds of gypsum and bog-iron, and several salt and sulphur springs. Pop. in 1840, 35,140; in 1850, 40,887. Its cap. is Genesee.—Also a parish in the SE part of the state of Louisiana, comprising an area of 730 sq. m., bordered on the W by Amite river, on the S by Lake Maurepas, and on the SE by Pontchar train, and watered by several streams. Pop. in 1840, 2,315; in 1850, 3,384. Its cap. is Springfield.—Also a co. in the N part of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 330 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Ohio, and on the SW by the Tennessee, and intersected by Cumberland river. Its surface is undulating, and its soil

fertile. Pop. in 1840, 9,025; in 1850, 6,578. Its cap. is Smithland.—Also a co. in the NE part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 1,026 sq. m., drained by Vermilion river and its branches. Its surface is undulating, and its soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 759; in 1850, 1,552. Its cap. is Pontiac.—Also a co. in the NW part of the state of Missouri, comprising an area, generally level, of 510 sq. m., watered by Grand river and its branches. It possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1840, 4,325; in 1850, 4,249.—Also a township of Columbia co., in the state of New York, 35 m. S of Albany. It has a diversified surface, and is drained by Ancram or Rueliff Jansen's creek, and bounded on the W by the Hudson. The soil consists of clay, loam, and gravel. Pop. in 1840, 2,190.—Also a township of Essex co., in the state of New Jersey, 9 m. NW of Newark. The surface is generally mountainous. It is bounded on the W by Passaic river, and watered by several of its branches. Pop. 1,081.—Also a village of Livingston co., in the state of Michigan, 46 m. WNW of Detroit, on Woodruff creek.—Also a v. of Sumpter co., in the state of Alabama, 68 m. SW of Tuscaloosa, on the N side of Suwannee river.

**LIVINGSTONE**, a parish in the SE division of Linlithgowshire, 14 m. WSW of Edinburgh. It is 6¼ m. in extreme length, and varies from ¾ to 3 m. in breadth. Pop. in 1831, 1,035; in 1851, 1,289.

**LIVINGSTONE**, a village of New South Wales, in the co. of Camden, at the junction of the Berima and Mittagong roads.

**LIVINHAC-LE-HAUT**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Aubin, 21 m. NNE of Villefranche-de-Rouergue. Pop. 1,937. The locality contains several coal-mines.

**LIVNO**, **HELUNA**, or **HLIUNO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Herzegovine, 13 m. WNW of Douvno, and 19 m. SSW of Keupris, at the foot of Mount Liubaska. Pop. 4,000, chiefly Turks. It is defended by a fortress, and is enclosed by a wall flanked with towers, bordered on the W by a deep ravine here forming the bed of the Bistritza, and crossed by a bridge of 5 arches. The plain of L., bounded on the SW by the chain of the Prolog mountains, and on the S by another parallel but less elevated range, is 45 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, and is watered by several streams. It is very fertile, and affords excellent pasturage to large numbers of horses and cattle.

**LIVNY**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Orel. The district is in the E part of the gov. It is very fertile. The town is 87 m. ESE of Orel, on the l. bank of the Sosna. Pop. in 1838, 9,380. It is of considerable antiquity, and contains 7 churches and a convent.

**LIVONIA**, a township of Livingstone co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. E of Genesee. The surface is undulating, and is drained by the outlet of Hemlock lake. Pop. in 1840, 2,719.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Michigan, 16 m. SW of Detroit. Pop. 1,169.—Also a village of Wayne co., in the same state, 104 m. S of Indianapolis. Pop. about 100.

**LIVONIA**, a maritime prov. or government in the NW of European Russia; bounded by Esthonia on the N; by the great lake Peipus, separating it from the gov. of St. Petersburg, and by the gov. of Pskov on the E; by the gov. of Vitebsk and Courland on the S; and by the gulf of Livonia or Riga on the W. It has an area of 17,500 sq. m., with a pop. in 1838 of 740,100; in 1846 of 814,100. Its surface presents a vast tract of level country interspersed with numerous marshes, and several hundred lakes great and small, of which those of Ljuban and Wirjev are of considerable size. The latter lake discharges

itself by the Embach into the W side of Lake Peipus. The principal rivers are the Navast in the NW; the Boulder-Aa intersecting the central portion of the gov.; the Pedez in the SE, a branch of the Dvina; and the Dvina, which divides the gov. of L. on the S from that of Courland, from the junction of the Pedez to that of the Oger. The soil is in some places sandy, but consists in general of a rich loam equally calculated for tillage and pasturage. The export of corn, particularly rye and barley, is considerable; hemp, flax, and linseed are largely grown for exportation. The forests are an important source of wealth. The cattle are in general small. Dorpat is the only university in L.; Riga the only place of extensive trade. The other chief towns are Pernau, Fellin, Volk, Verro, Wolmar, and Venden. This country was almost unknown to the rest of Europe until the end of the 12th cent., when it was overrun by the Danes. During the 13th and 14th cents. it was governed by the Teutonic knights; in the 16th, the Poles acquired the possession of it. In the 17th, Russia and Sweden contended for it; but in 1660 it was ceded, along with Esthonia, to the latter power; and the cession was confirmed by the peace of Nystadt in 1721.

LIVONIA (GULF OF), a large inlet of the Baltic, skirted on the E and S by the Russian govts. of Esthonia, Livonia, and Courland; and having the islands of Gesel and Moen lying across its mouth. From the SW point of Gesel, to the coast of Livonia, measured along the parallel of 58°, it is 90 m. in depth. From the mouth of the Dvina to the SE point of Gesel, it is 100 m. in length. It contains the two small islands of Kin and Rouno, and receives all the great rivers of Livonia, with the addition of the Treider-Aa from Courland.

LIVORNO. See LEGHORN.

LIVORNO, a town of Sardinia, in Piedmont, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 17 m. WSW of Vercelli. Pop. 3,600.

LIVOT, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, dep. of Rhisne. Pop. 117.

LIVRADE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. of Villeneuve-sur-Lot. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,269; in 1841, 5,979. The town is 5 m. WSW of Villeneuve-sur-Lot, near the l. bank of the Lot. Pop. in 1841, 3,209. It has manufactures of cloth and leather, and a tile-work. The locality is noted for its prunes.

LIVRADOIS, an ancient district of France, in Lower Auvergne, now comprised in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome. Its capital was Ambert.

LIVRE-LA-TOUCHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Craon, and 14 m. WNW of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,501.

LIVRON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 2 m. NE of Loriol, on the brow of a steep hill, near the confluence of the Drome with the Rhone. Pop. in 1841, 3,730, chiefly Protestants. It possesses silk-mills, manufactures of agricultural implements, marbleworks, an oil-mill, tanneries, and extensive tile and lime-kilns. Wine is cultivated in the locality.

LIVRY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 2 m. NE of Caumont. Pop. 1,317. It has a considerable trade in cattle.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 2 m. SW of Saint-Pierre-le-Moutier, in a fertile plain, on the r. bank of the Allier. Pop. 1,521.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. SE of Gonesse, and 9 m. E of Paris. Pop. 975.

LIVULA, a town of SE. Africa, in the district of Makna, on the N side of the Muzimboa, near the entrance of that river into the channel of Mozambique.

LIVUMA, a river of SE. Africa, in the district of Mukaranga, which has its source in the Ndschessa

mountains; runs ESE; and flows into the channel of Mozambique, a little to the N of Cape Delgado.

LIW, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Podlachia, obwodzie and 21 m. NNW of Siedlec, and 22 m. ENE of Stanislawow, on the l. bank of the Liwiec. Pop. 800. It has a castle.

LIWIMOWITZ, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the ldgb. and circle of Brünn. In its vicinity is the gouffre of Mazocha, the greatest natural curiosity in Moravia.

LIXFELD, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Upper Hesse, district and 9 m. WNW of Gladenbach.

LIXHE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Meuse. Pop. of dep. 681; of com. 255.

LIXHEIM, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, cant. and 6 m. W of Phalsbourg, and 5 m. NE of Sarrebourg, on the Briche. Pop. 1,025. It has a Catholic church, a Protestant chapel, and a synagogue. In the environs are a free-stone quarry and a mineral spring. L., which occupies the site of an ancient abbey, was built and fortified by Frederick II., prince palatine, to serve as a retreat for the Lutherans. In 1622 it was ceded to Henry II., duke of Lorraine, and erected by him into a principality in behalf of the bastard of Guise.

LIXURI, a town of the island of Cephalonia, on the W side of the gulf of Argostoli, 4 m. WNW of the town of that name, 5 m. S of Cape Afi, and 5 m. E of Cape Gobo. Pop. 5,000. It is the principal town and the chief commercial entrepot of the island, and has a good port and building-docks.

LIZANT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. and 5 m. S of Civray, and 13 m. S of Poitiers, near the Charente. Pop. 830.

LIZARD, an island in the S. Pacific, off the NE coast of Australia, 24 m. NE of Cape Flattery, in N lat. 14° 40' 20", E long. 145° 23". It is about 3 m. in length, and forms a lofty peak.

LIZARD POINT, a bold headland on the coast of Cornwall, 23 m. ESE of the Land's End, with two light-houses, the highest of which is in N lat. 49° 57' 41", W long. 5° 11' 5". It is 15 m. from Falmouth, 50 m. from Plymouth, and 185 m. from Portsmouth. The sailing distance from the L. to Barbadoes is 3,425 m.; to Samana in Hayti, 3,545 m.

LIZE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, dep. of Seraing. Pop. 1,700.

LIZEE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, dep. of Ragnies. Pop. 110.

LIZERNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, dep. of Zuydschote. Pop. 125.

LIZIER (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, arrond. of Saint Giron. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,270; in 1841, 12,799. The town is 1½ m. NW of Saint Giron, on the r. bank of the Salat. Pop. 1,160. It has several paper-mills, a manufactory of cotton and woollen fabrics, several corn and oil-mills, a marble-work, several carding-mills, &c. This town was the capital of the ancient *Conсорanni*, and subsequently of the district of Conserans or Couserans. It derived its present name from one of its bishops, who, to the period of the 12th cent., bore the title of bishops of Austria. Previous to the revolution it was named *Austrie-la-Montagne*.

LIZY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, and arrond. of Meaux. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,270; in 1841, 12,774. The town, which is also named Lisy-sur-Oureq, is 9 m. NE of Meaux, at the confluence of the Oureq with the Marne. Pop. 1,197. It has an oil-mill and a tannery, and carries on an active trade in grain and wool.



**LIZZANELLO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, cant. and 5 m. SE of Lecce. Pop. 1,180.

**LIZZANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, cant. and 7 m. SSE of S. Georgio. Pop. 1,000.

**LLABORCI**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 41 m. NNE of Lerida, partido of Sort, on the Noguera. Pop. 145.

**LLACUNETÀ**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 31 m. NE of Terragona, and partido of Vendrell, in a wide valley. Pop. 987. It has a convent. Cotton-spinning forms the chief branch of local industry.

**LLADO**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 14 m. SSE of Gerona. Pop. 1,995. In the environs is a mine of copper.

**LLAFERNOC**, or **LAVERNOCK**, a parish in Glamorganshire, 5 m. S of Cardiff, on the coast of the Bristol channel. Pop. in 1831, 77; in 1851, 81.

**LLAMAS-DE-LA-RIBERA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. WNW of Leon, partido and 17 m. NNE of Astorga, on the l. bank of the Orvigo. Pop. 1,420.

**LLAMPHEY**, a parish in the co. and 2 m. E by S of Pembroke. Pop. in 1831, 436; in 1851, 395.—Also a hamlet in the p. of St. Bride's Major, Glamorganshire, 5 m. W of Cowbridge. Pop. 160.

**LLAN**, originally the Welsh for a 'yard' or 'enclosure,' and subsequently employed to signify a 'church' or a 'chapel'; but in process of time *capel* became the distinguishing denomination of the last. The names of many Welsh places are compounded of one of these words as a prefix, and the name of some native pastor or saint.

**LLAN-ABER**, a parish in Merionethshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Barmouth. It includes the township of Gwern-y-Hywel. Pop. in 1851, 1,672.

**LLAN-AFAN**, a parish in the co. of Cardigan, 8 m. N of Tregaron. Pop. in 1831, 384; in 1851, 419.

**LLAN-AFAN-FAWR**, a parish in Breconshire, 6 m. NW of Builth. Pop. in 1851, 985.

**LLAN-AFAN-FECHAN**, a parish in Breconshire, 5 m. W by S of Builth, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 189; in 1851, 173.

**LLANALLGOLF**, a chapelry in the p. of Llanengrad, Anglesey, 6 m. E by N of Llanerchynedd, on the coast of St. George's channel. Pop. 430.

**LLAN-AML-LLECH**, or **LLANHAMLACH**, a parish in Breconshire, 3 m. SE of Brecknock, on the E bank of the Usk, including the hamlet of Lleccaen. Pop. in 1831, 308; in 1851, 346.

**LLAN-ANNO**, a parish in Radnorshire, 10 m. NW by W of Rhayadergwy. Pop. in 1851, 374.

**LLAN-ARMON**, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 4 m. NE of Pwllheli. Pop. in 1831, 613; in 1851, 612.—Also a p. in Denbighshire, 5 m. E by S of Ruthin, on the river Alen, including the townships of Creigiog-Isylan, Creigiog-Uwehlan, and Erwyrys. Pop. in 1831, 1,475; in 1851, 2,117.

**LLAN-ARMON** (**DYFFRYN-CEIRIOG**), a parish in Denbighshire, 9 m. ENE of Oswestry, on the river Ceiriog. Pop. in 1831, 307; in 1851, 309.

**LLAN-ARMON** (**MYNYDD-MAWR**), a parish in Denbighshire, 8 m. N of Llanfyllin, among the mountains, at an elevation of 1,725 ft. Pop. in 1851, 164.

**LLANARTH**, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, 3 m. NW of Ragland, including the hamlet of Clytha. Area 3,540 acres. Pop. in 1831, 655; in 1851, 610.

**LLAN-ARTH** (**NORTH and SOUTH**), a parish in the co. of Cardigan, 12 m. NE by E of Lampeter. Pop. in 1831, 2,449; in 1851, 2,337.

**LLAN-ARTHNE**, or **LLAN-ARTHNEY**, a parish in Carmarthenshire, 8 m. E of Carmarthen, on the river Towy. Pop. in 1831, 1,839; in 1851, 2,076.

**LLANÀS**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. of Gerona, and partido of Figueras, at the foot

of Mount Rodas, near the sea-shore. Pop. 2,125. It has a parish-church, an hospital, and a custom-house.

**LLAN-ASAPH**, or **LLAN-ASA**, a parish in Flintshire,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW of Holywell, and W of the river Dee. Coal and other minerals are wrought here to a considerable extent. There is a signal tower on St. Asaph hill, and at the point of Air, at the mouth of the Dee, is a lighthouse, situated in N lat.  $53^{\circ} 21' 26''$ , W long.  $3^{\circ} 19' 14''$ , containing two fixed lights. Pop. in 1831, 2,373; in 1851, 2,732.

**LLAN-BABO**, a parish in Anglesey, 3 m. NW of Llanerchymidd. Pop. in 1831, 174; in 1851, 167.

**LLANBADARN-FAWR**, a parish in Cardiganshire, 1 m. SE of Aberystwith, and N of the river Reidol, including the townships of Broncastellan, Clarach, Cwmheidol, Elerch, Melin-dwr, Parcel-Canol, Trefeirig, Uchayn-y-drê, Vainor-Uchaf, Vainor-Issa, and In-y-dre-Issa, the hamlets of Llanbadarn-y-Croydden Isaf, and Uchaf, and the chapelry of Aberystwith. The church is a spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture. A church and bishopric were founded here about the 6th cent. The see was afterwards united to that of St. David's. The p. is very extensive, its average length being about 15 m.; its greatest breadth 8 m. Pop. in 1831, 9,824; in 1851, 12,776.—Also a p. in the co. of Radnor,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE of New Radnor, on the river Ithon. Pop. in 1831, 491; in 1851, 433.

**LLANBADARN-FYNDD**, a parish in the co. of Radnor, 10 m. NE of Rhayadergwy. Pop. 535.

**LLANBADARN-ODYN**, a parish in Cardiganshire, 3 m. NW by W of Tregaron, on the E bank of the Teifi. Pop. in 1831, 558; in 1851, 492.

**LLANBADARN-TREF-EGLWS**, or **LLANBADARN-FACH**, a parish in Cardiganshire, 11 m. NW by N of Lampeter, near the coast. Pop. 965.

**LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDYN-ISAF**, a hamlet in the p. of Llanbadarn-fawr, Cardiganshire, 3 m. SE of Aberystwith. Pop. in 1851, 839.

**LLANBADARN-Y-CROYDDYN-UCHAF**, a hamlet in the p. of Llanbadarn-fawr, Cardiganshire. Pop. in 1831, 743; in 1851, 941.

**LLANBADARN-Y-GARREG**, a parish in Radnorshire, 5 m. SE by E of Builth, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 98; in 1851, 58.

**LLANBADOCK**, a parish in the co. of Monmouth, about 1 m. S of Usk, on the river Usk. Pop. in 1831, 374; in 1851, 418.

**LLANBADRIG**, a parish in Anglesey,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. W by N of Amlwch, on the coast of the Irish sea, including the township of Cemmaes and Clygyrog. Pop. in 1831, 1,364; in 1851, 1,281.—Also a parish in the co. of Carnarvon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Pwllheli. It is a rocky and uncultivated region, containing about 5 sq. m. Pop. in 1831, 459; in 1851, 524.

**LLANBELLIG**, a parish in Carnarvonshire, on the river Seiont, including the borough of Carnarvon, and the townships of Bont Newydd and Treflan. See **CARNARVON**.

**LLANBEDR**, a parish in Breconshire, 2 m. NE of Crickhowel, in a romantic vale on the river Grwyne. Pop. in 1831, 359; in 1851, 286.—Also a parish in Merionethshire, 8 m. N by W of Barmouth on the Afon-Astro. Pop. in 1831, 403; in 1851, 366.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Llanmartin, Monmouthshire, 4 m. E of Caerleon.—Also a parish in Radnorshire, 6 m. NW by W of Hay, on a branch of the Wye. Pop. in 1831, 356; in 1851, 322.

**LLANBEDR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD**, a parish in Denbighshire, 1 m. NE of Ruthin, on the river Clydd. Pop. in 1831, 527; in 1851, 461.

**LLANBEDR-FELFREY**, or **LLAMPETER-FELFREY**, a parish in Pembrokehire, 3 m. E of Narbeth. Pop. in 1831, 984; in 1851, 1,002.